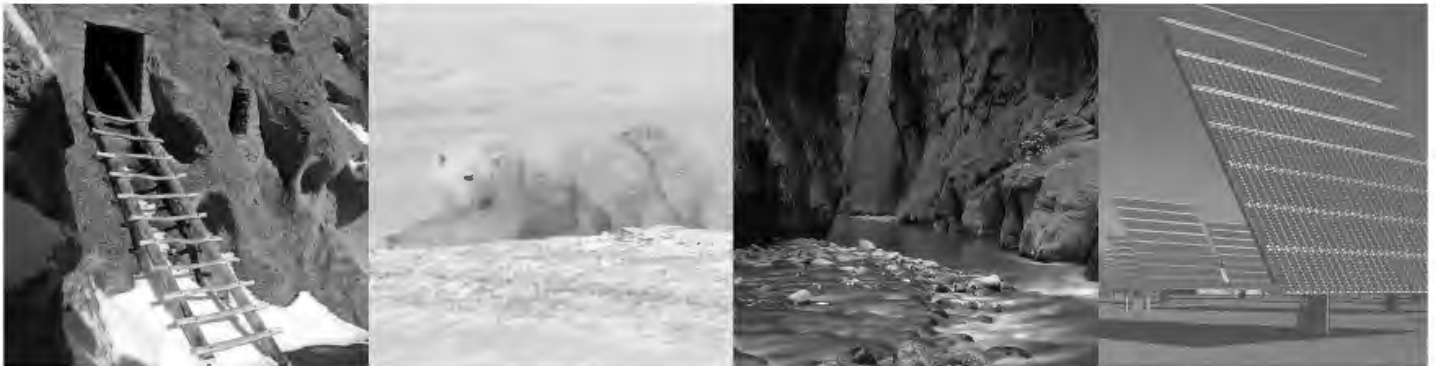


Fiscal Year 2010



The Interior Budget in Brief

May 2009



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FOREWORD

BACKGROUND AND ORGANIZATION

This document summarizes and highlights the programs of the Department of the Interior and its fiscal year 2010 President's budget request. The **DEPARTMENTAL OVERVIEW** section summarizes budgetary resource requirements at the Departmental level. The **DEPARTMENTAL HIGHLIGHTS** section presents major Department-wide programs and budget proposals. The **BUREAU HIGHLIGHTS** section presents a narrative summary of the budget request for each bureau and an in-depth comparison in tabular form of 2008, 2009, and 2010 budgetary resource estimates, in addition to brief descriptions of programmatic changes. The **APPENDICES** present tabular summaries of pertinent budgetary data. Appendix A is a Department-wide table, comparing 2010 requests with the 2009 enacted and 2008 actual amounts. Other appendices contain summaries of Interior initiatives and crosscutting programs including energy programs; climate impacts; youth; Great Lakes; Interior bureau maintenance, construction, and land acquisition programs; Everglades watershed restoration; invasive species; recreational fee programs; mineral revenue payments to States; other grant and payment programs; receipt estimates; and staffing levels.

USAGE AND TERMINOLOGY

All years referenced are fiscal years unless noted, and amounts presented reflect budget authority unless otherwise specified. Numbers in tables and graphs may not add to totals because of rounding. Numbers shown in brackets [] are displayed for informational purposes and not included in totals.

References to **2009 estimate**, **2009 appropriations**, or **2009 enacted** signify amounts appropriated primarily in the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009, P.L. 111-8 for both Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations and Energy and Water Development Appropriations. References to **2008 estimate**, **2008 appropriations**, or **2008 enacted** signify amounts appropriated in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008, P.L. 110-161. References to the Recovery Act signify the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, P.L. 111-5. **Fixed costs** refer to costs that are unavoidable in the short term (e.g., GSA-negotiated space rate costs, unemployment compensation, and government-wide changes in pay). Additional information on the basis for the amounts used in this document is provided in the note following Appendix A.

A listing of frequently used acronyms follows:

BLM	Bureau of Land Management	OIG	Office of Inspector General
MMS	Minerals Management Service	OST	Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians
OSM	Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	NIGC	National Indian Gaming Commission
CUPCA	Central Utah Project Completion Act	DWP	Department-wide Programs
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey	PILT	Payments in Lieu of Taxes
FWS	Fish and Wildlife Service	NBC	National Business Center
NPS	National Park Service	NRDAR	Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs	ARRA	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act
BIE	Bureau of Indian Education	FCI	Facility Condition Index
OS	Office of the Secretary	LWCF	Land and Water Conservation Fund
DO	Departmental Offices		
OIA	Office of Insular Affairs		
SOL	Office of the Solicitor		

DEPARTMENTAL OVERVIEW



Introduction



The last day of the Thirtieth Congress, March 3, 1849, was also the eve of President-elect Zachary Taylor's inauguration. The House of Representatives and the Senate were busy at work on two bills: the first, to find a formula for giving the newly acquired territory of California a civil government. The second, no less contentious, was also related to the recent enlargement of the national domain: legislation to create a Cabinet agency known as the Home Department, or Department of the Interior. The bill to create such a Department passed the House of Representatives on February 15, 1849. Two weeks later,

the bill reached the Senate floor and late in the evening of March 3, the Senate voted 31 to 25 on the House-passed bill. President Polk was waiting in the Senate chambers and signed the bill creating a Department of the Interior.¹

In 1849, when the Congress created the Home Department, it charged Interior with managing a wide variety of programs. In the last half of the 19th century, these programs ran the gamut of overseeing Indian Affairs, exploring the western wilderness, directing the District of Columbia jail, constructing the National Capital's water system, managing hospitals and universities, improving historic western emigrant routes, marking boundaries, issuing patents, conducting the census, and conducting research on the geological resources of the land.

Following the conservation movement at the beginning of the 20th century, there was an increasing sense of the fragile nature of this Country's natural resources. Accordingly, the Department's mission focused primarily on the preservation, management, understanding, and use of the great natural and cultural resources of the land.

Today, the Department manages the Nation's public lands and minerals including providing access to public lands and the Outer Continental Shelf for renewable and conventional energy; is the steward of 20 percent of the Nation's lands including national parks, national wildlife refuges, and the public lands; is the largest supplier and manager of water in the 17 western States and a supplier of hydropower energy; and upholds Federal trust responsibilities to Indian Tribes and Alaska Natives. It is responsible for migratory wildlife conservation; historic preservation; endangered species conservation; surface-mined lands protection and restoration; mapping, geological, hydrological, and biological science for the Nation; and financial and technical assistance for the insular areas.

Interior's budget covers a broad spectrum of activities, both to protect the Nation's resources and to ensure equity in their use. These activities include: operation of the National Park Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service; land management responsibilities of the Bureau of Land Management; delivery of quality services to American Indians and Alaska Natives; OCS management and revenue collection programs of the Minerals Management Service; research, data collection, and scientific activities of the U.S. Geological Survey; water management projects of the Bureau of Reclamation; regulatory responsibilities and reclamation activities of the Office of Surface Mining; and support for U.S. Territories and other insular areas.

¹ Robert Utley and Barry Mackintosh, *"The Department of Everything Else: Highlights of Interior History"*, 1988, pp 1-2.

Departmental Overview



Together, we will change the world as we oversee the Department of the Interior's responsibilities across all 50 States, the Territories, and oceans.

*Ken Salazar, Secretary of the Interior
April 27, 2009*

Managing twenty percent of the land mass of the United States and 1.7 billion acres of the Outer Continental Shelf, the Department of the Interior has been entrusted to serve as the stewards of America: purple mountains; fruited plains; the landmarks of our history and the icons of the Country's heritage; the Nation's energy future; and the connection of people to their landscapes.

When the first Secretary of the Interior, Thomas Ewing, took the oath of office on March 3, 1849, the United States ended at the Mississippi River. There were only 29 stars on the U.S. flag. Today:

- The Department of the Interior's mandate now reaches across 12 time zones. It includes responsibility for places as grand as Yosemite, structures as mighty as the Hoover Dam, and creatures as fragile as a butterfly.
- The Department manages 391 national park units, 550 wildlife refuges, and the 27 million-acre National Landscape Conservation System that are an economic engine for tourism and growth opportunities for recreation, wildlife conservation, and responsible resource use.
- Almost one-third of the Nation's domestic energy production is generated from Interior managed lands and waters. The Department manages lands and offshore areas that have significant potential to enhance energy security and greatly increase renewable energy opportunities. In 2010 an estimated \$14.0 billion in revenues will help to offset the Department's \$12.1 billion requested budget.
- The Department fulfills special responsibilities to Native Americans as the manager of one of the largest land trusts in the world—over ten million acres owned by individual Indians and 46 million acres held in trust for Indian Tribes.
- In addition to lands managed in trust, Interior manages over \$3.4 billion of funds held in over 2,700 trust accounts for approximately 250 Indian Tribes and over 380,000 open Individual Indian Money accounts.
- With 165,000 facilities at 2,400 locations, Interior is second only to the Department of Defense in managed assets.
- Approximately 31 million people in the West rely on drinking water provided through water systems managed by the Department. Interior irrigation systems deliver water to farmers who generate over half of the Nation's produce.

-
- With the Bureau of Indian Education school system, Interior provides services to approximately 42,000 students in 23 States attending 183 elementary and secondary schools and supports 30 tribally controlled community colleges, universities, and post-secondary schools.
 - The Department's law enforcement agents, over 4,000, constitute the third-largest civilian law enforcement presence in the Federal government.

The Nation has passed through times of deep crisis—fighting a War Between the States, thirteen economic recessions, and the Great Depression. With each crisis, the Department of the Interior has helped the Nation to persevere and to grow stronger. The Department exists in the service of America – it is the Department of America.

I want to transform this Department from what has been perceived as a Department of the West to a Department of all of America.

Ken Salazar, Secretary of the Interior
January 22, 2009

THE PAST

At the dawn of the 20th century, when America was losing its forests, wildlife, and open spaces, President Teddy Roosevelt turned an environmental crisis into the legacy of stewardship enjoyed today. He expanded the national parks, laying the foundation for the modern day national park system. He built the world's largest system of lands dedicated to wildlife conservation—the national wildlife refuge system.

In the dark years of the Great Depression, President Franklin Roosevelt's Civilian Conservation Corps put three million people to work on conservation and construction projects in the parks, refuges, and public works around America. When faced with a crisis, Americans always build a path to progress, and America will do the same with the economic crisis of today.

THE PRESENT

President Obama and the new Congress initiated that path to progress with passage of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. Interior bureaus are hard at work executing projects that make up the \$3.0 billion in funding that is allocated to the Department under the Act. These projects give the land management agencies, the Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Service, and National Park Service, an infusion of capital to create jobs and address long-standing needs for energy retrofits and efficiency improvements, facilities maintenance and rehabilitation, habitat restoration, abandoned mine land and legacy well remediation, and trail and road repairs. Indian Affairs will build and repair schools, maintain and repair roads and facilities, provide loans to small businesses, and conduct job training. The Bureau of Reclamation will bring water to rural communities and Indian Country, address aging infrastructure, and conduct restoration activities. The Department's science agency, the U.S. Geological Survey, will repair facilities; conduct energy retrofits; upgrade volcano, earthquake, and streamgage equipment and systems; and accelerate mapping of coastal areas. Together, these investments mark a new era for the Department—an era of investment and renewal that will re-energize Interior's programs and employees, while providing expansive opportunities to create jobs and stimulate economic recovery across the Nation.

THE FUTURE

The President's 2010 budget continues this new era of change focused on solving the daunting challenges facing the Nation today and looking forward to the opportunities of tomorrow.

In this new era, the Department will play a central role in creating a new energy frontier; tackling climate impacts; usher in an unprecedented commitment to protect America's treasured landscapes and a reinvigorated Land and Water Conservation; and a 21st Century Youth Conservation Corps. The Interior Department will also commit to restoring the integrity of the government-to-government relationship with Indian Tribes and empowering Native American communities.

The Department of the Interior's 2010 budget request of \$12.1 billion in current appropriations will:

- Invest an additional \$75.4 million for the Nation's New Energy Frontier initiative including \$50.1 million to promote a clean energy future with a focus on renewable energy sources on Federal lands and waters. The Department's comprehensive energy strategy also includes \$16.9 million to continue producing conventional energy to help attain energy independence and invest \$8.4 million to improve accountability and ensure that taxpayers receive a fair return from mineral production on Federal lands.
- Assist Interior land management agencies and States with \$133.0 million in additional funding to monitor, adaptively manage, and assess the impacts of climate change on the Nation's lands, waters, fish, and wildlife.
- Target \$46.0 million in Reclamation including \$26.0 million more for grants to promote conservation of western water by local communities through voluntary water banks, wastewater reclamation and reuse, and other market-based conservation measures and basin studies.
- Protect treasured landscapes with \$100.0 million in additional program funding to operate and maintain park facilities and resources and \$25.0 million to leverage private donations for park partnerships.
- Recommit to the promise of fully funding the Land and Water Conservation Fund. An increase of \$95.2 million will be used to protect lands for wildlife and public enjoyment and to fund LWCF State grants.
- Create a 21st Century Youth Conservation Corps, an energized Interior youth initiative that will invest in young people. An increase of \$50.0 million will create educational and job opportunities and a new program to encourage them to hunt and fish responsibly.
- Empower Native American communities with a \$30.0 million increase for law enforcement and \$72.0 million for Indian education programs.
- Fund the \$369.8 million ten-year average cost for wildfire suppression and establish a new \$75.0 million Wildland Fire Contingency Reserve Fund that, coupled with reforms to the Department's wildland firefighting program, will minimize the need for the transfer of funds from non-fire programs.
- Restore habitats that are important to the health of the Great Lakes region, including wetlands, islands, and tributaries. The 2010 budget for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency includes \$85.9 million for Interior agencies.

**BUDGET AUTHORITY AND RECEIPTS
FOR 2008, 2009, AND 2010**
(in millions of dollars)

	2008 Actual*	2009 Estimate	2010 Request	Change from 2009
BUDGET AUTHORITY				
Total Current Appropriations (w/o supps)	11,282	11,301	12,103	802
Fire Supplemental	+384	0	0	0
Total Current Appropriations (w/ supps).	11,666	11,301	12,103	802
Permanent Appropriations	5,809	5,883	6,073	191
Total (w/o ARRA).....	17,475	17,183	18,176	993
[Net discretionary BA w/o ARRA].....	[11,590]	[11,141]	[12,008]	[867]
RECEIPTS				
Outer Continental Shelf.....	18,296	6,260	7,132	872
Onshore Mineral Leasing	5,161	4,214	4,422	208
Other Offsetting Receipts	1,802	1,561	1,678	117
Other Receipts.....	756	748	748	0
Total	26,015	12,783	13,980	1,197

* Excludes one-time disaster supplementals totaling \$75.0 million and transfers from other agencies totaling \$21.3 million.

THE NUMBERS

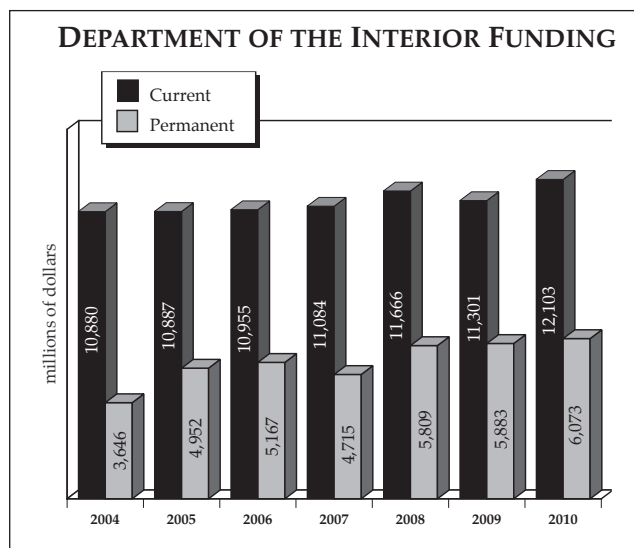
The 2010 Interior budget request for current appropriations is \$12.1 billion, \$802.0 million or 7.1 percent above the level enacted by Congress for 2009. When \$3.0 billion in 2009 Recovery Act funding is included in the 2009 total, the 2010 budget is \$2.2 billion below the 2009 enacted level. Permanent funding that becomes available as a result of existing legislation without further action by the Congress will provide an additional \$6.3 billion, for appropriations totaling \$18.2 billion for Interior in 2010.

The 2010 request includes \$11.0 billion for programs funded by Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. This is an increase of \$857.0 million above the level enacted for 2009. The request includes \$160.8 million to fully fund anticipated 2010 fixed cost increases.

The 2010 request for the Bureau of Reclamation and the Central Utah Project Completion Act, funded in the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, is \$1.1 billion, \$55.1 million below the level enacted for 2009.

In 2010, Interior will continue an exemplary record of producing revenue for the American Taxpayer. The estimate for revenue collections by the Department in 2010 is \$14.0 billion, more than offsetting the budget request for current appropriations.

The 2010 budget assumes the enactment of legislative initiatives to ensure better management of Federal oil and gas resources and a fair return for mineral leasing on Federal lands. These initiatives include a new fee on nonproducing Gulf of Mexico offshore oil



SUMMARY OF MAJOR CHANGES
(current budget authority in millions of dollars)

**INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND
RELATED AGENCIES**

2009 Enacted	10,183.1
Fixed cost changes	+160.8
New Energy Frontier	+75.4
Climate Impacts.....	+133.0
Treasured Landscapes (Park Operations).....	+100.0
Park Partnerships.....	+25.0
Land and Water Conservation Fund.....	+95.2
Protecting Landscapes	[+59.7]
NPS State Grants.....	[+11.0]
21st Century Youth Conservation Corps.....	+50.0
Empowering Indian Communities.....	+102.0
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund..	+10.0
Wildland Fire	
Suppression	+34.6
Contingent Emergency Reserve Fund	+75.0
Bureau of Land Management	
Wild Horse and Burro Program.....	+26.5
Alaska Legacy Wells.....	-4.6
U.S. Geological Survey	
Cooperative Research Units	+2.0
Arctic Ecosystems	+4.2
Indian Affairs	
Land and Water Settlements	+25.8
Tribal Governments.....	+8.2
Indian Land Consolidation	+3.0
Historic Preservation Fund Grants-in-Aid.....	+5.0
OSM State and Tribal Grants.....	+5.8
AML Emergency Grants	-13.0
MMS Information Technology Reductions	-3.7
Guam Guaranteed Loan Program	+2.0
Enterprisewide IT Improvements.....	+5.4
Financial and Business Management System	+7.0
Construction	-54.1
Net, all other program changes.....	-23.5
2010 Interior Budget Request.....	11,040.1

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

2009 Enacted	1,117.7
Water Conservation Grants	+26.0
Safety of Dams	+13.6
Central Valley Project.....	+9.8
Lower Colorado River Operations.....	+6.4
Colorado River Storage Project.....	+4.8
Colorado Basin Project.....	+4.4
Animas-La Plata.....	+4.2
Rural Water Supply Projects	-75.0
Water Reclamation/ Reuse (Title XVI)	-30.2
Central Valley Project Restoration Fund	-20.7
Water Resource Investigations.....	-12.1
CALFED	-9.0
Colorado River Basin, Central AZ Projects.....	-7.0
Net, all other program changes.....	+29.8
2010 Energy and Water Budget Request.....	1,062.7

Total 2010 Budget Request12,102.8

and gas leases to encourage timely domestic energy development, a new fee for compliance inspections of offshore oil and gas facilities, and a new excise tax on certain offshore oil and gas production to begin in 2011. The budget also anticipates increased revenues from oil and gas royalty reform for onshore oil and gas operations on Federal lands.

The budget assumes the enactment of legislative proposals to repeal provisions of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 related to permit processing and geothermal payments to counties, to reallocate the repayment of capital costs of the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin program, and to terminate Abandoned Mine Land payments to certified States and Tribes.

MAJOR BUDGET INITIATIVES

Creating a New Energy Frontier — The energy challenges the U.S. faces are severe. The Nation has seen \$4.00 per gallon gasoline and rising electricity costs. The Nation imports about 57 percent of the oil needed to fuel the country's transportation system, heat homes, and power the economy. The time has come to create new, clean sources of energy using the Nation's vast domestic resources. The President has a vision of energy independence for the sake of national security, economic security, and environmental health. His plan will steer the country onto a new energy path—one that creates new jobs and puts America out front in new, growing industries; one that promotes investment and innovation here at home; and one that makes responsible use of domestic resources.

The Interior Department manages the land on which 30 percent of the Nation's energy is produced. So you have a major role to play, all of you, in our clean energy future. The Nation is depending on you to help us end the tyranny of foreign oil and become energy independent — by harnessing the wind and the sun, our water, our soil, and American innovation.

President Barack Obama

March 3, 2009

As managers of one fifth of the country's landmass and over 1.7 billion offshore acres, Interior oversees lands with some of the greatest renewable energy potential in the Nation. This makes Interior uniquely positioned to assist in meeting the President's goal to implement a comprehensive energy plan for a clean and independent energy future. The BLM has identified about 21 million acres of public land with

high wind energy potential in the 11 western States and about 29 million acres with high solar energy potential in the six southwestern States. There are also 140 million acres of public land in western States and Alaska that have significant geothermal resource potential. In addition, there is considerable wind and wave energy potential offshore. The National Renewable Energy Laboratory has identified more than 1,000 gigawatts of wind potential off the Atlantic coast, and more than 900 gigawatts of wind potential off the Pacific coast.

The 2010 budget request includes \$75.4 million to invest in renewable energy development, reduce the Nation's reliance on foreign oil supplies, and support a clean energy economy. This initiative with \$50.1 million for clean energy is inextricably tied to the President's climate change agenda, as the expanded development of renewable energy is necessary to reduce the Nation's carbon footprint and slow climate impacts.

Interior's activities will engage the combined talents of the Department's bureaus: facilitating the development of renewable energy on public lands, developing a robust OCS-based renewable energy program, and ensuring responsible energy production on public and tribal lands through sound science. Specifically:

- The BLM and BIA will facilitate development of renewable energy sources, including, geothermal, wind and solar, on public and tribal lands, while also addressing the siting challenges associated with building a new transmission infrastructure.
- The Minerals Management Service will begin a program for renewable energy on the Outer Continental Shelf. The MMS will conduct environmental and technological studies and prepare environmental analyses to develop competitive renewable energy lease sales, and issue and monitor leases for individual projects.
- The USGS will develop scientific information on the distribution of renewable energy resources to ensure environmentally sensitive development. Departmental bureaus, including BLM and FWS, will streamline environmental reviews and permitting and assure that renewable energy facilities are developed with minimal impact on natural resources.

On April 22, the President announced the completion of new regulations that set the stage for the development of renewable energy resources on the OCS. These regulations will guide the collaborative efforts of MMS and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to create new opportunities for the production of wind, wave, and solar energy offshore.

To continue supplies of conventional, domestic energy sources, the Administration's energy strategy also includes the continued development and, where appropriate, expansion of domestic production of oil and gas and other mineral resources. The 2010 budget request includes increases of \$16.9 million for BLM and MMS to continue programs that support 30 percent of the domestic energy production in the United States. The budget request also includes \$8.4 million to improve revenue collection and oversight activities.

Developing these renewable resources requires a balanced and mindful approach that addresses the impacts of development on wildlife, water resources, and other interests under the Department's management jurisdiction.

Ken Salazar, Secretary of Interior
March 17, 2009

Tackling Climate Impacts — With lands that range from the Arctic to the Everglades, Interior's managers observe the sometimes dramatic effects of a changing climate, including thawing permafrost and melting glaciers, changes in precipitation patterns, and sea level rise. In this dynamic context, Interior managers need the information, tools, and resources to measure, understand, and respond to on-the-ground impacts. As the largest land manager in the Nation, Interior is positioned to pioneer adaptive management approaches to address the effects of climate change.

The 2010 budget request for the Department includes increases totaling \$133.0 million to address the impacts of climate change on land, water, and wildlife resources. The Climate Impacts initiative integrates the activities of the BLM, USGS, FWS, NPS, and BIA to measure and monitor climate-induced change, to share information with other managers, to formulate strategies to protect wildlife and habitats through adaptive resource management. The budget increase will allow bureaus to create the foundations for leadership in climate impact science, adaptive management techniques, and carbon sequestration focused on practical, on-the-ground information and actions.

Monitoring Networks and Adaptive Strategies — Interior's Climate Impacts initiative includes \$65.0 million to establish a strong monitoring network that will comprehensively chart and respond to climate impacts on land, water, and wildlife resources through adaptation strategies. The BLM, USGS, FWS, and NPS will work together to develop scientific data about climate-induced changes that are occurring and those that are predicted to occur, and then translate this scientific input into on-the-ground strategies for land and water managers. The initiative also includes \$40.0 million for grants to States and Tribes, provided through the FWS State and Tribal Wildlife Grants program, to assist with planning and adaptive management.

Carbon Sequestration — Forest and rangelands, wetlands, and other landscapes managed by the Interior Department play a vital role in the carbon cycle. These natural systems soak up carbon dioxide and thereby reduce the harmful effects that carbon dioxide and other heat-trapping gases can otherwise cause. The absorptive capacity of forests and other landscapes has played a key role in reducing the negative impacts of climate change. The Department's bureaus will enhance the absorptive capacity of lands by engaging in more aggressive re-vegetation and tree planting strategies, ecosystem restoration, wetland protection, and similar strategies, to enhance the carbon cleansing capability of natural systems.

The 2010 budget includes an increase of \$7.0 million for USGS to research both geological and biological carbon sequestration potential. In 2010, with the completion of its 12-month project to develop the appropriate methodology, USGS will begin the initial stages of a national assessment of geologic sequestration of carbon dioxide in saline formations and depleted oil and gas reservoirs. With this new funding, USGS will also develop methodologies to measure and assess biological carbon sequestration and greenhouse gas fluxes.

Water Conservation — A key aspect of climate change is increased variability in water availability. Recognizing the need to address this critically important issue, the 2010 request also includes \$46.0 million for a closely aligned Water Conservation program. This will help communities increase the availability of water using \$26.0 million in competitive challenge grants; \$4.0 million for water basin studies; and \$9.0 million for the water recycling and reuse program, often referred to as Title XVI. An additional increase of \$5.0 million for USGS will also

help communities deal with scarce water supplies. The USGS will support and install streamgages at high priority monitoring sites.

Protecting Treasured Landscapes — The President is committed to preservation of landscapes in parks, refuges, and other public lands. The 2010 President's budget signals this commitment with an unprecedented \$2.3 billion for park operations, a program increase of \$100.0 million above 2009 enacted levels. Funding will be focused on the three key areas: building a solid foundation for parks, caring for America's treasures, and enhancing leadership in parks.

The 2010 budget builds a solid foundation for parks with increases totaling \$57.5 million for park base funding. Funds will be used to enhance core visitor services and resource protection needs at 126 parks. In addition, \$21.7 million in increases will enhance major procurement and contracting services in parks, strengthen asset management, increase officer and civilian staffing in the United States Park Police, and build organizational capacity to better serve customers and recruit a new and diverse workforce.

The Park Service has a long and impressive history of caring for America's natural and historic treasures and ensuring their continued appreciation, understanding and enjoyment. Today, as NPS readies itself for the next 100 years, efforts are underway to face a new set of challenges. The 2010 budget request includes an additional \$5.0 million to establish a new 21st Century Youth Conservation Corps to introduce high school students and college-age youth to career opportunities in the National Park Service; \$10.0 million to monitor, adaptively manage, and assess the impacts of climate change on park resources as a part of the Department's Climate Impacts initiative; \$4.9 million to enhance critical stewardship programs at parks through research, operational, and educational activities; \$2.2 million to expand emergency storm damage response funding; and \$150,000 to enhance visitor health and safety programs.

The 2010 budget includes \$3.9 million to address one of the challenges facing NPS — the need to develop a workforce that reflects the changing and diverse face of America and demonstrates management excellence. The budget funds training for new superintendents and establishes a new leadership development program open to all employees to equip NPS managers with the skills to recruit and manage a diverse workforce.

The 2010 budget recognizes the strong American tradition of philanthropy for national parks and includes \$25.0 million for Park Partnerships at some of the most treasured landscapes. The combined benefit to the NPS would be over \$50.0 million for signature projects or programs.

Investing in the Land and Water Conservation Fund — Recognizing the importance of America's natural and recreational resources, in 1962 the Kennedy Administration introduced legislation to establish a new Federal conservation fund. The next year, Kennedy repeated the proposal, writing to Congress, "Actions deferred are all too often opportunities lost, particularly in safeguarding our natural resources." In 1964, Congress created the Land and Water Conservation Fund to conserve, develop, and utilize outdoor recreation resources for the benefit and enjoyment of the American people.

The law sought to accomplish these goals by providing funds for acquisition and development of lands and other areas and by providing funds for and authorizing Federal assistance to States in recreation planning, acquiring lands and waters, and development of recreation facilities. These activities are funded through a trust fund that receives revenues primarily generated from OCS oil and gas drilling activities. Other funding sources include the sale of surplus Federal real property and taxes on motorboat fuel. The annual authorized level is \$900.0 million; appropriations have been provided at this level only twice during the program's 40-year history. Over seven million acres have been purchased with \$3.9 billion in LWCF appropriations. More than 41,000 matching grants to State and local governments have been approved for acquisition, development, and planning of outdoor recreation opportunities in the United States.

President Obama has a goal for full funding of the LWCF by 2014. The 2010 President's budget includes \$419.9 million, an increase of \$115.8 million, as a first step toward achieving this goal. The 2010 budget includes \$300.2 million for Interior LWCF programs and \$119.7 million for the Forest Service.

The 2010 budget funds Federal Land Acquisition for Interior bureaus at \$170.1 million, an increase of \$59.7 million over the 2009 enacted level.

The 2010 request includes \$30.0 million to assist States and local and tribal governments with the protection and creation of park lands, open space, and wildlife habitat through competitively awarded

LWCF grants. This is an increase of \$11.0 million over the 2009 enacted level of \$19.0 million. The 2010 budget request includes \$27.2 million for grants and \$2.8 million for administration.

The 2010 budget request includes \$100.0 million, an increase of \$24.5 million over 2009, for the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund. This program provides grants to States for activities that conserve threatened and endangered species. States can, in turn, pass the funding on to municipalities, Tribes, and private landowners to enlist their support in species conservation efforts.

Great Lakes Restoration — The Environmental Protection Agency, in concert with its Federal partners on the Great Lakes Interagency Task Force, has included within the 2010 budget request a proposal to establish a Great Lakes Restoration Initiative. The initiative begins in 2010 with \$475.0 million for programs and projects strategically chosen to target the most significant problems in the Great Lakes ecosystem and to demonstrate measurable results. The request includes \$15.0 million for USGS, \$57.5 million for FWS, \$10.4 million for NPS, and \$3.0 million for BIA. Interior will use this funding to restore habitats that are important to the health of the Great Lakes region including wetlands, islands, and tributaries. Cooperative projects will be funded to combat invasive species, conduct scientific research to identify threats to the region, and develop mitigation strategies.

Creating 21st Century Youth Conservation Corps — The future of resource conservation and management on the public lands depends upon the next generation's understanding of the importance of natural resources and cultural treasures. The 2010 budget includes a 21st Century Youth Conservation Corps initiative to signal a new emphasis on youth involvement. The budget includes \$50.0 million to develop new ways to engage youth and under represented groups in nature and help them achieve environmental awareness and respect for America's exceptional natural resources. The initiative has two distinct components—educating young hunters and anglers and an environmental education component that will engage and encourage youth in environmental conservation and to seek careers in America's great outdoors.

The budget request includes \$28.0 million for a new discretionary Federal Aid in Wildlife grants program to help States, Territories, and Tribes establish new, creative programs to educate and energize young

hunters, anglers, and wildlife managers. Special emphasis will be placed on under represented groups. Included within the request is \$2.8 million targeted specifically for grants to Tribes. The 2010 budget request includes an increase of \$1.0 million for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to establish a public-private partnership to promote these efforts. Another \$1.0 million is included in the budget for the National Conservation and Training Center to provide workshops and other training to develop the capacity of Federal, State, and tribal agencies to develop new and creative methods to increase interest in hunting, fishing, and other wildlife management.

Studies show that vast numbers of children spend much of their lives indoors playing video games or watching television, with little contact, understanding or appreciation of the natural world. A large body of evidence attributes improved health, particularly in youth, to nature and exposure to the natural environment. Childhood experiences with nature are associated with increased environmental awareness. An investment of \$20.0 million will be made in BLM, USGS, FWS, and NPS to promote youth engagement and environmental awareness. Specifically, the 2010 budget identifies a three-pronged approach to:

- Engage youth in public service.
- Enhance science-based programs offered through schools and community partners.
- Improve curricula of national environmental education programs.

In addition to promoting health and environmental awareness, these resources will support efforts to develop an interest among talented and capable young people in entering public service as natural resource professionals.

Empowering Indian Country — The 2010 budget advances the Secretary's efforts to improve safety in Indian Country with a comprehensive request to promote law enforcement. The 2010 budget for BIA makes new investments in officers on the street, specialized training, detention centers, and tribal courts. The 2010 proposal builds on the congressional support provided in 2008 and 2009, and provides an additional \$30.0 million in program funding.

The largest component of this initiative is an increase of \$10.5 million to aggressively address law

enforcement staffing needs throughout Indian Country. The additional funding will strengthen the law enforcement presence on Indian reservations by hiring additional officers. In order to meet the demand for these new officers, Indian Affairs must also expand its training capabilities. The budget includes \$500,000 to establish the Indian Police Academy outreach program.

One of the biggest challenges for Indian Affairs has been managing the individuals arrested as a result of increased officers and increased arrests. The initiative proposes \$70.4 million for the corrections program, including an increase of \$5.0 million to fund additional correctional officers, contracted bed space for prisoners, and an armed transport officer program that will fill a gap in the program.

The initiative also includes an increase of \$2.0 million above the 2009 enacted level of \$6.3 million to specifically target the drug trade and reduce violent crime. This funding will advance intelligence gathering capabilities and provide additional support for victim and witness services.

Another important component of the Indian Affairs justice system is the Tribal Courts program and sustained support for oversight and management. The initiative includes an increase of \$8.0 million to improve the efficiency and operations of tribal courts and \$4.0 million for the management functions.

Advancing Indian Education — The 2010 Advancing Indian Education initiative will sustain \$716.2 million enacted in 2009, and provides an additional increase of \$72.0 million for education programs.

The Bureau of Indian Education is committed to assisting Indian students in attaining post-secondary educational credentials. The BIE administers operating grants for tribally-operated colleges and universities. Included in this request is \$64.3 million for Tribal Colleges and Universities, an increase of \$5.0 million over the 2009 enacted level. The budget also includes a one-time increase of \$50.0 million to forward fund activities at Tribal Colleges and Universities for the 2010-2011 school year. Tribal college leaders have repeatedly stated that forward funding provides them greater financial security to plan for the academic year. It is a budgeting technique widely used at educational institutions, including the BIE elementary and secondary school system.

The initiative includes \$34.6 million for Scholarships and Adult Education, \$5.0 million above the 2009

enacted level. This funding not only improves opportunities for American Indians and Alaska Natives to attain an advanced education, it directly supports the spirit and intent of Indian self-determination by providing the tools to shape their future.

The 2010 request of \$391.7 million for the Indian Student Equalization Program formula funds includes an increase of \$6.7 million in teacher pay to fund fixed costs and a \$10.0 million program increase for the ISEP formula. These funds are one of the primary sources of funding for the BIE's 169 elementary and secondary schools and 14 dormitories. Funds directly support schools for core operating costs, such as salaries for teachers, aides, administrators, support staff, and supplies and classroom materials. The 2010 request also includes \$59.4 million for operation of elementary and secondary school facilities, an increase of \$2.0 million above the 2009 enacted level. The program funds operational expenses for educational facilities at all 183 BIE schools and dormitories.

FIXED COSTS

Pay and benefits for the Department's employees are a high priority and a significant cost component of Interior's core programs, comprising almost 55 percent of operating budgets. The proportion of Interior's budget committed to personnel costs places it among the top five Federal agencies. This workforce composition largely reflects the need to maintain staff at more than 2,400 geographically dispersed locations that serve the public, including 391 park units, 550 refuges, and 258 million acres of public lands managed by BLM. As the steward for one-fifth of the land area of the United States and over 165,000 facilities, Departmental programs by their very nature require staff. Interior continues to utilize the services of approximately 242,000 volunteers and extensive seasonal employees. However, the workforce capacity of Interior is an essential ingredient for the uninterrupted delivery of programs and services to the American public.

The 2010 budget request includes \$160.8 million to keep pace with increased costs in pay and benefits and other fixed costs. The pay and benefits component of the request is \$131.0 million, including a 3.9 percent 2009 pay raise, a 2.0 percent 2010 pay raise, and a 6.5 percent increase in health benefits. The request funds anticipated pay and benefits costs that will be determined in the coming year, and nondiscretionary bills from others including space rental costs and associated security charges;

workers compensation and unemployment compensation; and centralized administrative and business systems, services, and programs financed through the Working Capital Fund.

The 2010 fixed cost increment is all the more important, as fixed costs in prior years were not fully funded, due in part to the enactment of higher pay rates than were budgeted. Since 2002, and including 2009, the Department will have absorbed over \$500 million in fixed costs.

OTHER MAJOR CHANGES BY BUREAU

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The 2010 BLM request for appropriations is \$1.1 billion, an increase of \$110.1 million above the 2009 level. This includes an increase of \$86.8 million for BLM's two operating accounts and an increase of \$13.0 million associated with the cancellation of Colorado Naval Oil Shale balances in 2009. The \$13.0 million increase reflects the fact that the one-time cancellation will not be repeated in 2010.

The request includes an increase of \$16.1 million for the Department's New Energy Frontier initiative to facilitate faster planning, siting, and permitting of renewable energy projects on BLM lands. This will involve conducting environmental reviews and collecting data in a manner that will allow accelerated development of transmission infrastructure on Federal lands. The additional funds will support new renewable energy coordination offices that will streamline the review and approval of renewable energy projects and enhance BLM's capacity to handle the increasing workload associated with renewable energy.

The 2010 request includes an increase of \$2.5 million in the Oil and Gas Management program to enhance BLM's production verification capabilities. This will complement a proposed strengthening of MMS's audit and compliance activities and BIA inspection activities to better ensure the government and Tribes collect the revenue owed from oil and gas produced on Federal and tribal lands. The budget also maintains BLM's capacity to process oil and gas applications for permits to drill. An increase of \$11.9 million in appropriations and a proposed increase of \$9.1 million in APD fee collections in 2010 will offset reduced mandatory rental revenues. In 2009 BLM will collect \$36.4 million in APD fee collections and retain an estimated \$21 million in rental revenues.

The budget proposes to redirect rental revenue back to the Treasury where it has historically been deposited, reversing the changes made in the Energy Policy Act of 2005. The budget reduces funding for Alaska legacy wells by \$4.6 million.

The BLM budget includes \$15.0 million to support the Administration's Climate Impacts initiative. The funds will enable BLM to build capacity that is needed to assess, monitor, predict, and adapt to landscape scale changes caused by climate impacts. The BLM will target much of the proposed climate change activities to the National Landscape Conservation System in recognition of the critical ecological importance of NLCS landscapes.

The 2010 BLM budget request includes an increase of \$5.0 million as part of the 21st Century Youth Conservation Corps initiative that will be used to expand BLM's youth oriented programs such as their college age internship programs that introduce students to natural resource management and provide real-world conservation-related experiences and skills. The BLM's participatory programs will teach young people about the importance of resource stewardship and stimulate an interest in careers in resource management.

The 2010 budget request includes an increase of \$26.5 million for the Wild Horse and Burro Management program. This substantial increase in funding will allow BLM to work toward achieving an appropriate management level by 2013 and to more aggressively implement population control efforts that will help slow the growth in wild horse populations and reduce outyear funding requirements for the program.

The budget includes a decrease of \$1.4 million in deferred maintenance to reflect savings from the disposal of excess and surplus property, and also includes a reduction of \$2.4 million from discontinuing 2009 Congressional earmarks.

The 2010 BLM budget includes a total of \$6.6 million for Construction, the same as the 2009 enacted level, and \$25.0 million for Land Acquisition, an increase of \$10.3 million over the enacted level.

MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE

The 2010 budget request for MMS current appropriations is \$180.6 million, an increase of \$16.9 million above the 2009 enacted level. Offsetting collections from Outer Continental Shelf rents and

fees will provide \$166.7 million, \$20.0 million more than was collected in 2009. The total MMS operating budget, including offsetting collections and fees, is \$347.4 million, \$36.9 million above the 2009 enacted level.

The Department's New Energy Frontier initiative is funded at \$24.0 million to support a robust renewable energy program on the OCS. The increase will be used to conduct environmental studies and other leasing activities.

The MMS will continue to support the development of conventional energy resources with increases of \$5.1 million to facilitate continued oil and gas leasing, \$1.7 million to provide timely and accurate production and gas plant accountability data, \$3.0 million to implement a risk-based audit and compliance protocol, and \$1.1 million to support the OCS sand and gravel leasing program.

The 2010 MMS budget includes reductions totaling \$4.6 million. In 2009, this funding was used to develop interactive payment systems, automate interest billing, and implement recommendations resulting from an independent evaluation of MMS practices. Planned system enhancements and upgrades were fully funded in 2008 and 2009, and further expenditures beyond ongoing operations costs are not required in 2010. This also includes a reduction of \$900,000 from discontinuing 2009 congressional earmarks.

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement budget request is \$159.4 million, a decrease of \$5.3 million below 2009.

The request for Regulation and Technology is \$127.3 million and provides an increase of \$5.8 million for State and tribal regulatory grants. This increase will help States and Tribes meet the rising costs of their regulatory programs.

The 2010 budget reduces funding for Office of Surface Mining AML emergency grants and projects, a net reduction of \$13.0 million below the 2009 level. The 2006 Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act Amendments reauthorized the coal fee, transferred AML reclamation grants to mandatory funding, and provided for significantly higher payments to States than had been previously appropriated. In 2010, AML grants to States total \$232.4 million, nearly

two times the 2007 amount. With carryover funding available in 2010 to ease the transition to the States, OSM can begin phasing out Federal responsibility for AML emergency programs in 2010.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

The 2010 Reclamation budget request is \$1.0 billion in current appropriations, \$55.1 million below the 2009 enacted level. The 2010 budget request emphasizes water conservation, Reclamation's core mission, ensuring facility integrity and site security, and resolving major western water challenges.

Reclamation's 2010 budget request targets an additional \$26.0 million for a total of \$46.0 million for the Water Conservation program. The details of this program are discussed under "Major Budget Priorities" earlier in this overview.

A total of \$101.9 million is requested for the Safety of Dams program, an increase of \$13.6 million, or 15 percent from 2009. The increase will address dam safety issues at several sites, while keeping the work at Folsom Dam in California on schedule. The funding includes \$81.6 million to initiate safety of dams corrective actions, \$18.3 million for safety evaluations of existing dams, and \$2.0 million for the Interior Safety of Dams program.

The 2010 budget request for rural water supply projects is \$64.0 million, \$75.0 million below the level appropriated in 2009, while the 2010 budget for Title XVI programs is \$9.0 million, \$30.2 million below the 2009 enacted level. The 2010 budget for both of these programs has been reduced as funds are allocated for rural water and water reuse in the \$950.0 million for projects provided to the Bureau of Reclamation in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. Reclamation has identified \$200.0 million in rural water supply projects and \$135.0 million for Title XVI projects from Recovery Act funds.

A total of \$28.9 million is requested for site security of dams to ensure the safety and security of facilities, an increase of \$863,000 above the 2009 level.

The budget requests \$31.0 million, a decrease of \$9.0 million from the 2009 enacted level, for CALFED pursuant to the October 2004 authorization for this water management, ecosystem restoration, water quality, water supply, and flood protection program. This adaptive management program in California's Central Valley and the San Francisco Bay-Delta ad-

resses conflicts over water supply. This program is also being supplemented with Recovery Act funds in the amount of \$30.0 million. In addition, some of Reclamation's activities are CALFED related but are not appropriated from this account. For additional details, the Analytical Perspectives volume of the President's budget provides a more detailed agency-by-agency display of Federal funding for CALFED related activities.

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The 2010 budget for the U.S. Geological Survey is \$1.1 billion, \$54.0 million above the 2009 enacted level. The 2010 budget includes funding for Department-wide initiatives for climate impacts, renewable energy, and youth. The budget includes \$39.2 million in program increases and \$21.3 million in fixed costs, offset by \$7.1 million in program reductions primarily reflecting the elimination of earmarks.

The 2010 USGS budget includes an increase of \$22.0 million for the Climate Impacts initiative to analyze the impacts that climate change is having on national resources and to develop response strategies. The initiative includes funding to expand priority climate change monitoring and to develop regional collaborative research hubs for the National Climate Change and Wildlife Science Center. Also included in the initiative are funding for research related to geological and biological carbon sequestration and funding to support FWS climate change efforts. As a part of the Department's Water Conservation program, the USGS 2010 budget also includes an increase of \$5.0 million for the USGS National Streamgauge Information program to enhance the streamgauge network.

The 2010 USGS budget includes an increase of \$3.0 million for the New Energy Frontier initiative, including research on geothermal, biofuels, wind, and solar forms of energy. Funding is included in the Geography, Geology, Water, and Biology disciplines. The USGS budget also includes an increase of \$2.0 million for the 21st Century Youth Conservation Corps initiative that will expand education, training, and workshop opportunities for high school and college students.

The EPA's Great Lakes Restoration initiative will expand research to enhance ecosystem-based management of coastal resources by USGS and its partners. The EPA budget includes \$15.0 million for USGS activities.

The USGS 2010 budget includes an increase of \$2.0 million for the Cooperative Research Units that are funded in the Biology discipline. These funds will be used to fill vacant research scientist positions in partnership with States across the country.

Coastal and Marine Geology is funded at \$46.2 million in the 2010 budget, including an increase of \$1.0 million to expand the research to more fully map the limits of the extended continental shelf in the Arctic Ocean. Biological Research and Monitoring is funded at \$157.8 million, including an increase of \$4.2 million for research on polar bears and the rapidly changing environment of Arctic ecosystems.

The 2010 budget for the USGS includes \$70.7 million for the National Geospatial program and realigns the program into the Geography Discipline from Enterprise Information. This realignment will allow the USGS to gain efficiencies, improve effectiveness, promote geographic research, and leverage emerging remote sensing technologies.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

The 2010 FWS budget is \$1.6 billion, an increase of \$197.0 million above the 2009 enacted level.

The request for Resource Management is \$1.2 billion, an increase of \$77.2 million, or seven percent, above the 2009 enacted level. The request includes increases of \$102.2 million for Service grant programs including the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund, State and Tribal Wildlife Grants, and the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund. The Service's 2010 budget requests an increase of \$22.5 million for land acquisition and a reduction of \$5.8 million for construction from the 2009 enacted level. An increase of \$19.8 million is requested for fixed costs.

The 2010 budget request for FWS includes \$80.0 million for the Department's Climate Impacts initiative discussed under "Major Budget Priorities" earlier in this Overview. An increase of \$40.0 million in the Resource Management account will allow FWS to obtain the scientific knowledge and information needed to deliver conservation on the ground through sound biological planning, conservation design, and monitoring. Another increase of \$40.0 million for the State and Wildlife Grants program will enable States and Tribes to develop adaptive management regimes, focusing on climate change related priorities identified in State comprehensive wildlife conservation plans and similar tribal plans.

The 2010 budget request for FWS includes \$30.0 million for the Department's 21st Century Youth Conservation Corps initiative discussed under "Major Budget Priorities" earlier in this Overview. Included in the initiative is an increase of \$28.0 million for a new discretionary Federal Aid in Wildlife Grants program. The increase will help States, Territories, and Tribes establish new creative programs to educate and energize young hunters, anglers and wildlife managers about hunting and fishing opportunities, hunter safety, and basic principles of fish and wildlife management. Special emphasis will be placed on under represented groups. Included within the \$28.0 million request is \$2.8 million targeted specifically for grants to Tribes. Supporting increases of \$1.0 million for the National Conservation and Training Center will fund training for State and Federal managers on creative ways to increase interest in hunting, fishing, and other wildlife management, while \$1.0 million for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation will fund a public-private partnership to assist FWS in its efforts to educate young hunters and anglers. The 2010 request also includes an additional \$8.0 million to expand youth education and career development programs in the national wildlife refuge system, Fisheries and Aquatic Resource program, Migratory Bird Conservation program, and at the National Conservation and Training Center.

As a part of the Interior Department's New Energy Frontier initiative, the 2010 budget request for FWS includes an increase of \$3.0 million, \$1.5 million in endangered species consultation and \$1.5 million in conservation planning assistance, to facilitate renewable energy development.

Other Resource Management program increases include: \$1.5 million for increased workload related to polar bear interagency consultation and conservation; \$1.8 million to implement endangered species recovery plans; \$2.0 million for Klamath Dam removal studies; and \$1.7 million for increased workload for Marine Mammal Protection Act compliance related to polar bears.

The 2010 budget includes an increase of \$10.0 million for the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund to improve the program's ability to protect, restore, and enhance wetland habitats. An increase of \$24.5 million is included for the Cooperative Endangered Species Fund.

The EPA, in concert with its Federal partners on the Great Lakes Interagency Task Force, has included within its 2010 budget request a proposal to establish

a Great Lakes Restoration initiative. The EPA request includes \$57.5 million for FWS to manage invasive species and restore habitats that are important to the health of the Great Lakes region including wetlands, islands, and tributaries.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The NPS budget request is \$2.7 billion, an increase of \$171.0 million above the 2009 enacted level for park and related programs.

The 2010 budget includes \$2.3 billion for operations, a program increase of \$100.0 million above 2009. Park operations program increases include \$5.0 million for U.S. Park Police, \$57.5 million for park base, and \$5.0 million for asset management.

To build on the rich philanthropic history of the parks, the 2010 budget proposes an increase of \$25.0 million for park partnerships to match private donations for signature projects and programs in national parks.

The 2010 budget for the National Recreation and Preservation program is \$53.9 million, \$5.8 million below the enacted level. The 2010 President's budget does not include funding for Statutory and Contractual Aid, resulting in a reduction of \$5.6 million. The budget proposes \$23.0 million for cultural programs, a program increase of \$371,000 above 2009, and includes \$1.0 million for Japanese American Confinement Site grants. The budget also includes \$15.7 million for the Heritage Partnership program, level with 2009.

The 2010 budget includes \$77.7 million for Historic Preservation, \$8.2 million above 2009 enacted level. The Historic Preservation budget includes \$20.0 million for Save America's Treasures and \$54.5 million, including an increase of \$5.0 million, for historic preservation grants-in-aid to States, Territories, and Tribes.

The 2010 budget request continues strong support of the NPS asset management program. Total construction and facility maintenance funding is \$928.9 million in 2010, a decrease of \$16.3 million from the 2009 enacted level. The total request includes increased funding of \$5.0 million for parks to more fully realize the benefits of the Facility Maintenance Software System and \$2.2 million to expand emergency storm damage coverage. The construction budget request of \$206.0 million includes \$116.8 million in line-item construction.

The EPA, in concert with its Federal partners on the Great Lakes Interagency Task Force, has included within its 2010 budget request a proposal to establish a Great Lakes Restoration initiative. The EPA request includes \$10.5 million for NPS to work with the U.S. Coast Guard to monitor, identify, and remediate sources of contamination on park lands in the region.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

The 2010 Indian Affairs budget is \$2.5 billion, an increase of \$161.3 million above the 2009 level.

The Operation of Indian Programs account request is \$2.3 billion, an increase of \$150.2 million above 2009. In addition to increases for the Administration's major initiatives the budget also includes increases of \$8.2 million for Tribal Government, \$1.8 million for Executive Direction, \$1.0 million for Minerals and Mining projects for construction aggregate development, \$1.0 million for Environmental Quality projects, \$1.1 million for Housing Improvement Program oversight, and \$400,000 for Community and Economic Development. Reductions include \$1.7 million for congressional earmarks and \$1.2 million for one-time program needs.

The Construction budget is \$200.0 million, a reduction of \$17.7 million from the 2009 level. The request takes into consideration funding that was provided for construction activities under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. Within this level is the education construction budget of \$112.4 million, which includes \$6.0 million for replacement school construction. Replacement facility construction, employee housing, and facilities improvement and repair projects are funded in 2010 at 2009 levels. The Resources Management Construction budget includes a reduction of \$2.0 million.

The BIA Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements account is funded at \$47.4 million in 2010. This includes an additional \$25.8 million to fund the Nez Perce/Snake River Settlement, the Puget Sound Regional Shellfish Settlement, the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians Settlement, the Duck Valley Reservation Settlement, and the Navajo Nation Water Resources Development Trust Fund.

The request also proposes to transfer the Indian Land Consolidation program from the Office of the Special Trustee to BIA in order to better align funding with management of the program. The program is funded at \$3.0 million.

The EPA, in concert with its Federal partners on the Great Lakes Interagency Task Force, has included within its 2010 budget request a proposal to establish a Great Lakes Restoration initiative. The EPA request includes \$3.0 million for BIA to provide grants to Tribes to combat invasive species and conserve and restore habitat for fish and wildlife on tribal lands in the region.

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL TRUSTEE

The 2010 budget request for OST is \$186.0 million in current appropriations, \$4.3 million above the 2009 enacted level. Included is a program increase of \$2.0 million for appraisal services. The increased funding will support performance program evaluations and compliance audits.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The Salaries and Expenses budget request for 2010 is \$118.8 million, an increase of \$11.6 million above the 2009 enacted level. Increases include: \$4.0 million for consolidated appraisal services in the National Business Center to handle increased land acquisition workload; \$2.0 million for central administrative services; and \$150,000 for the Office of the Secretary Management Intern program. Fixed costs are fully funded at \$5.4 million in 2010.

OFFICE OF INSULAR AFFAIRS

The 2010 budget for Insular Affairs is \$86.4 million in current funding, an increase of \$2.4 million above the 2009 enacted level. The proposal includes fixed costs of \$230,000, an increase of \$200,000 for additional personnel to address audit concerns and improve accountability over financial assistance programs, and \$2.0 million for support to Guam civilian infrastructure improvements in preparation for the Department of Defense relocation of personnel to the Territory.

Permanent appropriations in 2010 total \$336.9 million, which includes \$207.9 million to the Compact of Free Association and \$129.0 million in payments to Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

The 2010 budget request for the Office of the Solicitor is \$65.1 million, \$3.0 million above the 2009 enacted level. The budget includes program increases of \$900,000 for information technology, \$100,000 for training, and \$2.0 million for fixed costs.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The 2010 budget for the Office of Inspector General is \$48.6 million, \$2.6 million above the 2009 enacted level. The budget includes program increases of \$964,000 to develop on-shore royalty oversight capability, \$123,000 to conduct inspections and critical point evaluations, \$113,000 to investigate procurement and financial assistance programs, and \$1.4 million for fixed costs.

DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS

Wildland Fire Management — The 2010 budget request for Wildland Fire Management totals \$974.8 million, an increase of \$115.3 million over the 2009 enacted level, excluding 2009 emergency supplemental appropriations.

The request includes an increase of \$34.6 million in Suppression Operations to fully fund the ten-year average cost of \$369.8 million. In addition, the budget establishes a new discretionary Wildland Fire Contingency Reserve Fund of \$75.0 million for fighting catastrophic wildfires, which would be available after the appropriated ten-year average is exhausted and other specific objectives are met.

The budget also includes a total of \$4.9 million in scheduled reductions to the Fire Program Analysis system and LANDFIRE program.

Central Hazardous Materials Fund — The 2010 budget includes \$10.2 million for the Central Hazardous Materials Fund, an increase of \$27,000 above the 2009 enacted level to fully fund fixed costs.

Natural Resource Damage and Restoration — The 2010 budget request includes \$6.5 million for NR-DAR, \$134,000 above the 2009 enacted level to fully fund fixed costs. The \$6.5 million request includes \$4.0 million for damage assessment projects, \$1.8 million for program management, and \$615,000 for restoration support. Additionally, \$75.0 million represents the anticipated amount of settlement receipts to be recovered in settled damage assessment cases in 2009. These receipts are used exclusively by trustees for restoration of damaged lands and resources or for reimbursement of past assessment costs.

Working Capital Fund — The 2010 budget request includes \$85.8 million for the Working Capital Fund, an increase of \$12.4 million above the 2009 enacted level. Of this amount, \$78.4 million is included to fund continued development and deployment of

the Financial and Business Management System, an increase of \$7.0 million over the 2009 enacted level. This includes funding to support bureau efforts in preparing for deployment and transitioning to the new system. The budget also includes \$5.4 million for one-time or start-up costs associated with enterprise wide information technology enhancement requirements created by Administration directives, technology developments, and security threats.

MANDATORY PROPOSALS

The 2010 budget request is accompanied by legislative proposals that will affect receipt or spending levels in 2010 or in future years. Unless otherwise specified, these proposals will be transmitted separately from the budget for consideration by congressional authorizing committees. The principal proposals include:

Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Reform — The Department is initiating a comprehensive review, not requiring legislation, of oil and gas leasing and royalty policies to consider and evaluate a range of reform options that would have the effect of both assuring a fair return to the American taxpayer and encouraging diligent development of future leases. As part of this review, the Department will consider the recommendations of a recent Government Accountability Office report that urges the Department to consider alternative leasing and royalty practices, such as those utilized by States and private landowners. This would include consideration of escalating royalty rates and variable lease terms to encourage faster oil and gas development. Other alternatives that are used by States include royalty rates based on the likelihood of production and the potential of discovering oil and gas and establishing a threshold price for both oil and gas, above which a higher royalty rate would automatically go into effect. The Department will also evaluate lease terms as part of this effort. Upon completion of this review, the Department will move forward to implement a rulemaking.

New Fee on Nonproducing Gulf of Mexico Offshore Oil and Gas Leases — To further encourage timely domestic energy development, the Administration will submit legislation to impose a new fee on nonproducing oil and gas leases in the Gulf of Mexico. This new fee would provide a financial incentive for oil and gas companies to either move leases into production or relinquish them so that tracts can be re-leased and developed by new par-

ties. The proposal would require holders of Gulf of Mexico OCS oil and gas leases to pay a \$4 per acre fee when leases are in nonproducing status.

New Fee for Offshore Facility Inspections

— Through appropriations language, the Interior Department proposes to implement an inspection fee in 2010 for each above water OCS oil and gas facility, except mobile offshore drilling units, that is subject to inspection by MMS. The proposed inspection fee is tiered based on the number of wells per facility and would support Federal efforts to provide services that not only ensure human safety, but also protect the environment and conserve energy and marine resources.

Levy Tax on Certain Offshore Oil and Gas Production

— According to the Government Accountability Office, the return to the taxpayer from OCS production is among the lowest in the world, despite other factors that make the U.S. a comparatively good place to invest in oil and gas development. In the interest of advancing important policy objectives, such as providing a more level playing field among producers, raising the return to the taxpayer, and encouraging sustainable domestic oil and gas production, the Administration is developing a proposal to impose an excise tax on certain oil and gas produced offshore in the future. The Administration looks forward to working with Congress to develop this proposal's details.

Discontinue Abandoned Mine Land Payments to Certified States and Tribes

— The budget proposes to cease mandatory payments from the General Treasury to States and Tribes that have been certified as completing reclamation of abandoned coal mine sites. Because payments to certified States and Tribes can be used for any purpose approved by the State legislatures or tribal councils, they do not contribute to the intended purpose of the AML program, to reclaim abandoned coal mines. This proposal would not affect payments to States that have active reclamation programs.

Repeal of Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005

— The Administration will submit legislation to repeal portions of Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act, which diverted mineral leasing receipts from the Treasury to a BLM Permit Processing Improvement Fund and also prohibited BLM from establishing cost recovery fees for processing applications for oil and gas permits to drill. Upon repeal of Section 365, BLM will promulgate regulations to establish fees for applications for permits to drill.

Until this occurs, the 2010 budget assesses an APD fee through appropriations language, an approach taken by Congress in the 2009 Appropriations Act. The 2010 budget proposes to raise the fee from \$4,000 to \$6,500 per APD, which would generate an estimated \$45.5 million in offsetting collections, an increase of \$9.1 million over the 2009 estimate. This increase in offsetting collections, combined with a requested increase of \$11.9 million in discretionary appropriations for the Oil and Gas Management program, will fully offset the proposed cancellation of the mandatory spending, thereby maintaining BLM's current capacity for processing APDs and other use authorizations.

Geothermal Energy Receipts — The Administration will submit legislation to repeal Sections 224(b) and 234 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005. Prior to passage of the Energy Policy Act, geothermal lease payments were split 50-50 between the Federal government and States, with 50 percent directed to States, 40 percent to the Reclamation Fund, and ten percent to the General Fund. The Energy Policy Act changed this distribution beginning in 2006 to direct 50 percent to States, 25 percent to counties, and 25 percent to a new Geothermal Steam Act Implementation Fund. The repeal of Sections 224(b) and 234 will reverse these changes and restore the

disposition of the geothermal revenue to the historical formula of 50 percent to the States and 50 percent to the Treasury.

Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program — The budget proposes to reallocate the repayment of capital costs of the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin program. Power customers would be responsible for repayment of all construction investments from which they benefit. This change would increase reimbursements to the Treasury from power customers by \$23.0 million in 2010. A legislative proposal will be transmitted for consideration to the appropriate congressional authorizing committees.

Compact of Free Association — The Office of Insular Affairs is currently engaged in an inter-agency effort with the State Department, the Defense Department, and other agencies in a review of the Compact of Free Association with the Republic of Palau. Permanent and indefinite funding for Palau will expire at the end of 2009. The inter-agency group is weighing the value of this request against the United States' interests. Palau has a strong track record of supporting the U.S. in the United Nations and its location is strategically linked to Guam and U.S. operations in Kwajalein Atoll.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FACTS

Land — Interior manages more than 500 million acres or about 20 percent of the land area of the United States and 700 million acres of subsurface minerals. The Department has jurisdiction over an additional 1.7 billion acres of the Outer Continental Shelf.

Parks, Refuges, Public Lands — Interior manages 391 units of the national park system, 550 national wildlife refuges, 70 fish hatcheries, as well as 13 national conservation areas and 15 national monuments in BLM's National Landscape Conservation System.

People — Interior has about 67,000 employees located in approximately 2,400 locations across the United States, Puerto Rico, U.S. Territories, and Freely Associated States.

Volunteers — Interior benefits from approximately 242,000 volunteers who provide over 8.59 million hours of service, valued at \$167.53 million per year.

Conservation — About 249,000 acres of high-priority abandoned coal mine sites have been reclaimed through the OSM's Abandoned Mine Lands program. The FWS acts to protect 1,891 endangered and threatened species; nearly 1,300 are in the United States.

Revenues — Revenues collected over the last eight years vary from \$26.0 billion to \$9.0 billion, including revenues from energy, minerals, grazing, timber, lands sales, and other revenue producing activities. Interior's estimated revenue projections in 2010 are \$14.0 billion.

Water — The Department is the largest supplier and manager of water in the 17 western States. Reclamation manages 480 dams and 348 reservoirs that deliver irrigation water to 31 million people and one out of every five western farmers irrigating 10 million acres of farmland.

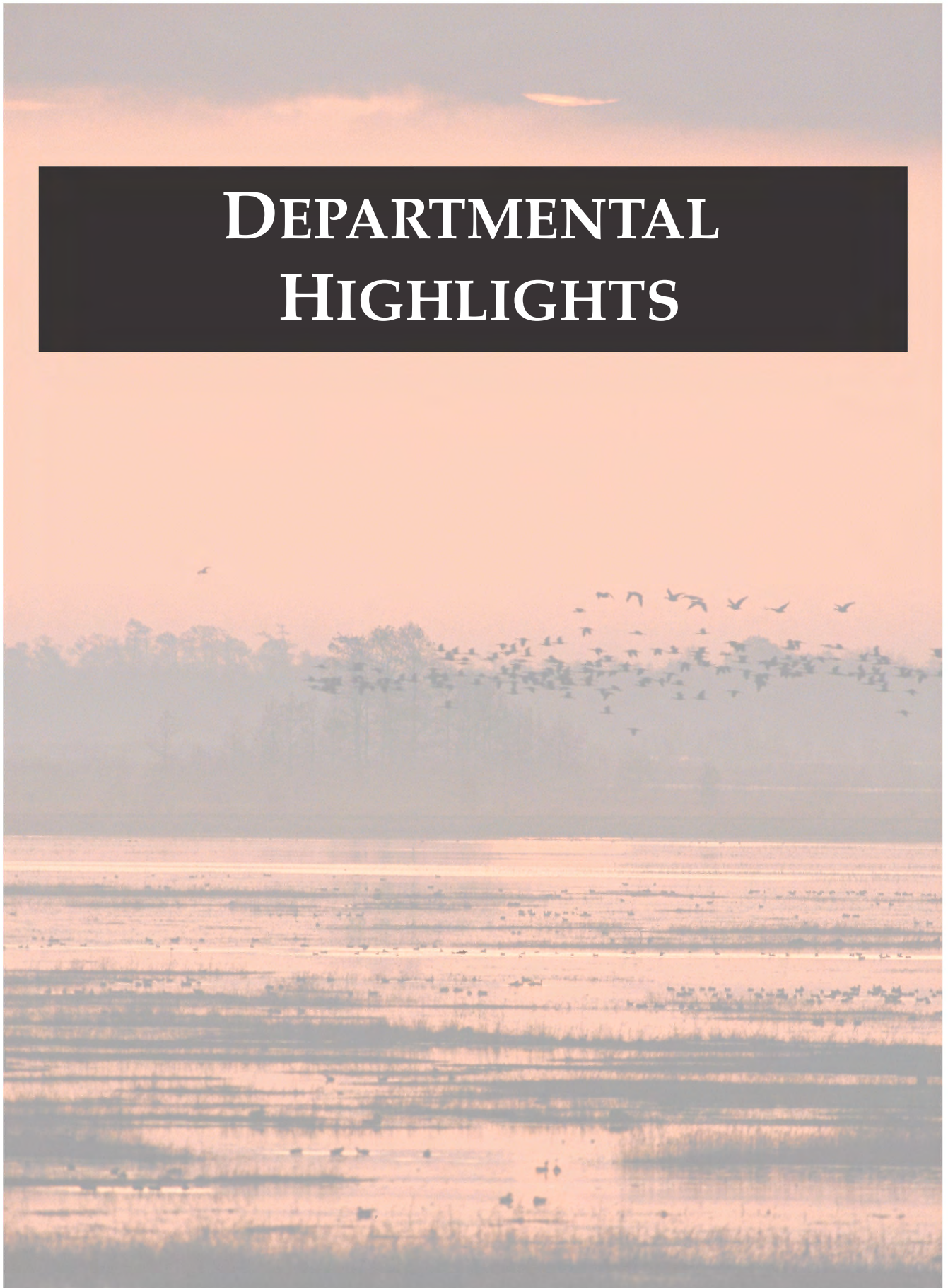
Energy — Interior manages lands, subsurface rights, and offshore areas that produce approximately 30 percent of the Nation's energy, including 39 percent of natural gas, 35 percent of oil, 42 percent of coal, 17 percent of hydropower, two percent of wind, and 50 percent of geothermal.

Visitation — Annually, more than 56.7 million visits are made to BLM public lands, over 274 million visits to national park units, 41.2 million visits to national wildlife refuges, 2.4 million visits to fish hatcheries, and 90 million visits to Reclamation recreation sites.

American Indians — The Department maintains relationships with 562 federally recognized Tribes in the lower 48 States and Alaska, and provides support to a service population of more than 1.7 million people. The BIA provides education services to approximately 42,000 students in 23 States attending 183 elementary and secondary schools and dormitories and supports 30 tribally controlled community colleges, universities, and post-secondary schools. There are 90 BIA funded correction centers and 191 BIA funded law enforcement programs.

American Indian Trust — Interior has responsibility for the largest land trust in the world. Today, the Indian trust encompasses approximately 56 million acres of land. Over eleven million acres belong to individual Indians and 45 million acres are held in trust for Indian Tribes. On these lands, Interior manages over 100,000 leases for uses such as farming, grazing, and oil and gas production on behalf of individual Indians and Tribes. The Office of the Special Trustee manages over \$3.4 billion of funds held in over 2,700 trust accounts for more than 250 Indian Tribes, and over 380,000 open Individual Indian Monies accounts.

DEPARTMENTAL HIGHLIGHTS





Creating a New Energy Frontier

Our success will also require freeing ourselves from the dangerous dependence on foreign oil by building a clean-energy economy....

*President Barack Obama
March 26, 2009*

The Department of the Interior has a major role in the creation of a new energy frontier with clean, secure, and reliable energy sources. The Department's vast landholdings and management jurisdiction are key to realizing this vision. The Administration has set an ambitious goal to ensure that 25 percent of the Nation's energy is generated by renewable sources by 2025. Through responsible development of on-shore and offshore resources, the Department can assist the Nation in enhancing its domestic supplies of renewable and fossil-based energy. In addition, the Department's leadership in science and land-based knowledge of the Nation's resources can facilitate development to increase the delivery of renewable energy to consumers. Most importantly, this can all be accomplished while preserving land health and without compromising environmental values.

The Department manages 500 million surface acres of public land, 700 million acres of onshore subsurface mineral estate, and the 1.76 billion acres that make up the Outer Continental Shelf. Many of these lands and offshore areas offer extensive, as-yet untapped opportunities for development of wind, wave, solar, geothermal, hydroelectric, and biomass-based

energy. There is wind energy potential on 20.6 million acres of public land, solar potential on an additional 29.5 million acres, and over 140 million acres of public land with geothermal potential. The Nation's forests and rangelands offer the potential for expanded development of biomass-based energy sources. There is also significant solar, wind, and wave potential offshore. The National Renewable Energy Laboratory in Golden, Colorado, recently identified significant wind potential off both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

To advance the vision of a clean energy economy, the Secretary issued a Secretarial Order 3285 that establishes the production, development, and delivery of renewable energy as a top priority for the Department. The order establishes an Energy and Climate Change Task Force to lead this new agenda and to identify specific zones of public land where Interior efforts can facilitate a rapid and responsible move to large-scale production of solar, wind, geothermal, and biomass energy.

On Earth Day, April 22, 2009, the President took a bold step to open a new energy frontier. He an-

NEW ENERGY FRONTIER FUNDING INCREASES

(dollars in millions)

	BLM	MMS	USGS	FWS	BIA	Total
Renewable Energy	16.1	24.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	50.1
Conventional Energy	11.9	5.0				16.9
Audits and Compliance	2.5	4.9			1.0	8.4
Total	30.5	33.9	3.0	3.0	5.0	75.4

nounced the completion of final rules that establish a process to grant leases, easements, and rights-of-way for orderly, safe, and environmentally responsible renewable energy development activities, such as the siting and construction of offshore wind farms, on the OCS. This new framework will enhance the Nation's energy security and create the foundation for a new offshore energy sector that will employ Americans developing clean and renewable energy.

Overview — The 2010 budget includes \$584.3 million for Interior's energy programs, with increases of \$50.1 million to advance renewable energy goals. There is an increase of \$16.1 million for Bureau of Land Management activities that are key to the development of production and transmission facilities, including planning, environmental assessments and analyses, permitting, and leasing. The Minerals Management Service's 2010 budget includes increases totaling \$24.0 million for the development of a renewable energy leasing program on the Outer Continental Shelf. The 2010 budget includes \$4.0 million for the Bureau of Indian Affairs to facilitate the development of renewable energy on lands managed by BIA and the Tribes; \$3.0 million for the U.S. Geological Survey to develop scientific information that will inform renewable energy development; and \$3.0 million for the Fish and Wildlife Service to ensure the protection of fish and wildlife throughout the development process.

The Administration recognizes that this transition to clean energy will not happen overnight, and that the Nation will continue to rely on conventional energy resources for some time. To address the ongoing needs for domestic energy supplies, the Administration's energy strategy includes the continued development and, where appropriate, expansion of domestic sources of oil and gas. The 2010 budget request includes increases of \$16.9 million for BLM and MMS to continue onshore and offshore programs that support 30 percent of current domestic energy production.

Responsible development of domestic energy supplies includes management of resources and revenues in a manner that ensures that taxpayers receive a fair return from development of these public resources and that development is in compliance with laws, regulations, and lease terms. The budget includes \$8.4 million to implement a series of improvements in revenue collection, oversight, and validation of energy development activities. Increased funding will be used to improve the management of renewable and non-renewable energy

resources with improved production reporting, risk-based compliance reviews and audits, and accountability and verification processes.

The 2010 budget also proposes legislative reforms including a new excise tax on certain offshore oil and gas production, user fees for processing oil and gas drilling permits, and a new fee on nonproducing leases in the Gulf of Mexico to encourage expedited development. The Department is also undertaking a strategic review of royalty rates from energy development on Federal lands and will implement appropriate royalty reforms and rate adjustments once the review is complete. The budget assumes these reforms will increase Federal oil and gas revenue royalty by \$1.5 billion over the next ten years.

*We have to connect the sun of the deserts
and the wind of the plains with the places
where people live.*

Ken Salazar, Secretary of the Interior
March 11, 2009

RENEWABLE ENERGY

The Energy Information Agency's 2009 Annual Energy Outlook predicts strong growth in renewable fuel use, particularly in the liquid fuels and electricity markets. The growth would be spurred by the renewable fuel standard in the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, Renewable Portfolio Standard programs at the State level, higher prices for conventional energy sources, and increased opportunities for credits and investments included in the 2009 American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. As of November 2008, 28 States and the District of Columbia had enacted renewable portfolio standards that require that a specified share of the electricity sold in the State come from renewable energy sources.

Although Interior's vast public lands have long been a significant source of mineral exploration and development, they have not been extensively used to develop renewable energy resources. There is enormous potential to develop wind resources offshore and in the plains and intermountain States, geothermal resources throughout the U.S., and solar power in the South and Southwest. The Department can facilitate the expanded use of public lands for these purposes and the siting of long-range transmission lines to link centers of renewable energy production with major cities.

The 2010 budget lays the foundation for change, providing resources that will allow the Department to work closely with the Department of Energy and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to facilitate the siting of transmission lines and renewable energy production facilities in a sound manner that protects the environment. Expanded access to the public lands is needed to support the production of all renewable energy types, including geothermal, wind, solar, and biomass.

Bureau of Land Management — The BLM is responsible for the management of public lands and regulation of energy access through a program of permitting, inspection, and monitoring. A significant portion of the existing and potential geothermal resources in the United States are on lands managed by BLM. The BLM currently manages 530 geothermal leases, 58 of which are producing and generate enough electricity to power over 1.2 million homes. Demand for electrical power and direct-use from geothermal leases is increasing. In 2008, \$36.5 million in royalties, rents, and bonuses from geothermal leases on Federal lands was collected.

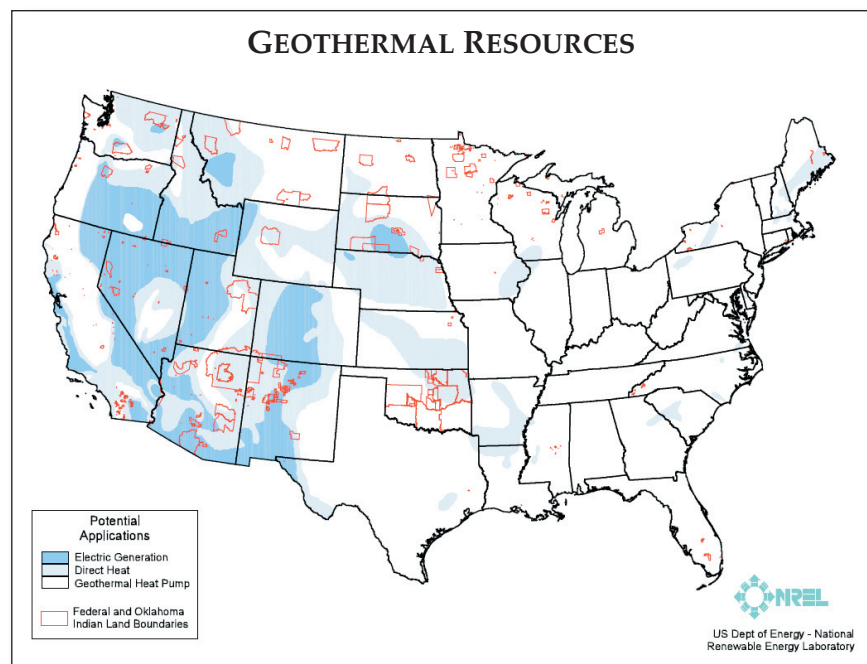
In recent years, the States have demonstrated the potential for expanded renewable energy generation. In 2007, the State of Texas commissioned additional facilities and now derives two percent of its total energy generation from wind energy. The Solar One project, a private enterprise which is the first commercial site for generating solar electricity in Nevada, is now on-line and has the capacity to generate 60 megawatts of power. The Kramer Junction project, a much larger private operation in California, consists of nine solar fields and has the capacity to produce 354 megawatts at peak output. This project provides enough solar electricity to meet the residential needs of city with 250,000 people. Section 211 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 established an expectation that BLM should seek to accelerate authorizations for renewable energy projects on BLM-managed lands.

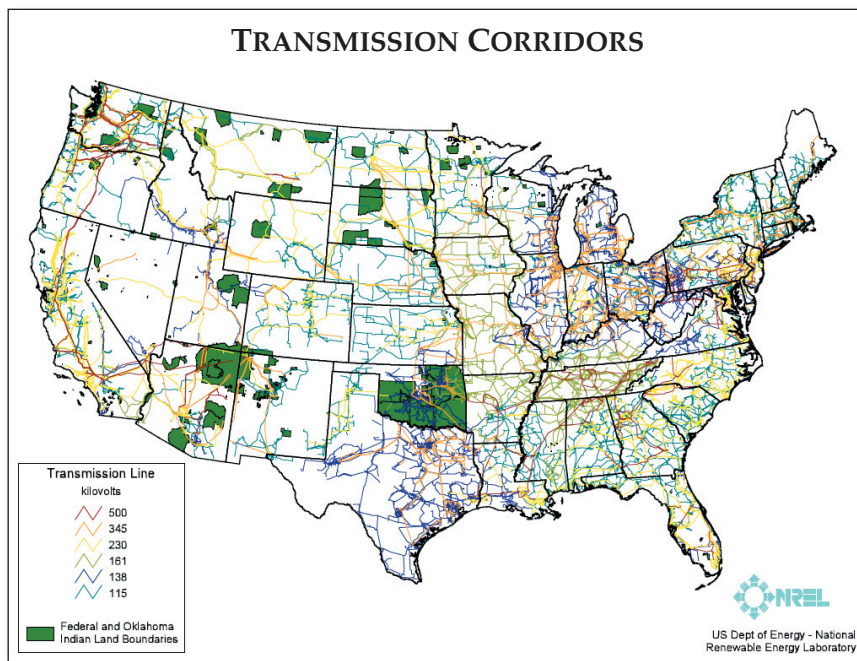
In recent years, Interior has not had the resources to respond to the increasing demand for renewable energy authorizations. In the Southwest, there is a backlog of nearly 200 solar energy ap-

plications, and there are applications for over 240 proposed wind development projects on BLM lands in the West.

The 2010 budget request includes an increase of \$16.1 million for BLM to expedite authorization of these projects. The BLM will apply its successful pilot office strategy authorized by the Energy Policy Act of 2005, which has provided an effective and efficient approach to reviewing and permitting oil and gas development projects, to the renewable energy permitting process.

Specifically, BLM will use \$11.1 million to support four Renewable Energy Coordination Offices in California, Nevada, Wyoming, and Arizona and smaller scope renewable energy teams in New Mexico, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, and Oregon. The BLM has created one-stop service centers by locating land management agency personnel together with other Federal and State regulatory agency personnel. Increased funding for the Renewable Energy Coordination Offices will allow BLM to process complicated applications in an efficient manner. In addition, these offices will have the capability to conduct broad-scale studies and plans that must be completed prior to processing individual permits and authorizations. The presence of other Federal and State regulatory agency personnel in the coordination offices afford renewable energy developers the convenience and efficiency of addressing regulatory requirements with a single point of contact.





Interior will also coordinate closely with the Department of Energy, States, Tribes and others in the development of a new electricity grid. The map shown above illustrates a DOE proposal to locate transmission corridors to strengthen the Nation's energy reliability. The 2010 budget will provide additional resources for BLM to conduct the necessary planning, analysis, and environmental protection that is needed to site these corridors on public land.

The coordination offices will use \$5.0 million to develop regional environmental studies that are necessary to process wind, solar, and geothermal energy development permit applications. The studies will be developed for broad application across entire watersheds where renewable energy resources are prevalent and will bring greater efficiency to the permitting process. In cooperation with USGS and other bureaus, BLM will prepare ecological assessments in five western habitats to identify the impacts of solar energy development projects on western ecosystems.

Bureau of Indian Affairs — Throughout Indian Country there are large tracts of land that remain underdeveloped for energy relative to the rest of the United States. Consequently, Indian lands have the potential to provide substantial renewable energy production to meet increasing national demand. Indian Country encompasses some of the premier wind regimes in the U.S. and also contains vast

tracts of forest and grassland with significant potential resources for biomass power generation. With the funding increases requested in the 2010 budget, Indian Affairs will assist the Tribes in identifying, developing, and managing these resources, while ensuring they receive appropriate revenue and environmental protection.

Specifically, the 2010 budget includes \$4.0 million for BIA to complete technical studies, such as grid interconnectivity analyses, economic analyses, and transmission studies. This will allow Tribes to enter into power purchase agreements and to engage the energy industry and the investment community in meaningful discussions that will lead to renewable energy development on tribal trust land.

The BIA will provide Tribes with technical assistance, training, marketing, outreach, and funding for special needs, such as feasibility studies and the development of business plans.

Over 90 Indian reservations include renewable energy resources, including geothermal, wind, biomass, solar, and tidal power. To date, BIA has provided direct wind development assistance to 25 Tribes by way of either financial assistance or technical support. The BIA is currently assisting eight tribes in negotiations with developers of wind farms, while several other Tribes are in the final stages of wind farm development. The 2010 budget increase will allow BIA to advance these projects and conduct an additional 13 geothermal and ten woody biomass projects that will increase available sources of renewable energy and foster job growth. The BIA will also develop standard procedures for the regulatory approval, compliance, and monitoring associated with this development.

Indian Country offers some of the premier wind energy sites in the U. S. I look forward to exploring with Tribes the potential for wind, geothermal, biomass and solar energy development that exists on those lands.

Ken Salazar, Secretary of the Interior
February 10, 2009



Minerals Management Service—The Outer Continental Shelf contains unexplored sources of renewable energy that are readily available and adjacent to major urban centers where demand is high. The OCS is a critical development area necessary to achieve the Nation's energy security and development goals. The OCS will play a significant role in the President's goal to produce 25 percent of the Nation's energy from renewable sources by 2025.

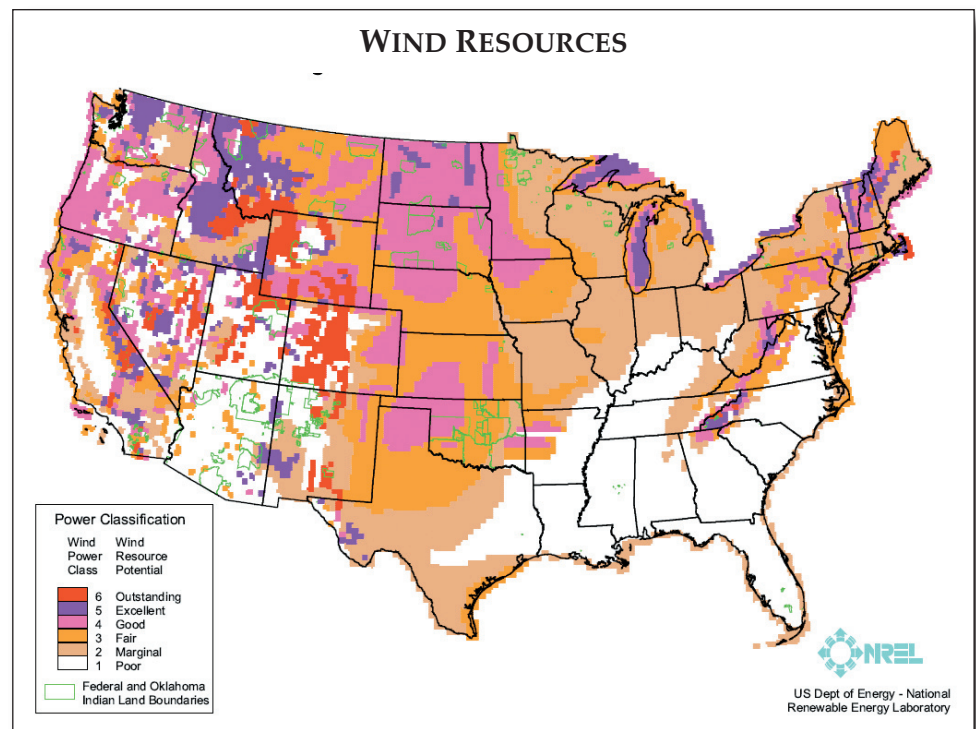
The Energy Policy Act of 2005 gave MMS a significant new mandate to implement a comprehensive offshore renewable energy program on the OCS. The Act gave MMS the authority to grant leases, easements, or rights-of-way for activities on the OCS that produce or support production, transportation, or transmission of energy from sources other than oil and gas.

Proposed regulations to govern the program were published in 2008. To finalize the regulations, Secretary Salazar worked with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Chairman, Jon Wellinghoff, to reach an agreement regarding the process by which permits and licenses related to renewable energy resources in offshore waters are to be handled. This process is detailed in an agreement between MMS and FERC and resolves outstanding jurisdictional questions that had the potential to delay permitting and development of offshore renewable energy projects. Under the agreement, MMS has exclusive

jurisdiction related to the offshore production, transportation, or transmission related to wind and solar energy whereas FERC has responsibility for the issuance of licenses and exemptions from licensing for operations and construction related to wave energy.

As discussed earlier, on Earth Day, April 22, 2009, the President announced the completion of final regulations that sets forth the process that MMS will follow for OCS renewable energy leasing. It is expected that the promulgation of these final regulations will trigger a substantial number of applications for wind farm development on the OCS, particularly along the Atlantic coast.

To help secure the Nation's energy and environmental future, the 2010 budget request includes an increase of \$24.0 million for the development of a robust OCS renewable energy leasing program that includes collaboration with coastal States, Tribes, and other stakeholders. Secretary Salazar has opened up a dialog with communities and citizens across the country, hosting four regional public meetings to discuss the future of offshore energy development on the OCS. These meetings feature the results of a report commissioned from Interior scientists in MMS and USGS, which reports significant wind energy potential off the coasts of the lower 48 States.



As we develop the energy and resources on our public lands, we must do so with an eye to future generations and an ear to local communities.

Ken Salazar, Secretary of the Interior
February 2, 2009

The 2010 budget for MMS includes an increase of \$6.5 million to fund environmental studies to address physical, biological, and social resource issues in the areas where renewable energy applications are initially expected. Anticipated activities include addressing site characterization, facility construction, operation, monitoring, and decommissioning. This baseline environmental information will be used by MMS to determine areas within the OCS that are available for the development of renewable energy sources. Funding will also support technical studies to address safety, hardware, and engineering issues associated with the interaction between renewable energy technologies, the marine environment, and the development of conventional energy sources.

The initiative includes an increase of \$15.6 million to support leasing activities, both competitive and noncompetitive, which are likely to occur in areas that are now available for leasing on the OCS. This initiative will support preparatory work to initiate leases for up to four competitive renewable energy lease sales, or comparable noncompetitive leases for individual renewable energy projects, and to prepare limited leases for offshore resource data collection and technology testing. The MMS will conduct environmental and technological studies and prepare related analyses. Efforts will be focused off the coast of States such as New Jersey that have selected energy projects with developers through a competitive process, entered into a power purchase

agreement, or established aggressive alternative energy development or incentive initiatives.

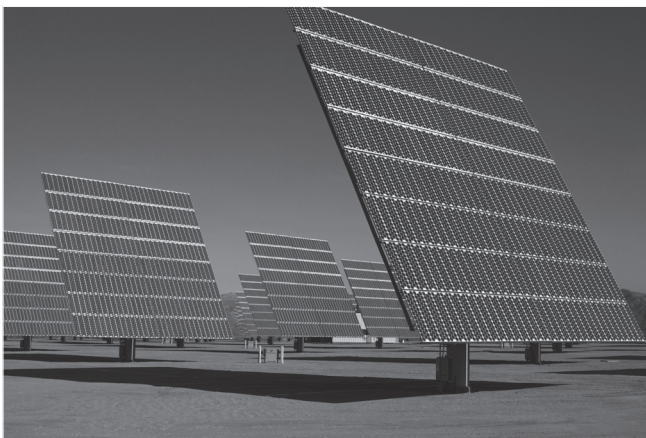
U.S. Geological Survey — An effective renewable energy strategy requires scientific analysis that can point to the areas that have the most potential for development, evaluate the impacts from the development, and support decisionmaking to avoid or mitigate impacts.

The 2010 budget includes an increase of \$3.0 million for USGS to develop scientific information to inform renewable energy development decisions. The USGS will investigate an array of renewable energy sources to develop comprehensive data concerning the nature of wind, solar, biofuels, and geothermal systems.

In 2008, USGS completed a three-year project to produce a new national assessment of geothermal resources capable of producing electric power as part of the Energy Policy Act of 2005. Expanding on this assessment, USGS will study geothermal systems in greater depth by focusing on the western resources in Alaska and Hawaii. The new information will support the viability of geothermal energy development in these areas.

Research will also focus on how to mitigate the effects of wind power systems on bird and bat mortality. The USGS plans to develop an adaptive model of wind generator risk for turbine siting and operation to determine the conditions associated with avian mortality. The USGS will develop tools and studies to monitor bird migrations and weather events to predict strikes and guide future wind power siting and operation decisions. Research conducted on offshore wind farming will also assess its impact to the seafloor habitat. Seafloor information will be used by MMS as it considers renewable energy development proposals on the OCS.

The USGS will work with other bureaus to develop protocols for solar energy projects in order to minimize wildlife and habitat impacts. A multi-discipline biomass research initiative will identify strategies to mitigate the effects and evaluate the influence of biofuels development on ecosystems, including the effects of various biofuels such as corn, soybean, and switchgrass under various climate scenarios. Land use and land cover will be monitored to determine the impact of biofuels production on water use and availability. Additional life-cycle evaluations of biofuels production in relation to greenhouse gases, energy inputs, and production potential will also be analyzed.



Fish and Wildlife Service — To address increased demand to site and develop renewable energy projects, the 2010 budget includes an increase of \$3.0 million to allow FWS to streamline environmental reviews and enhance conservation planning activities to minimize the wildlife and habitat impacts from the siting of renewable energy and transmission projects.

The FWS will accelerate the development of its Information, Planning, and Consultation System, a decisionmaking tool that assists implementation of alternative energy projects. The FWS will use this system to expedite reviews required under the Endangered Species Act for landscape-level planning efforts initiated by industry, States, Tribes, and local governments engaged in the development of renewable energy projects and associated transmission infrastructure. Funding will also increase the number of biologists who will provide technical expertise and resource information as the projects are being developed to avoid adverse effects from their development.

SUPPORTING CONVENTIONAL ENERGY PRODUCTION

The Department's conventional energy programs are an important component of the Nation's energy portfolio. Roughly one-third of the energy produced in the United States each year comes from Federal lands and waters managed by Interior. Production on the OCS is expected to increase as new deepwater production comes on line, based on recent discoveries in the deep and ultra-deep waters of the Gulf of Mexico. Similarly, there is potential for increased onshore production of conventional energy supplies in certain areas.

Interior's energy programs also provide significant economic returns to the U.S. Treasury and to States. Mineral revenues collected by MMS, which have averaged about \$13 billion per year over the last five years, are distributed and disbursed to 38 States, 41 Indian Tribes, some 30,000 American Indian mineral royalty owners, and to various U.S. Treasury accounts.

The 2010 budget includes increases of \$16.9 million that will allow the Department to responsibly develop mineral resources on public lands and waters, using sound information to manage energy resources in a way that provides States, stakeholders, and affected communities with the opportunity to provide input.



Bureau of Land Management — Federal onshore lands contain significant oil and natural gas resources. The BLM manages these resources through a program comprised of planning, permitting, leasing, and monitoring. The 2010 budget proposes to repeal Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act, which currently makes available an estimated \$21 million in mandatory receipts for oil and gas program operations. The budget fully offsets this loss of mandatory funding with an increase of \$11.9 million in appropriated funds and an increase of \$9.1 million anticipated from fees collected for processing applications for permits to drill.

Minerals Management Service — The Outer Continental Shelf is a vital source of domestic oil and gas. The OCS is estimated to contain 60 percent and 40 percent of the remaining undiscovered oil and gas resources, respectively, in the U.S. based upon a national assessment released by MMS in 2006. Production of energy on the OCS will continue to be a key component of the Administration's energy strategy. The 2010 budget seeks increased resources to ensure an effective OCS program that facilitates industry development in appropriate areas to meet the Nation's ongoing resource needs.

Deepwater activity in the Gulf of Mexico has increased significantly due to recent lease sales and an increase in exploratory activities. There is a large inventory of leases waiting to be drilled, with 12-15 new deepwater rigs expected to arrive by 2010. This additional activity and the need for environmental information for the Alaska Planning Areas are the basis for an increase of \$5.1 million requested in 2010.

AUDITS AND COMPLIANCE

Accurate, reliable, and complete production data is vital to managing both the renewable and conventional energy resources on the OCS, the public

lands managed by BLM, and lands held in trust for Indian Tribes. Reliable and effective audit and compliance programs are necessary to ensure collection of revenues from energy programs in BLM, MMS, and BIA. The 2010 budget includes increases totaling \$8.4 million for these bureaus.

Bureau of Land Management — The BLM's capability to verify production information is a crucial aspect of ensuring the Federal government receives a full return from the development of energy resources on the public lands. The 2010 budget includes \$2.5 million for BLM to improve production accountability and increase the number of accountability reviews conducted annually.

Minerals Management Service — In order to enhance public and trust benefits, promote responsible use, and realize fair value, program increases

of \$4.7 million are requested for MMS to improve production reporting for Federal and Indian properties; enhance production accountability and verification processes used to ensure that royalties are paid; and provide data necessary for identifying and targeting gas plants and companies for audits and compliance reviews. The data will be used to support a risk-based compliance strategy that will ensure that MMS increases audit and compliance coverage, while focusing on the highest risks. The MMS will identify properties and companies where audits or compliance reviews are warranted based on risk assessments.

Bureau of Indian Affairs — The 2010 budget request includes an increase of \$1.0 million for BIA to ensure energy projects are conducted in a safe and environmentally sound manner by conducting audits and compliance inspections.

Tackling Climate Impacts



Now is the time to confront this challenge once and for all. Delay is no longer an option. Denial is no longer an acceptable response.

*President-elect Barack Obama
November 18, 2008*

The scientific community studying the impacts of climate change on natural systems and resources has increasingly verified changes that are impacting natural systems, including altered precipitation patterns that are affecting water supplies, and changes in temperature that are affecting wildlife and habitat.

In its 2007 Synthesis Report, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reported observational evidence showing that many natural systems are being affected by regional climate changes, particularly in temperature. In terrestrial ecosystems, earlier timing of spring events and shifts in plant and animal ranges are linked to recent warming. Similarly, in marine and freshwater systems, shifts in ranges and changes in the abundance of algae, plankton, and fish are associated with rising water temperatures, as are related changes in ice cover, salinity, oxygen levels, and circulation.

The IPCC's findings are consistent with scientific findings of the U.S. Geological Survey, the National

Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and observations made by Interior's land managers. Reports document significant glacial melting resulting from temperature change, and scientists note that significant impacts associated with global climate change are likely to include:

- Changes in precipitation.
- Higher water temperatures that affect plant and animal life.
- Rises in sea level.
- Destabilization of the permafrost in northern latitudes.
- Greater incidence and intensity of fires.
- Altered vegetation patterns and distribution of wildlife.

CLIMATE IMPACTS FUNDING INCREASES
(dollars in millions)

Strategy	BLM	USGS	FWS	NPS	BIA	Total
Climate Impacts Science		15.0				15.0
Monitoring and Adaptation	15.0		40.0	10.0		65.0
Assist Others in Adaptation			40.0		6.0	46.0
Carbon Sequestration		7.0				7.0
Total	15.0	22.0	80.0	10.0	6.0	133.0

These impacts are significant. They present a major challenge to the Department, given the scope of the its responsibilities. Interior has direct responsibility over 20 percent of the land mass of the United States, is the largest water provider in the western United States, and has wildlife responsibilities that extend across all public lands, and into private lands as well. Interior's presence along the Nation's coastlines is significant, with extensive areas of shoreline managed by parks and refuges. The Department also has a special role with Indian Tribes to protect trust resources, and with the State of Alaska and rural and Native Alaskan populations to maintain fish and wildlife needed for subsistence harvests.

Given these duties, Interior is uniquely qualified to address climate impacts and has a significant role to play in the Nation's response to these impacts. The analysis of climate change-related impacts to natural resources, and potential responses to such impacts, is often referred to as climate change "adaptation." Interior's bureaus are staffed with preeminent scientists and resource managers with the expertise to strengthen climate change monitoring systems; develop land, water, and wildlife adaptation strategies; and develop and implement stewardship principles and practices to enhance the potential climate change mitigation benefits of the public lands.

Overview—The 2010 budget request equips Interior for an expanded role in addressing climate change impacts on natural resources and responses to such impacts. The 2010 budget includes increases totaling \$133.0 million to:

- Expand climate change science to improve understanding of climate impacts.
- Monitor and assess climate change impacts and develop management strategies to address the impacts of climate change on wildlife and habitat, including strategies for wildlife corridors and other land uses.
- Assist others in similar efforts and serve as a repository for science relating to climate change impacts on natural resources and public lands.
- Assess the Nation's carbon sequestration capacity.

- Develop strategies regarding wildlife corridors and other land uses to respond to the impacts of climate change on wildlife and other habitat.

The 2010 budget includes \$15.0 million to invest in scientific assessments of climate impacts and \$65.0 million to conduct site specific monitoring and adaptive management activities on Federal lands. Interior land management bureaus will work with USGS to develop a cohesive monitoring strategy to determine the impacts that climate change is having on Interior lands and the Nation's wildlife resources. Based on that data, USGS will assist land and water managers to devise strategies that respond to such impacts and anticipate additional changes.

EXAMPLES OF CLIMATE IMPACT STRATEGIES

- Changes in precipitation patterns may suggest operational changes in Reclamation's water storage facilities.
- Impacts on wildlife ranges may point to the importance of identifying and protecting new wildlife corridors.
- Sea rise and storm surges may require new strategies for managing coastal and low-lying parks, refuges, and national seashores.

Interior also will work with its State and tribal partners to develop and implement strategies to adapt to climate impacts with an increase of \$40.0 million for State and Tribal Wildlife grants and \$6.0 million for Indian Affairs programs. The emphasis would be to develop scientific data on climate impacts that occur and those predicted to occur and to translate this scientific input into on-the-ground strategies for land and water managers.

Interior's large land portfolio also presents opportunities to reduce greenhouse gases through geological carbon sequestration in underground formations and through biological carbon sequestration in planting trees and other land management practices. An increase of \$7.0 million is requested to assess potential sequestration resources.



CLIMATE IMPACT SCIENCE

The USGS is a national leader in climate science. They have the expertise in geological, hydrological, and biological science that is needed for Interior's land management responsibilities and for local and regional adaptation strategies for climate impacts.

The 2010 budget includes an increase of \$15.0 million for the climate change science program at USGS. Included within this budget are targeted increases to:

- Expand climate impacts monitoring.
- Develop collaborative research hubs through the National Climate Change and Wildlife Science Center.
- Collaborate on climate impact science.

Climate Impacts Monitoring — The Climate Impacts initiative includes an increase of \$5.0 million to track environmental indicators linked to climate impacts. An integrated Departmental network will provide land and water managers throughout the Country the data that are needed to better understand changes in ecosystems related to climate. This network will collect detailed information at high priority locations on a regular basis so that all of the potential causes of environmental change can be identified and measured in multiple regions throughout the U.S.

The Department's monitoring network will be strategically located to collect information and utilize existing monitoring infrastructure including existing USGS research capabilities. In 2009, USGS established a major research node in Alaska. In 2010, USGS will expand monitoring and research in Alaska to address the impacts of accelerated global warming on native communities, energy resources, and Federal trust resources. Research activities will include studying permafrost, geologic, hydrologic,

and biologic interactions and monitoring key physical and biological indicators of climate change in order to better understand its causes and effects on the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions. In 2010, USGS will outline plans and funding requirements for full deployment of the research nodes in other regions.

National Climate Change and Wildlife Science Center — Building on standardized approaches developed at the national level by the National Climate Change and Wildlife Science Center, \$5.0 million of the increase will be used to develop regional collaborative research hubs according to the national strategy. The Center will coordinate research and modeling at these regional hubs to ensure uniformity of models and standardization of information provided to fish and wildlife managers. The Center will gather, incorporate, and disseminate updated information from new models, applications, and forecasts developed by the regional hubs. Assessment and synthesis of this body of work is essential to build regional scenarios that can be used for coordinated conservation planning by Interior bureaus and other national and regional efforts.



USGS Science Coordination — The budget request includes an increase of \$5.0 million for USGS support of Fish and Wildlife Service climate change efforts including development of a monitoring network. The 2010 budget will allow FWS, working in close coordination with USGS, to begin biological monitoring, technology transfer to wildlife managers, and more expansive adaptive management that will benefit endangered species, wetlands, migratory birds, fisheries, and plants.

The USGS biologists will assist FWS in developing monitoring protocols and integrated modeling of current and projected physical and biological change

across extensive landscapes and aquatic systems and habitats with studies of ecosystem and population processes. This approach will integrate large-scale global change information with local information more relevant to resource managers, to better support adaptive management for fish and wildlife in the face of climate change. The USGS will provide ecological and population modeling capacity to FWS Landscape Conservation Cooperatives and information to FWS for use in strategic habitat conservation.

MONITORING AND ADAPTATION



Grounded in science, Interior can develop adaptation strategies for effects associated with climate change and equip managers with decisionmaking tools. For example, managers in northern Alaska may need to tailor engineering specifications for roads and other infrastructure to accommodate melting permafrost. Resource managers along the Gulf coast responsible for infrastructure, recreation, and energy production need information to guide long-term development and response plans for storm surge, sea-level rise, and coastal erosion resulting from hurricanes. The 2010 budget includes an increase of \$65.0 million for this climate change program component.

Fish and Wildlife Service — The 2010 budget request includes an additional \$40.0 million to enhance existing core capacity in biological planning and conservation design needed to identify landscapes, habitats, and species that are most vulnerable to climate impacts. This increase will enable FWS to acquire key scientific information needed to properly inform planning and design; define clear conservation objectives; and focus management actions where they will have the most effect on the landscape.

Within the 2010 increase is \$20.0 million for FWS to obtain the scientific knowledge and information needed for sound biological planning, conservation design, and monitoring; \$14.0 million to deliver on the ground mitigation and adaptive measures at national wildlife refuges and fish hatcheries; and \$6.0 million to provide technical assistance to private landowners through the Partners for Fish and Wildlife program.

With the \$20.0 million included in the request for scientific knowledge and information, FWS will develop a monitoring strategy, including monitoring protocols, in concert with USGS and Interior's other land management bureaus. The increase will provide resources to strengthen population and ecosystem modeling capacities at the regional and local levels, better integrate remotely-sensed and other existing datasets, standardize monitoring protocols, improve large-scale synthesis, and emphasize analytical support for FWS and other Federal, State, and tribal managers. As part of these efforts, BLM, USGS, FWS, NPS and BIA will work with other Federal partners, including the Department of Agriculture, NOAA, States, and Tribes to design and implement new monitoring programs and refine existing ones to improve conservation actions.



Over the next several years, the focus of FWS's climate impact related efforts will shift from initial biological planning and conservation design to the strategic delivery of conservation across key landscapes. The FWS efforts, as well as Interior's other bureaus, will follow this same general progression over the next five years, with a steady shift of effort from planning and design to delivering conservation on the ground and monitoring of conservation actions.

In collaboration with USGS, universities, and States, FWS will use scientific results to link actions at project sites to outcomes on broader scales, including landscapes, major ecoregions, and entire species' ranges. FWS and other Interior land management bureaus will manage to measurable biological objectives with sustainable population goals and specific habitat outcomes, such as water quality measurements. Biological objectives will be met by applying the Strategic Habitat Conservation Framework in conjunction with conservation biology principles to enhance ecological conditions at a landscape scale.

The FWS will help reduce levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere by actively engaging in habitat restoration projects that sequester carbon. The 2010 budget includes increases for refuges, fisheries, and Partners for Fish and Wildlife programs that will allow accelerated habitat restoration, and ameliorate or mitigate climate change impacts. By targeting restoration of habitats such as bottomland hardwood forests or tallgrass prairie, FWS will restore

habitat of direct benefit to fish and wildlife, while also sequestering carbon in vegetation.

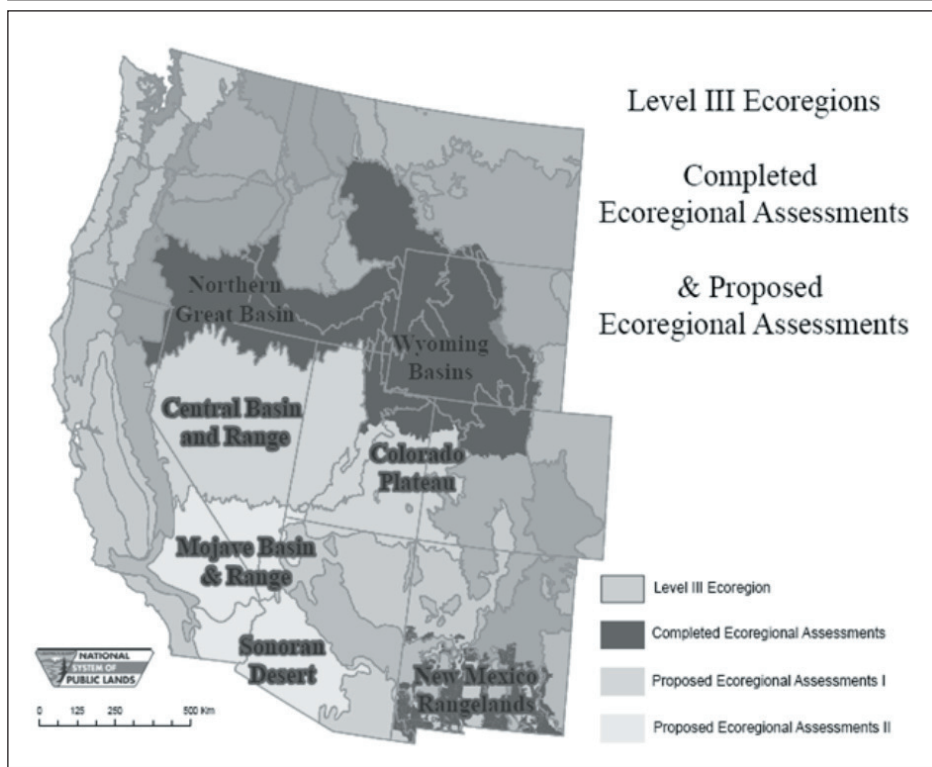
Bureau of Land Management — Changes in temperature and precipitation are allowing invasive weeds to flourish, increasing the threat of wildfire, and leading some wildlife populations to change historic habitat range. In addition, the availability

SEARS POINT WETLAND RESTORATION PROJECT

The Fish and Wildlife Service is working with partners to ensure that the San Pablo Bay ecosystem in California is more sustainable and resilient to climate change to support the myriad of fish and wildlife species that depend on it. Through the Coastal program, Partners for Fish and Wildlife program, Coastal Wetland Grant program, and ongoing cooperation of the San Pablo Bay National Wildlife Refuge, FWS will complete the 2,327 acre Sears Point Restoration project to restore tidal marsh, provide public access, and provide a resilient buffer from rising sea levels.

The Sears Point Restoration project incorporates several measures that address climate change. The project focuses on enhancing the transition that connects tidal marshes to seasonal wetlands and an upland watershed. Maintaining transition habitats between tidal marshes and uplands will allow fish and wildlife species to migrate and adapt as sea levels rise. The restored marsh plain and tidal wetland restoration at Sears Point will be especially helpful in reducing the effects of sea level rise in the Sonoma Baylands region because of its proximity to the exceptionally large sources of mobile sediment at the mouth of the Petaluma River. These higher concentrations of available sediment will translate to restored marshes that evolve at higher elevations, which in turn allow the site to build up in tandem with rising sea levels.





source management practices and strategies to reflect the knowledge gained from these condition assessments and the projected future impacts of climate change.

The ecoregions will be selected from the following: the Colorado Plateau, Yukon Flats, Central Basin and Range, Mojave Desert, Sonoran Desert, Chihuahuan Desert and the Middle Rockies. Each of these ecoregions has NLCS resources and, given the ecological importance of conservation landscapes within the regions, an estimated \$2.3 million of the total will benefit the NLCS. The BLM will also work with partners to develop a multi-year plan to assess all ecoregions in the West to better

of water for domestic use, irrigation, industry, and livestock is changing, further challenging access to limited water supplies for natural ecosystems.

The 2010 budget request includes an increase of \$15.0 million for BLM to develop and implement strategies to help native plant and animal communities adapt to climate impacts and related stressors. The focus will be on maintaining an environment that allows for adaptation, promotes habitat connectivity, protects habitat, and maintains biodiversity. To centralize planning, coordinate efforts, and maximize efficiency, funding will be provided through the BLM Soil, Water, and Air Management program. An estimated \$7.3 million of the \$15.0 million request will target projects and activities in National Landscape Conservation System units in recognition of the critical ecological importance of NLCS landscapes.

The \$15.0 million request includes \$4.5 million for BLM to initiate and complete three priority ecoregional assessments and three adaptation strategies. The assessments will inform land managers about the current condition of wildlife habitat and clearly identify and articulate the needs of native plant and animal species and communities across ecoregions. These assessments and evaluations will be used to identify specific areas to focus conservation and restoration projects. The BLM will adapt its re-

understand existing conditions as well as identify potential impacts and desired outcomes.

An additional \$3.0 million of the requested \$15.0 million increase will allow BLM to collect and store native seed to support conservation and restoration activities of multiple State, Federal, and tribal partners. The BLM seed purchases provide many of the native seeds used throughout the Nation for emergency watershed protection after fire and other natural disasters, erosion control and stabilization, rangeland improvement, and restoration of native plant communities. The BLM will target \$1.5 million for seed collection and storage for the benefit of the NLCS.



The Climate Impacts initiative includes \$7.5 million to allow BLM to support on-the-ground restoration activities and help native plant and animal communities adapt to climate impacts. The BLM will target \$3.5 million to actions and projects benefiting the NLCS. Specific actions include:

- **Reviewing Land Use Plans and Use Authorizations** — The BLM will review and potentially modify existing land use plans, previously initiated assessments, and current use authorizations to clearly articulate desired outcomes to better achieve the results of the ecoregional assessments and adaptation strategies. This is necessary because these documents define the scope of project work that can be done as well as to identify monitoring requirements.
- **Implementing Projects** — The BLM will pool resources with partners to fund restoration and adaptation projects to achieve desired outcomes. Projects will directly benefit native plant and animal communities, by protecting landscapes and restoring habitat.
- **Initiating Monitoring and Adaptive Management** — The BLM will implement site and landscape scale programs to monitor changes and evaluate the effectiveness of mitigation. Monitoring and evaluation allows BLM to gauge success, learn from experience, and establish best practices to share among the bureaus.

National Park Service — An increase of \$10.0 million is requested for NPS to develop wildlife adaptation strategies, incorporate them into land management and Endangered Species Act recovery plans, and implement priority short-term wildlife adaptation plans.

Within the 2010 increase is \$3.0 million, which NPS will use to work in concert with USGS and other bureaus to build a monitoring system and integrate it into a climate impacts network. The system will initially focus on conditions in the parks that are most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, including those parks with high elevation, high latitude, coastal/marine areas, and arid lands. The NPS will leverage existing monitoring efforts with those of other Federal and State agencies. Working with USGS and other Interior bureaus, NPS will

use data and link it to regional and national scale indicators of climate change.

The request includes an increase of \$5.5 million to develop adaptation strategies for climate impacts. The NPS will work with BLM, USGS, BIA, other Federal partners, States, and Tribes to assess risks to park resources, establish vulnerability and significance, and prioritize climate change adaptation



or mitigation requirements necessary to meet park purposes and the NPS mission. Specifically, the funding would be used to:

- Evaluate and employ climate change decision support tools for land management; implement threatened and endangered species recovery actions; and conduct terrestrial, freshwater, and marine resource stewardship planning, including the use of carbon accounting and sequestration toolkits at parks.
- Develop and implement climate change communications products focused on NPS and the visiting public.
- Enhance collaboration across parks and programs and with partners in other agencies to build understanding and coordinate landscape-scale adaptation and mitigation actions necessary to meet the NPS mission.

An additional \$1.5 million included in the request will allow NPS to establish an office that would develop and implement a coordinated strategy to understand, communicate, and cope with the effects of climate change on park resources and structures. The office would lead NPS climate change manage-

ment approaches in seven areas: law and policy, planning, science, resource stewardship, greenhouse gas mitigation, sustainable operations, and communications. Of the \$1.5 million requested, \$700,000 will provide project money to the parks.

The NPS climate impacts program will work with other bureaus on management actions providing resilience, sustainability, and mitigation of the effects of climate change; science-based decisionmaking informed by subject matter experts from academia; as well as leading basic research agencies like USGS and NOAA.

ASSIST OTHERS IN ADAPTATION

Fish and Wildlife Service— To enable fish, wildlife, and their habitats to survive in the face of climate change, conservation organizations and agencies at all levels of government should collaboratively develop the capacity to deliver conservation strategies across connected networks of habitat. These strategies should be based on scientific understanding and assessments of the species' needs. The 2010 budget includes \$40.0 million in new funding to provide grants to States, Tribes, and Territories to incorporate climate impacts into their comprehensive wildlife action plans created under the State and Tribal Wildlife Grants program, and enable them to implement responsive actions in cooperation with partners.

The FWS will work with States to build shared climate change adaptation capacity, implementing projects that focus on biological planning, conservation design, conservation delivery, biological inventory and monitoring, and targeted research. The FWS will allocate \$36.0 million in grants to States, Territories, and the District of Columbia to support landscape-scale, cooperative assessment, and conservation programs that benefit wildlife and their habitats, including species not hunted or fished. Priority will be placed on revising or modifying State wildlife action plans to reflect challenges of climate change. States may fund projects that benefit species of greatest conservation need in State wildlife action plans that address climate change stressors threatening species through adaptation, mitigation or education strategies, and actions. Implementation projects will tie to or flow from State wildlife action plans.

An allocation of \$4.0 million in grants will be made to Tribes to strategically address landscape-scale

impacts of climate change on fish and wildlife resources in coordination with partners as part of a cohesive national effort to help fish, wildlife, and their habitats adapt to climate change.

Bureau of Indian Affairs — As one of the largest land managers in the world, Interior has an enormous stake in understanding the impacts that climate change is having on all these resources, and in adopting management and planning strategies that take those trends into account. This is especially true for BIA, which manages a 56 million acre land trust, and has witnessed the degradation of trust land. Consequently, the land has been degraded and Tribes and individual Indians are not able to benefit from economic development opportunities.

The 2010 budget includes an increase of \$6.0 million for BIA to work with USGS and other Interior bureaus in cooperation with tribal, State, and other Federal partners to design and implement new monitoring programs and refine existing ones to improve conservation actions. The BIA will apply these adaptive management approaches resulting from these activities in its agriculture, invasive species eradication, and fish hatchery programs. These new investments will allow the BIA to better understand and manage for the impacts of a changing climate.

A program increase of \$2.0 million in the Agriculture program will accelerate the implementation of resource management plans to guide restoration and conservation efforts on tribal lands. Funding will support development of approximately ten agricultural resource management plans annually that incorporate climate change adaptation strategies.

The spread of invasive species has caused millions of dollars of damage to rangelands and farmlands over the past several decades, and it is widely believed that climate impacts will only make the problem worse. A program increase of \$2.0 million for invasive species and noxious weed eradication will support at least 100 tribal invasive species programs through cost-shared contributions to weed control projects; expand awareness and use of integrated pest management approaches to invasive species control; and expand the availability and use of biological weed control agents. Invasive plants affect the productivity of over 12 million acres of Indian lands. The BIA estimates the additional funding would allow it to participate in weed control projects on an additional 90,000 acres.

Climate impacts contribute to fish habitat destruction by changing the hydrology of streams, severe flooding events, and the warming of water. It is believed that warming trends will lead to dwindling fish populations, which raises the importance of fish hatcheries. Hatcheries can serve as a vital tool to help maintain and restore fish populations. One of the groups most impacted by declining fish populations are Indian Tribes, who rely on salmon and steelhead trout for not only subsistence and ceremonial needs, but also for commercial fishing operations which are an important tool for economic development. An increase of \$2.0 million in the 2010 budget will allow BIA to fund projects with Tribes in the Pacific Northwest and the Great Lakes States that apply climate change adaptation strategies in the hatching, rearing, and stocking of fish.

CARBON SEQUESTRATION

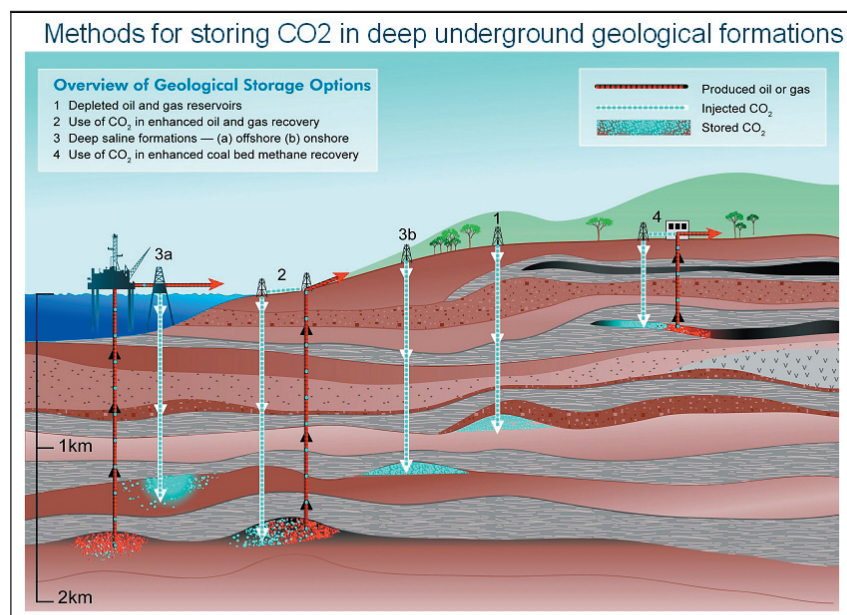
The 2010 budget request includes \$10.0 million for geological and biological carbon sequestration research, an increase of \$7.0 million above the 2009 enacted level. As mandated in the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, USGS is currently developing a methodology to assess geological carbon sequestration capabilities and will use this methodology to conduct a national assessment of carbon dioxide storage potential beginning in 2010. In 2010, as also mandated by the Energy Independence and Security Act, USGS will begin to develop methodologies to measure and assess biological carbon sequestration and greenhouse gas fluxes.

Forest and range lands, wetlands, and other landscapes managed by Interior play a vital role in the carbon cycle. These natural systems soak up carbon dioxide and reduce the harmful effects that carbon dioxide and other heat-trapping gases can otherwise cause. Interior bureaus will work with States, Tribes, localities, private landowners, and other stakeholders to execute on-the-ground restoration projects that biologically sequester carbon.

Geologic Carbon Sequestration — In 2009, USGS completed a 12-month project to develop a methodology to assess the geologic resources for carbon dioxide storage in physical (oil and gas) traps and saline formations. The final report was released March 16, 2009.

The 2010 budget request funds the first of a three-year national assessment of potential for geologic sequestration of carbon dioxide in saline formations and oil and gas reservoirs. The request also includes funding to conduct research on technical issues and data gaps that impact the USGS's ability to assess carbon dioxide storage resources, and to coordinate Federal and State work on the assessment.

The national assessment will be conducted in coordination with a number of organizations, in order to maximize its usefulness. This effort will be coordinated with the Department of Energy's National Energy Technology Laboratory and Energy's regional sequestration partnerships program. Particular emphasis will be placed on collaborative activities with partnerships to build on progress to date in storage assessment and to eliminate duplication of effort.



Assessment activities will also be coordinated with the Environmental Protection Agency, as EPA has jurisdiction over a number of issues related to geological carbon sequestration including the potential impact on ground water availability and contamination; regulatory issues related to the Underground Injection Control program; and input to criteria for evaluation of Environmental Impact Statements for carbon dioxide sequestration projects. The USGS will work closely with other Interior bureaus and States, to evaluate the potential for geologic sequestration on their lands.

Biological Carbon Sequestration — In accordance with responsibilities mandated in the Energy Independence and Security Act, USGS will develop methodologies to measure and assess biological



carbon sequestration and greenhouse gas fluxes, and implement a national assessment of ecosystem carbon storage and greenhouse gas fluxes. With the increased funding, USGS will streamline methodologies developed in 2009 and pilot the then in three different ecosystems, including forest land in the Southeast, grasslands in North Central U.S., and coastal regions.

Scientists, using geospatial data, remote sensing applications, and ecosystem modeling, have developed research and working models to describe storage and fluxes of carbon in relationship to climate change and land use for large-scale landscapes. These efforts will be expanded into a national framework that is adaptive, incorporating new information about carbon cycling as it becomes available. Priority systems where carbon process information is particularly needed include saline and fresh-water wetlands, soil and sediments, permafrost areas, hardwood and coniferous forests, and rangelands.

WATER CONSERVATION

The prolonged drought in the western States, population growth in areas with existing water supply challenges, increased need for water for energy purposes, such as ethanol production, is exacerbating the demand for water and challenging traditional water management approaches.

Bureau of Reclamation — The 2010 budget includes a total of \$46.0 million for water conservation efforts through competitive cost-share grants, basin studies, and water reclamation and reuse programs. Within this total is an increase of \$26.0 million for competitive cost-share grants to fund the following types of on-the-ground projects:

- Water marketing projects with willing sellers and buyers, including water banks that transfer water to other uses to meet critical needs for supplies.
- Water efficiency and conservation projects that allow users to decrease diversions and use or transfer the water saved.
- Projects that improve water management by increasing operational flexibility such as constructing aquifer recharge facilities or making system optimization and management improvements.
- Pilot projects that demonstrate the technical and economic viability of treating and using brackish groundwater, seawater, or impaired waters within a specific locale.



With the funding requested in 2010, Reclamation will be able to fund at least 110 new water conservation projects to be completed within two years from the date of funding to encourage near-term impacts on water savings. Reclamation believes that water conservation, use of water markets, and improved efficiency are crucial elements of any plan to address western water issues. With leveraged water conservation grants, Reclamation will take an important step towards increasing conservation and efficiency in the West.

All grant proposals will be evaluated using criteria that give priority to projects that save the most water, facilitate transfers to new uses, address endangered species and other environmental issues, improve energy efficiency, conserve Reclamation project water, and exceed the minimum 50 percent non-Federal cost-share requirement.

This initiative also uses the Basin Studies Program to partner with State and local entities to initiate comprehensive water supply and demand studies in the West. Such efforts are critical to dealing with the impacts of climate change coupled with record droughts and population increases. Each study includes state-of-the-art projections of future supply and demand by river basins; analysis of how the basin's existing water and power operations and infrastructure will perform in the face of changing water realities; and recommendations on how to optimize operations and infrastructure in the basin to supply adequate water in the future.

Finally, the initiative uses the Title XVI, Water Reclamation and Reuse program, to identify and investigate opportunities to reclaim and reuse wastewaters and naturally impaired ground and surface water in the 17 western States and Hawaii.

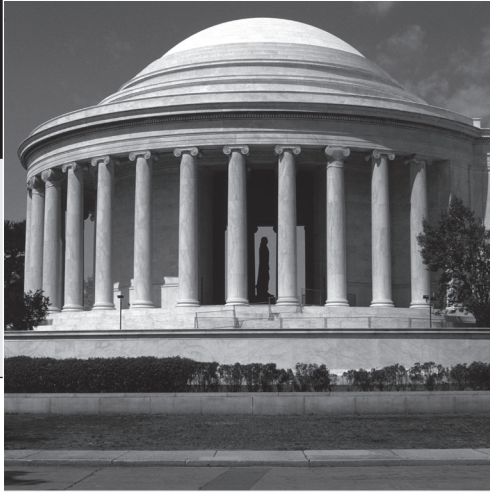
Enhanced Streamgage Network — Increased and improved streamgage information will help scientists to fully understand the changes that climate variability exerts on watersheds and the natural hydrologic system and how humans change the system with water usage.



The 2010 budget request includes an increase of \$5.0 million for the USGS National Streamgage Information program to enhance the streamgage network. The streamgage network is funded in partnership with over 800 Federal, State, and local agencies. In recent years, funding for streamgages has been uncertain because of changing economic conditions at the State and local levels.

The USGS will provide funds to re-establish up to 50 recently discontinued streamgages and offset anticipated reductions in State and local funding to support the operation and maintenance of approximately 188 existing streamgaging stations. The National Streamgage Information program and the USGS Global Change program will collaborate on the priorities for this effort with emphasis on stations with the greatest potential to support the State and local governments and measurements in climate-stressed ecosystems.





Protecting America's Treasured Landscapes

We have been entrusted to serve as the stewards of America the Beautiful: purple mountains; fruited plains; and the landmarks of our history and the icons of our heritage.

*Ken Salazar, Secretary of the Interior
March 3, 2009*

The 2010 budget demonstrates the President's commitment to the national parks by providing funding that will restore and preserve these treasured landscapes. Restoring and preserving America's treasured landscapes is a priority for the Secretary as well. On March 30, 2009, Secretary Salazar joined the President for his signing of the Omnibus Public Lands Management Act of 2009. This signaled the Administration's significant commitment to preservation of landscapes in parks, refuges, the National Landscape Conservation System, and other public lands. The 2010 budget also signals this commitment with support for parks with an increase of \$100.0 million for operations and \$25.0 million in park partnership grants. The operations increase will address management challenges, and sustain or enhance visitor services, youth experiences, law enforcement, natural resource protection, and facility maintenance. Park partnership grants leverage Federal funding with private philanthropic donations for signature projects and programs. The budget also includes a commitment to reinvigorate the Land and Water Conservation fund, with a request of \$419.9 million for LWCF programs in Interior and U.S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service. The budget puts the LWCF program on track to attain full funding at \$900.0 million by 2014.

NATIONAL PARKS

National parks are a uniquely American invention. At the dawn of the 20th Century, when America was losing its forests, wildlife, and open spaces, President Theodore Roosevelt turned an environmental crisis into the legacy of stewardship that is enjoyed today. In 1908, he welcomed to the White House a diverse array of conservationists, resource experts,

industrialists, and political leaders, including the governors of all the States, to consider the problems of conservation and uses of the Nation's natural resources. The conferees established a framework for a holistic approach to natural resource conservation, advocating the management of resources for prosperity, national defense, and undiminished access for future generations. From that framework, there emerged in 1916, during the Woodrow Wilson Administration, the national park system.

National parks speak to the values of this Nation and beliefs of the people. National parks serve as living repositories of heritage and history: the Statue of Liberty was the beacon of liberty for many ancestors; Independence Hall in Philadelphia preserves the site where the forefathers proclaimed independence for a new Nation; and civil war battlefields serve as reminders of the struggle that pitted North against South.

Yosemite and Yellowstone, Grand Canyon and Grand Teton, Great Smoky and Great Sand Dunes, and Shiloh and Shenandoah, and indeed all of



the park sites, refresh the American spirit. Parks are classrooms that educate and inform; they are panoramic settings for exercise, inspiration, and enjoyment for millions of visitors each year; they protect and celebrate a diverse array of natural and historic treasures; and they are indicators of environmental health.

Overview — For generations, parks have represented a national commitment to conservation, preservation, and recreational enjoyment. The National Park Service is charged with preserving “unimpaired” the lands and historic features in 391 parks, 21 national scenic and national historic trails, and 58 wild and scenic rivers. The 2010 budget includes \$2.7 billion, an increase of \$171.0 million over the 2009 level, to provide NPS the resources to fulfill this charge.

In 2010, the National Park Service will continue to improve stewardship of the parks through programs that deliver natural and cultural resource protection and conservation, visitor programs and recreational experiences, youth experience and education; build park support capacity; and enhance professional excellence. The 2010 budget request includes \$2.3 billion for park operations, a program increase of \$100.0 million over 2009.

The budget focuses on three key components:

- Building a solid foundation for parks.
- Caring for America’s treasures.
- Enhancing leadership in park managers.

BUILDING A SOLID FOUNDATION FOR PARKS



Americans love the national parks. More than 270 million people visit the parks annually. Through the next century the National Park Service will provide a wide range of services to build park operational capacity to serve a diverse population through appropriate interpretive and recreational programs; protect and improve the condition of natural and cultural resources; effectively maintain and rehabilitate facilities; and develop and maintain a cadre of skilled managers. These outcomes can be achieved through park operations funding, including a combination of park base funding and project specific funding focused on the highest priorities.

Park Base Funding— The primary source of funding to support park activities is a park’s operating base budget. With these funds, parks conduct activities such as interpretive ranger programs, visitor facility operations, daily operations and maintenance activities, and other programs designed to enhance visitor services and protect park resources. The 2010 President’s budget includes \$57.5 million in park base increases, which will enhance core visitor services and improve resource protection at 212 parks. Planned park base increases include, for example, improving avalanche safety in Yellowstone National Park, increased operations and maintenance for water distribution and wastewater collection at Lake Mead National Seashore, and enhancing the protection of endangered Kemp’s Ridley Sea Turtles at Padre Island National Seashore.



My own experiences are precisely why I believe strongly that our national parks are one of America's most precious treasures, and that we should do all we can to ensure that they are properly maintained and available for all Americans to enjoy.

Senator Barack Obama
February 21, 2008



Capacity Building — As a complement to the park base funding, the 2010 request includes \$3.2 million to increase the organization's capacity to serve customers better by enhancing the productivity and professionalism of the human resources program. This funding will be used to automate the labor intensive human resource processes that are critical to achieving efficient operations and recruiting new and diverse employees. Operations will be streamlined through a reduction in the number of servicing human resources offices. Elements of this request build on the 2009 investments in automation, information security, and streamlining that included deploying web based job application services provided by the Office of Personnel Management; centralizing organizational hiring for all seasonal employees; and the use of an electronic official personnel file system. Funding is also requested to produce an annual compilation of laws, proclamations, and executive orders affecting the National Park Service in electronic and hardcopy format to ensure employees are current in this information as they execute their responsibilities.

Asset Management — The National Park Service's asset management workload includes collecting and maintaining high-quality data on the condition of its assets, planning and scheduling maintenance projects, tracking completed projects, conducting analyses of system-wide performance, and making recommendations to improve productivity and efficiency. Currently, most park facility staff perform their asset management responsibilities as a collateral duty and are unable to devote sufficient time to important activities including inventory, condition assessment, monitoring, and reporting. The increasing complexity of asset management requires full-time dedicated staff, trained and familiar with industry-standard systems. In 2009, an increase of \$6.0 million was provided to support more effective use of the Facility Management Software System, the

system that park employees use to plan, execute, and report on their facilities work. The 2010 President's budget request builds on this investment with an additional \$5.0 million requested to capitalize on the accomplishments in condition assessment and park planning efforts over the last few years. This funding increase will allow NPS to hire 46 new support staff for this program. The new staff will be assigned to individual parks or groupings of smaller parks to take advantage of resource sharing opportunities where geographically feasible, and will result in more effective asset management through enhanced workload planning and tracking.

The United States Park Police — The U.S. Park Police is the Nation's oldest Federal law enforcement agency and has a long and distinguished history of protecting parklands in the Nation's capital.

In 2008, the Inspector General issued a report recommending that the USPP review its mission and core responsibilities. The IG recommendations addressed management, leadership, organizational structure, icon security, and employee safety, security, and training. The National Park Service has implemented improvements responsive to the issues cited, including training officers, procuring equipment, clarifying icon protection boundaries and responsibilities, promoting critical command staff, and improving communications with the Fraternal Order of Police, the civilian union, and the Labor Management Partnership Committee.



The 2010 budget request includes \$104.7 million for USPP, a programmatic increase of \$5.0 million over the 2009 enacted level. These funds will significantly assist the USPP to obtain the goal of a sworn officer force of 630 officers and a full support staff populated with civilians to meet the critical icon protection responsibilities and traditional law

enforcement services outlined in their mission. Park Police are responsible for visitor safety and icon security at large, urban parks in Washington, D.C., New York, and San Francisco. In addition, the Park Police continue to play key roles in the protection of the President and foreign dignitaries, and in the management of special events and demonstrations in the Washington, D.C. area.

Acquisition Management — Behind the scenes, there are core administrative functions that enable the parks to meet the demands of the public and achieve the mission of the Service, including acquisition and procurement professionals that ensure adherence to legal and regulatory requirements in a transparent and accountable manner.

The NPS has experienced a high rate of turnover in its contracting and purchasing staff in recent years. Combined with increasing responsibilities across the Service, many parks are experiencing significant delays in contracting and procurement. In addition, a recent assessment identified material weaknesses in the NPS contracting function. In response to the assessment and as a means of improving its efficiency, NPS developed a corrective action plan which included the reorganization of contracting professionals into a network of regional, park-focused major acquisition buying offices. The structure of the major acquisition buying offices was included in the corrective action plan responding to the review. Major acquisition buying offices will provide technical oversight of the acquisition function and workload management across NPS by servicing clusters of parks. The 2010 budget request includes an increase of \$8.5 million for major procurement and contracting services in parks. With this funding, NPS will immediately begin filling positions identified in approved acquisition reorganization plans at parks and regions, and provide required training to maintain compliance with contracting certifications. The re-structuring will cultivate a professional and accountable acquisition workforce, while reducing the workload at individual parks.

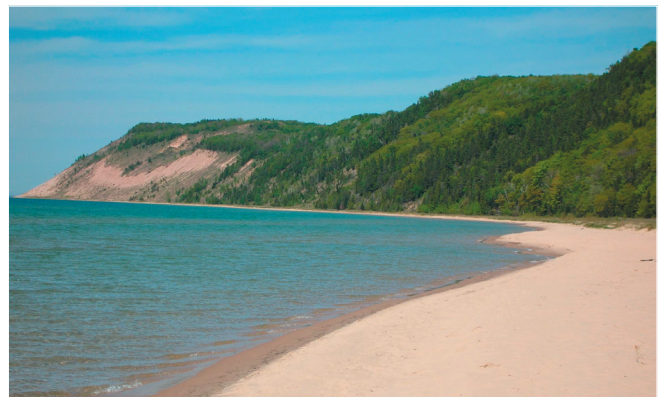
CARING FOR AMERICA'S TREASURES

The NPS manages many of America's greatest national treasures, stretching from the coral reefs at Dry Tortugas National Park in Florida to Point Reyes National Seashore in California and north to the Gates of the Arctic National Park in Alaska. To carry out increasingly complex stewardship responsibilities, the Park Service's 2010 budget includes

increased funding for the following: 21st Century Youth Conservation Corps, Tackling Climate Impacts, Resource Stewardship, Facility Maintenance, and Visitor Services. These programs build capacity to protect resources and allow for their continued appreciation, understanding, and enjoyment.

21st Century Youth Conservation Corps — The future of NPS rests in its ability to teach a new generation about the value of wildlife conservation and wise management of the Nation's natural resources, and develop an interest in careers as public conservators of America's vast environmental wealth. The 2010 budget request includes an increase of \$5.0 million for the youth internship program, which introduces high school and college age youth to career opportunities in the National Park Service through internships related to occupations in natural and cultural resource management. This increase is part of a Department-wide 21st Century Youth Conservation Corps initiative to fully leverage the expertise of the Department's land management bureaus—the Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Service, and NPS—and the U.S. Geological Survey to increase the engagement of youth in nature and conservation. The 21st Century Youth Conservation Corps initiative is discussed more fully in a separate chapter of this book.

Climate Impacts — With extensive land holdings and broad stewardship responsibilities, Interior plays a key role to better understand climate change impacts, develop strategies to adapt to climate-induced changes, and pioneer adaptive management approaches. In 2010, the Department is proposing a Climate Impacts initiative to address the need for land management agencies to plan and implement activities that will help plants and wildlife to adapt to the impacts of climate change. The 2010 NPS budget request includes \$10.0 million to assess risks to park resources and identify climate change adaptation or mitigation; build a climate



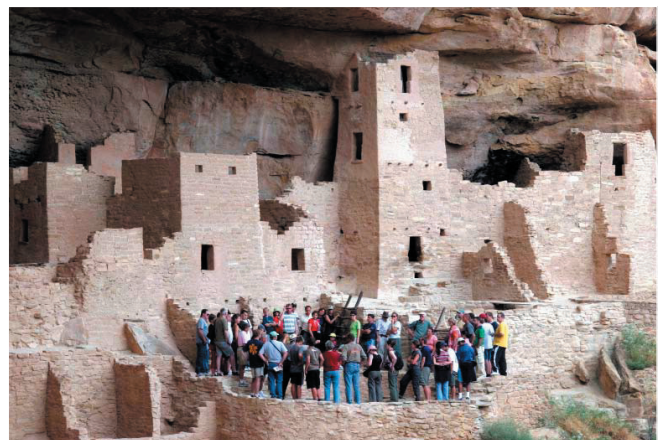
change monitoring system using the existing NPS natural resource network coordinated with USGS and other land management agencies; and establish a NPS-wide climate change office. These tactics will inform wildlife adaptation strategies and actions which will be integrated into land management plans and endangered species recovery plans. The NPS will also implement priority short-term wildlife adaptation plans. The Climate Impacts initiative, an integrated Departmental effort by BLM, USGS, FWS, BIA, and NPS, is discussed more fully in a separate chapter of this book.

Resource Stewardship — The 2010 President's budget request includes a total increase of \$4.9 million that will enhance critical stewardship programs at parks through research, operations, and education activities. Seventy-four of the 391 parks units are adjacent to an ocean or the Great Lakes and attract over 75 million visitors annually. The NPS requests \$2.5 million to establish an integrated ocean and coastal program that will implement the Ocean Park Stewardship Action Plan at these parks, support inter- and intra-agency program coordination, and provide leadership for resource protection and management issues specific to these parks.

Historic and Archeological Inventories — The 2010 budget request also includes an increase of \$1.0 million to develop an inventory of cultural landscapes and historic and prehistoric structures, and \$1.0 million for archeological identification, evaluation, and documentation projects in parks, providing the first step to preserve important cultural resources. The 2010 request includes \$401,000 to accelerate the preparation of recreation and resource regulations that are needed to ensure continued recreational enjoyment in balance with the protection of park natural and cultural resources.

Facility Maintenance — The 2010 budget request includes a programmatic increase of \$2.2 million for emergency storm damage response and repair. During a typical operating year, parks sustain damage to resources due to severe storms, floods, fires, hurricanes, or earthquakes. The NPS ensures that facilities and infrastructure are repaired quickly to provide for safe, uninterrupted visitor use of facilities. Current annual funding for these types of emergency repairs to reopen parks after an event is budgeted at \$2.8 million. In fiscal year 2008, over \$6.0 million was needed for immediate response to storms and flooding. The funds requested in 2010 will help close the gap in funding.

Visitor Services — An increase of \$1.5 million is included in the 2010 request to implement the NPS Interpretation and Education Renaissance Action Plan and increase capacity to protect the health and safety of visitors and employees. This funding will allow NPS to develop measurable operating standards and core functional statements for the interpretation and education program. The Park Service will develop a process for implementing standards, measuring results, assessing outcomes, and prioritizing investments. Funding will allow NPS to pilot a website that will house and synthesize geographic information-based travel maps, data collected from studies and programs, down-loadable ranger talks, iPod tours, curricula, lesson plans, and field trips to increase visitor knowledge and awareness. Funding will also be used to develop a program to track visitor injuries.



ENHANCING LEADERSHIP

The National Park Service Advisory Board described the NPS as “a sleeping giant—beloved and respected yes; but perhaps a bit too cautious, too resistant to change, too reluctant to engage the challenges that must be addressed in the 21st century.” One of the challenges facing the Park Service is the need to develop a workforce that reflects the changing and diverse face of America and demonstrates management excellence worthy of the treasures entrusted to its care.

Park managers must be skilled in the oversight and leadership of parks, both large and small, with complex operational policy and political issues. Park rangers and other park employees must be skilled in addressing the interpretation and education needs of visitors, protecting park resources,

ensuring the safety of employees and visitors, and restoring natural and cultural resources. As part of its second century, NPS will establish a structured professional development curriculum that will provide park managers with the skills to recruit and train a more diverse workforce and apply best business practices and superior leadership in human resources, business and asset management; e-government functions; and modern interpretive practices.

Some of the greatest adventures that we experience in life here in this Nation – like family vacations, and camping, and hiking, and fishing, if you're blessed to have access to those resources – are possible because of the work that you do right here in the Interior Department.

First Lady Michelle Obama
February 9, 2009

Leadership and Management Succession — An increase of \$2.7 million is requested for a comprehensive leadership development program that will help NPS pursue and sustain leadership and development opportunities for all employees. The requested funding would be used cooperatively among regions, other agencies, contractors, and universities to create a national leadership development program to provide managers with the skills necessary to effectively lead the Service during its second century.



Superintendents Academy and Other Training — An increase of \$1.2 million will train new superintendents hired each year. Training programs will combine classroom learning, distance learning, experiential learning, assessments, mentoring and coaching to provide both common and individual-



ized developmental experiences for participants. In addition, an increase of \$500,000 is requested to enhance the skills of procurement, contracting, and financial assistance personnel.

PARTNERING TO PRESERVE AMERICA'S PARKS

The National Park Service enjoys a rich tradition of philanthropy. Thirty national parks were created through philanthropic donations. In that same spirit, the 2010 budget request includes \$25.0 million in Federal funds to leverage contributions from private groups and citizens. This will result in a combined benefit to the NPS of over \$50.0 million for signature projects or programs. Private contributions and Federal matching funds will complement increased park operating funds, paying for projects that inspire the American imagination and that offer national parks a new level of excellence that would not be possible without this added level of investment.

In 2008, Congress provided \$24.6 million for signature projects and programs that was matched with \$27.4 million in private donations for a total of \$52.0 million. This funding was invested in 75 parks across the country and included the preservation of 11 historic buildings, construction of seven new



GRANTS PROGRAMS IN THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

National Park Service grants help protect the Nation's significant historic and cultural sites and preserve its diverse cultural heritage. More than \$1 billion has been awarded to Federal, State, and local governments, Tribes, nonprofit organizations, and educational institutions for preservation projects in all 50 States and the U.S. Territories.



American Battlefield Protection

Grants to governments, non-profit organizations, and educational institutions in support of the preservation of America's historic battlefields.



Preservation Technology and Training

Grants to nonprofit organizations, universities, and Federal agencies for historic preservation research, information management, and training projects.



Historically Black Colleges and Universities

Grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities for preservation work on historic campus buildings.



Save America's Treasures

Grants to government agencies and nonprofit organizations for preservation and conservation work on nationally significant artifacts, collections, and historic properties.



Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

Grants to American Indian Tribes, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian organizations,



Tribal Heritage

Grants to American Indian Tribes, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian organizations for cultural and historic preservation projects.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICES

The Historic Preservation Fund promotes public-private and Federal/non-Federal partnerships to identify and protect irreplaceable historic and archeological resources. The NPS grants-in-aid to States, Territories, and Tribes support State Historic Preservation Offices and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices, which provide grants for local historic preservation. The SHPO and THPO activities include:

- Comprehensive survey and inventory of historic properties.
- National Register of Historic Places nomination.
- Assistance to governments at all levels to develop and implement preservation plans and programs.
- Assistance to property owners in repairing properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- Assistance evaluating commercial property rehabilitation proposals for Federal tax incentives.

NATIONAL HERITAGE AREAS

National Heritage Areas expand on traditional approaches to resource stewardship by supporting large-scale, community centered initiatives that connect local citizens to the preservation and planning process. Committed to protecting and promoting the cultural, historical, and natural assets of a region, NHAs play a vital role in maintaining both the physical character and the cultural legacy of the United States. A National Heritage Area is not a unit of the National Park Service, nor is the land owned or managed by NPS. The NPS provides technical, planning, and limited financial assistance to NHAs. The NPS is a partner and advisor, leaving decisionmaking authority in the hands of local people and organizations.

hiking trails, design of 15 new interpretive exhibits, and development of 20 new programs for children with special efforts to reach those in underserved communities. One of the many projects started in 2008 addressed safety issues at Yosemite National Park in California. With \$1.1 million in Federal funds and \$1.7 million from The Yosemite Fund, the park remedied safety issues at the Tunnel View Overlook, rehabilitated the viewing area, and restored iconic views including Yosemite Valley, El Capitan, Bridalveil Falls, Cloud's Rest, and Half Dome. The scenic overlook at the end of the Wawona Tunnel has been a "required stop" for Yosemite's visitors for nearly 75 years. During the height of the tourist season, up to 5,000 people each day arrive by tour buses, tram tours, and cars to visit this overlook.

In 2009, nine partnership projects or programs with matching private contributions are planned. One of these featured projects is the BioBlitz! Discovering New Species, a project that is being planned with the National Geographic Society. A BioBlitz!, also known as an All-Taxa Biodiversity Inventory, invites citizens and scientists to explore a park and perform systematic scientific surveys of living things that can be used to help manage park resources. This year's effort at Indiana Dunes follows a successful BioBlitz! at Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area in 2008, and is the next in a series in partnership with the National Geographic Society. This project is funded by \$150,000 in Federal funds and \$150,000 in partner funds.



INVESTING IN THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

As Americans, we possess few blessings greater than the vast and varied landscapes that stretch the breadth of our continent. Our lands have always provided great bounty – food and shelter for the first Americans, for settlers and pioneers; the raw materials that grew our industry; the energy that powers our economy. What these gifts require in return is our wise and responsible stewardship.

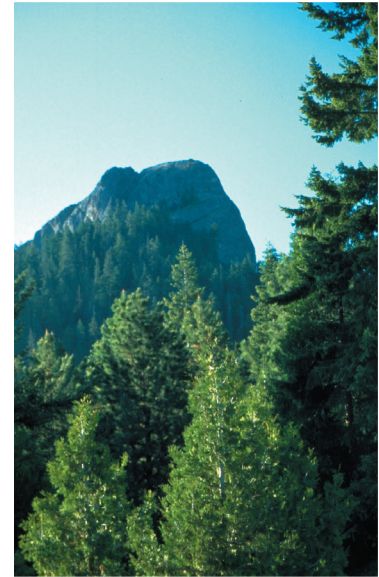
President Barack Obama
March 30, 2009

President Theodore Roosevelt's legacy of conservation is seen across the country, not only in our national parks, but in national forests, wildlife refuges, and public lands. America's commitment to the natural environment is as strong today as it was at the beginning of the 20th century. Today, Federal, State, and local municipalities work together with private landowners to preserve, restore, and protect our vast green spaces, natural habitats, and complex ecosystems. Although our history of conservationism is long, and we take great pride in our existing national parks and other public lands, there are still many landscapes and ecosystems that require protection for future generations.

One way to protect these landscapes is through programs and grants supported by the Land and Water Conservation Fund. The 2010 President's budget includes \$419.9 million for LWCF programs, including \$300.1 million for Interior and \$119.8 million for the U.S. Forest Service. This puts the Administration on track to attain full funding of LWCF programs at \$900.0 million by 2014. The 2010 increase focuses on acquiring and conserving new parks, refuges and public lands, with a focus on ecosystems that do not yet have the protection they deserve.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND
(dollars in millions)

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>Change from 2009</u>
Federal Land Acquisition			
Bureau of Land Management	14.8	25.0	+10.3
Fish and Wildlife Service	42.5	65.0	+22.5
National Park Service	45.2	68.0	+22.8
Forest Service	49.8	28.7	-21.1
Interior Appraisal Services	<u>8.0</u>	<u>12.1</u>	<u>+4.1</u>
Subtotal	160.2	198.8	+38.6
Conservation Grants			
FWS Coop. Endangered Species	75.5	100.0	+24.5
NPS State Grants	19.0	30.0	+11.0
Forest Legacy (Forest Service)	<u>49.4</u>	<u>91.1</u>	<u>+41.6</u>
Subtotal	<u>143.9</u>	<u>221.1</u>	<u>+77.1</u>
Total LWCF	304.2	419.9	+115.8



A Legacy of Conservation — The Land and Water Conservation Fund was created in 1965 to acquire land, water, and conservation easements. During its first 45 years, \$13.3 billion has been appropriated from the Fund to set aside lands for recreation, conservation, and management purposes and to assist States, Tribes and local governments to enhance outdoor recreation opportunities. The funding for these purchases comes primarily from revenues received from offshore oil and gas drilling. Other funding sources include the sale of surplus Federal property and taxes on motorboat fuel.

From majestic forests and snow-capped mountains, to wild rivers and lush grasslands, these acquisitions become part of our parks, wildlife refuges, public lands, national forests, and other public areas. The State LWCF grants provide States, communities, organizations, and individuals with resources and tools to meet conservation needs in cooperation with the Federal government.

Federal Land Acquisition — The Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Service, and National Park Service, acquire important properties available for purchase through fee title and easement. Lands are acquired through purchase from willing sellers at fair-market value or through partial or outright donations of property. Landowners can also sell or donate easements on their property that restrict development while keeping the land in private ownership.

Lands and waters purchased are used to:

- Provide recreational opportunities.
- Provide clean water.
- Preserve wildlife habitat.
- Enhance scenic vistas.
- Protect archaeological and historical sites.
- Maintain the pristine nature of wilderness areas.

Over the life of the program, the LWCF has provided \$6.7 billion to acquire land for Interior bureaus including parks, wildlife refuges, and additions to other public lands. In 2010, the budget request of \$170.1 million for Interior land acquisition will support 76 projects in 41 States and the Virgin Islands. The 2010 request includes \$25.0 million for BLM, \$65.0 million for FWS, \$68.0 million for NPS, and \$12.1 million for appraisal services. Appendix F includes a complete listing of the land acquisition projects to be funded by the 2010 budget by Bureau and State.

NPS State Grants – Since 1965, more than 41,000 matching grants to States and Territories have been approved for acquisition, development, and planning of outdoor recreation opportunities in



the United States. These grants have supported the purchase and protection of 2.6 million acres of recreation lands and over 29,000 projects to develop recreation facilities in every State and Territory of the Nation. Approximately 61 percent of the total funds obligated have supported locally sponsored projects to provide close-to-home recreation opportunities that are readily accessible to America's youth, adults, senior citizens, and the physically or mentally challenged.

The NPS 2010 request includes \$30.0 million to assist States, local, and tribal governments to protect and create park lands, open space, and wildlife habitat through competitively-awarded NPS State grants. This is an increase of \$11.0 million over the 2009 enacted level of \$19.0 million. The 2010 budget request includes \$27.2 million for grants and \$2.8 million for administration.

Beginning in 2009, mandatory funding for NPS State grants becomes available from certain Outer Continental Shelf revenues. The 2009 amount available to States is \$8.4 million and the estimate for 2010 is \$10.0 million. These grants to States will be allocated and used in the same manner as the appropriated funds.

Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund — The FWS 2010 budget request includes \$100.0 million, an increase of \$24.5 million over 2009, for the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund. This program provides grants to States for activities that conserve threatened and endangered species. States can, in turn, pass the funding on to municipalities, Tribes, and private landowners to enlist their support in species conservation efforts.

Conservation Grants — The CESC program includes funding for conservation grants to States. With this funding, States implement recovery actions for listed species, develop and implement conservation measures for candidate species, and monitor species to ensure conservation activities are having the desired outcome. The 2010 budget includes \$14.0 million, an increase of \$4.0 million that will allow an additional 128 grants to be funded.

Habitat Conservation Planning Assistance Grants — Grants are provided to States to assist local governments and planning jurisdictions to develop regional, multi-species habitat conservation plans. Through habitat improvement, habitat acquisition, monitoring, and other activities, HCPs facilitate and support recovery actions and minimize threats to species. The 2010 budget of \$12.6 million, is an increase of \$5.0 million over 2009, and will allow an estimated 28 grants to be funded.

Species Recovery Land Acquisition — This program component funds land acquisition to promote species recovery, as one of the most effective means to address the loss of habitat for threatened and endangered species is through land acquisition. These grants to States are matched by States and non-Federal entities to acquire habitats from willing sellers. Approximately 46 grants will be funded in 2010 at the proposed level of \$29.7 million. This is an increase of \$15.5 million over the 2009 level.



PROJECTS COMPLETED WITH NPS STATE GRANT FUNDING

Rotary Community Park, Washington — Close-to-home recreation improvements to the 18-acre Rotary Community Park provide an inviting urban forest environment, pedestrian and bicycle trails, and a wide variety of active recreational opportunities. The heavily forested park, which features a half-mile trail along the creek was designed as an outdoor environmental classroom with interpretive facilities, salmon viewing platforms, wetland boardwalks, and paths. The park also features components designed to serve at-risk youth and support latch-key programs. These facilities include a concrete BMX/skatepark with a barrier-free events plaza, picnic tables, and a multi-purpose play court. In addition, there are trails, a playground, picnic shelter, and a pedestrian/bicycle path that connects the park to adjacent neighborhoods.



Avila Ranch, California — Acquisition of 2,355 acres near the City of Avila Beach will protect habitat and open space, and will create new outdoor recreation opportunities in an area threatened by residential development and habitat fragmentation. This acquisition supports a larger conservation vision of protected coastal landscapes by creating a corridor of connected lands that stretch from Avila Beach through the hills to Montana de Oro State Park and provide a 20 mile extension of the California Coastal Trail. It is one of the largest tracts of unprotected lands within the Irish Hills and its protection has been identified as a top priority by State agencies, local community members, and conservation groups.

PROPOSED 2010 FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION

King Range National Conservation Area, California — Funding would be used by BLM to acquire 395 acres at a spectacular meeting of land and sea. Mountains appear to thrust out of the Pacific surf; a precipitous rise rarely surpassed on the continental U.S. coastline. King Peak, the highest point at 4,087 feet, is only three miles from the ocean. The King Range NCA covers 68,000 acres and extends along 35 miles of Pacific coastline between the mouth of the Mattole River and Sinkyone Wilderness State Park. The remote region is known as California's "Lost Coast" and is only accessed by a few back roads. The recreation opportunities here are as diverse as the landscape. The Douglas Fir-peaks attract hikers, hunters, campers and mushroom collectors, while the coast beckons to surfers, anglers, beachcombers, and abalone divers.

Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Illinois — Funds would be used by FWS to acquire approximately 200 acres in the Upper Mississippi National Wildlife and Fish Refuge. The Refuge consists of wooded islands, sandbars, deep water, wet meadows, and other wetlands. It starts at Wabasha, Minnesota and extends 260 miles down the Mississippi River to Rock Island, Illinois. Winding through the midst of a settled, busy Midwestern landscape, the Refuge is influenced more and more by urbanization and development. The Refuge offers excellent opportunities for sightseeing, outdoor recreation, hunting, and fishing. Nearly four million people visit the Refuge each year. Up to 500,000 canvasback ducks and 30,000 tundra swans use portions of the Refuge during migration. A wide variety of other wildlife is also present, including 306 bird, 119 fish, 42 mussel, and 45 reptile and amphibian species. There are currently 200 active Bald Eagle nests on the Refuge.

GREAT LAKES RESTORATION INITIATIVE

The Environmental Protection Agency, in concert with its Federal partners on the Great Lakes Interagency Task Force, has included within its 2010 budget request a Great Lakes Restoration initiative. The initiative begins in 2010 with \$475.0 million for programs and projects strategically chosen to target the most significant problems in the Great Lakes ecosystem and to demonstrate measurable results. The EPA has used the strategic planning work of the Great Lakes Interagency Task Force to identify five principal environmental problems for which urgent action is required.

The initiative will focus protection and restoration activities on:

- Toxic substances and areas of concern.
- Invasive species.
- Nearshore health and nonpoint source pollution.
- Habitat and wildlife protection and restoration.
- Information for decisionmaking and accountability.

In a competitive process, EPA and the Great Lakes Interagency Task Force evaluated and selected projects to be funded in 2010. There are a total of 52 projects selected for Interior bureaus at an estimated cost of \$85.9 million. Collectively, Interior's projects target all of the five key areas. The request includes \$57.5 million for the Fish and Wildlife Service, \$15.0 million for the U.S. Geological Survey, \$10.5 million for the National Park Service, and \$3.0 million for the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Interior will use this funding to restore habitats that are important to the health of the Great Lakes region including wetlands, islands, and tributaries. Cooperative projects will eradicate invasive species and conduct scientific research to identify environmental threats to the region and develop mitigation strategies.

GREAT LAKES RESTORATION INITIATIVE INTERIOR PORTION OF EPA REQUEST (dollars in millions)

Bureau	Projects	Funding
U.S. Geological Survey	19	15.0
Fish and Wildlife Service	20	57.5
National Park Service	12	10.4
Bureau of Indian Affairs	1	3.0
Total	52	85.9





CREATING A 21ST CENTURY YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS

President-elect Obama has a bold vision for youth programs across America, which I share. I created the Youth in Natural Resources program to educate...young people about Colorado's natural resources. I saw firsthand what a difference it made in their lives.

Senator Ken Salazar
January 15, 2009

The future success of resource conservation efforts and effective stewardship of public lands and resources is reliant on an engaged public that values nature. Informed citizens and stewards are developed and nurtured over time. According to Richard Louv, author of *Last Child in the Woods*, "Studies have shown that most conservation leaders credit their commitment to the environment to two sources: many hours spent outdoors, when they were children...and an adult who taught respect for nature." The initial childhood wonder about the natural world can be sustained through hands-on experiences during the school-age years and enriched through long-term engagement and involvement in natural resource programs.

Hunting and fishing have long played an important role in our Nation's development and served as the roots of today's conservation movement. Today, hunting and fishing groups help guide and influence our conservation policies. In his campaign for President, Barack Obama committed to support America's hunting and fishing traditions, including providing State fish and game agencies with additional resources and encouragement to reach out and educate young men and women about hunting and fishing opportunities, hunter safety, and the basic principles of fish and wildlife management.

The Department's 21st Century Youth Conservation Corps initiative makes a commitment to energized youth involvement. The 2010 budget recognizes the importance of youth to the future of natural resource conservation and the importance of nature to youth and their well-being. Interior's efforts seek to engage, educate, and develop new generations of Americans with an ethic for conservation and resource stew-

ardship. The 2010 budget recognizes that there is an expanding gap in knowledge, engagement, and appreciation for nature and seeks an increase of \$50.0 million to expand public engagement, particularly youth and underrepresented groups, in the management of the Nation's resources and to prepare young people for careers in conservation.

21ST CENTURY YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS (dollars in millions)

Initiative	2009	2010	Change
Educating Young Hunters and Anglers	0	30.0	+30.0
Youth and Careers in Nature	20.0	40.0	+20.0
Total	20.0	70.0	+50.0

Overview — The Department's 21st Century Youth Conservation Corps initiative, with increases totaling \$50.0 million, will strengthen existing programs and create new ways to engage youth in nature to develop an environmental awareness and respect for resources. The initiative will do more than simply build upon existing youth education programs in BLM, USGS, FWS, and NPS. Interior bureaus will implement new, creative ways to energize youth and instill a life-long commitment to protect, preserve and enjoy our natural environment and cultural treasures. The initiative will build on bureau strengths in youth programs and introduces new ways to significantly expand upon their successes through two components—educating young hunters and anglers and encouraging youth to seek careers in nature through environmental education.

21ST CENTURY YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS

The Interior Department's 2010 budget includes \$70.0 million for youth programs. This includes a \$50.0 million increase for the 21st Century Youth Conservation Corps initiative and \$20.0 million in existing base programs. Interior's bureaus have a long history of engaging youth through a diverse set of programs.

Environmental Education involves students and teachers and provides outdoor laboratories that support school curricula. Parks, refuges and Interior programs throughout the Nation offer opportunities for environmental education.

Recreation programs, such as hiking, fishing, wildlife observation, and hunting, offer outstanding opportunities for youth to enjoy the natural world and build stronger relationships with their families, peers, and communities. Parks, refuges, and other public lands provide recreational opportunities throughout the year. The Department's recreation programs fund about \$1.7 billion annually through visitor services, hunting and fishing programs, and access to public lands. There are 317 national wildlife refuges that are open to hunting and many that are open to fishing. In 2010, the Land and Water Conservation Fund State Grants program will provide \$40.0 million in grants to States to address outdoor recreation needs.

Youth Conservation Corps provide opportunities for young adults from diverse backgrounds to work on conservation projects such as maintenance and construction, habitat management, and visitor services. Enrollees learn about potential career opportunities and are offered guidance and training. Working collaboratively with partners, the Department provides almost \$7.0 million in 2009 to promote the effective engagement of youth through these types of programs.

Volunteer and Community Service Programs involve tens of thousands of Americans each year in parks, refuges, and other public lands. Interior volunteers work with school and youth groups and support organizations, such as the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts. Volunteers often serve as important role models and mentors for our Nation's youth. Over 240,000 volunteers contributed eight million hours of their time to Interior programs at a value of \$150 million.

The **Student Career Experience Program** was established to recruit high quality employees into Federal service, support equal employment opportunity objectives, provide exposure to public service, and promote education. This program includes positions in all occupational groups, professional, administrative, technical, clerical, and wage grade, within the Department of the Interior bureaus.

The **Student Temporary Employment Program** is designed to introduce talented students to the advantages and challenges of working for the Federal government, combining academic study with on-the-job work experience in parks, refuges, and other public lands.



EDUCATING YOUNG HUNTERS AND ANGLERS

Hunting and fishing have helped forge conservation values for years. This has led to a strong environmental ethic today. A number of changes, however, threaten our Nation's hunting and fishing legacy. With Americans' move to urban areas, loss of small family farms, and more indoor recreational pursuits, many of the Nation's youth have lost touch with traditional outdoor recreational activities. There is a widening gap in knowledge about natural resources including the role of hunting and fishing in resource management and the importance of these activities in sustaining natural populations and keeping them in check. This knowledge gap poses

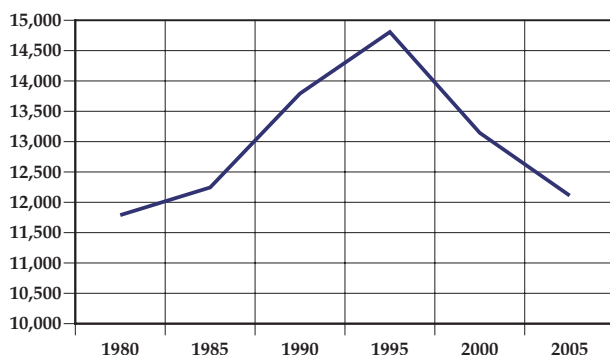
a serious threat to the future of natural resource conservation. The 2006 FWS Fishing and Hunting Survey documents reduced recruitment of youth into fishing experiences since 1995 and an overall reduction in anglers since 1980.

Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Grants — The 2010 budget includes an increase of \$30.0 million to help set the stage for the next wave of hunters, anglers, wildlife, and other natural resource managers. The request includes \$28.0 million for a new discretionary Federal Aid in Wildlife grants program to help States, Territories, and Tribes establish new creative programs to educate and energize young hunters and anglers. Special emphasis will be placed on rapidly growing under-represented groups.

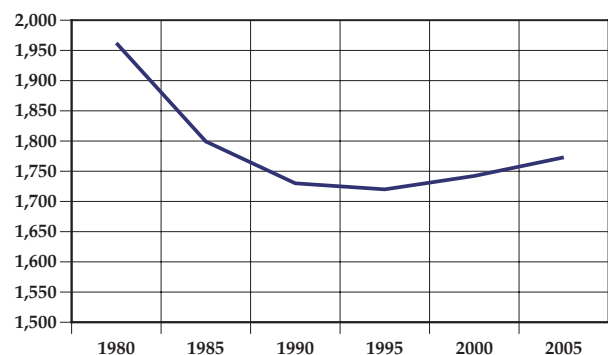
Included within the \$28.0 million request is \$2.8 million targeted specifically for Tribes. Funding will be administered as a grant program and will be available to tribal governments, representing organizations, or entities specifically identified by Tribes as qualifying organizations capable of delivering a youth hunter and angler education project.

Experts in environmental education underscore the importance of youth interaction with healthy, diverse natural environments. Childhood and young adult experiences with the natural world stay with them in a way that shapes their involvement and awareness of the natural environment. In America's increasingly urbanized, electronically based society, fewer youth are exposed to traditional outdoor recreation pursuits, diminishing public support and engagement in fish and wildlife related activities.

YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN FISHING
Participation by 6-to-15 Year Olds



YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN HUNTING
Participation by 6-to-15 Year Olds





National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Partnerships — Congress created the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to foster private sector-government partnerships for the conservation and management of fish, wildlife, and plant resources of the United States. The budget provides an increase of \$1.0 million for the Foundation to forge public-private partnerships to help get the Nation's youth excited again about going outdoors, hunting, fishing, and just being in nature. The Foundation will seek matching funds for Federal grants through partnerships with corporations who participate in the commerce of recreational goods and services. By reaching out to private partners, the Foundation and FWS will be able to engage a broader audience and introduce these activities to youth who have never been exposed to hunting and angling. Historically, the Foundation has leveraged Federal funds with non-Federal matching contributions at a 2:1 or greater ratio.



National Conservation Training Center Capacity Building — The budget provides an increase of \$1.0 million for NCTC to develop the capacity of Federal, State, and tribal agencies. The NCTC will coordinate the hunters and anglers program and provide workshops and training to communicate

new and creative methods to increase interest and participation among young men and women in hunting, fishing, and wildlife management.

YOUTH AND CAREERS IN NATURE

Interior manages hundreds of millions of acres of public land, within the national park system, the national wildlife refuge system, and BLM public lands. These lands are astounding in their natural beauty and cultural significance. The Department also oversees significant science and research programs such as those conducted by USGS. Continued advancement in science and research programs are important to ensure the Nation's lands are managed and preserved for future generations.

Attendance and participation in parks programs indicate a reduced engagement of the public in nature and natural programs. Reduced engagement is most acute in the younger generations—the most important population component relative to the protection and conservation of natural resources. Studies show that vast numbers of children spend much of their lives in windowless rooms playing video games or watching television, with little contact, understanding or appreciation of the natural world. A large body of evidence now exists that attributes improved health, particularly in youth, to nature and exposure to the natural environment. There is also a linkage between environmental awareness and environmentally responsible behavior. A body of research exists that suggests that childhood experiences with nature are associated with increased environmentalism.

In the past, young people would aspire to careers in public service, working as park rangers, biologists, and recreation managers. Today, the appeal



to work in natural resource jobs must compete with new vocational interests and careers that reflect our changing society. The Department must be proactive in its efforts to ensure that talented and capable young people are interested in entering public service as natural resource professionals.

The Department's 2010 budget initiative identifies a three-pronged approach to:

- Engage youth in public service.
- Enhance science-based programs offered through schools and community partners.
- Improve curricula of national environmental education programs.

The 2010 budget request includes a total increase of \$20.0 million to expand Interior programs that engage youth in outdoor activities and encourage them to seek careers in nature. The request includes increases of \$8.0 million to expand existing FWS education programs and other opportunities for youth participation in nature; \$5.0 million for NPS to increase youth internship programs; \$5.0 million for BLM to expand programs for children and families, school-age youth, high school and college-age youth, and also to recruit and retain youth in natural resource professions; and \$2.0 million for USGS youth internships, programs and training.



Fish and Wildlife Service — The 2010 budget request includes an increase of \$8.0 million for the 21st Century Youth Conservation Corps initiative coordination, capacity building, and development of a career awareness curriculum through the National Conservation Training Center. In concert with NCTC activities, FWS will expand youth education programs conducted in the national wildlife refuge system, national fish hatchery system, and introduce

YOUTH AND CAREERS IN NATURE (dollars in millions)

Bureau	2009	2010	Change
BLM	2.6	7.6	+5.0
USGS	2.3	4.3	+2.0
FWS	4.7	12.7	+8.0
NPS	10.4	15.4	+5.0
Total	20.0	40.0	+20.0

youth programs under the Urban Conservation Treaty for Migratory Birds.

National Conservation Training Center — The NCTC will coordinate training and program support activities with all Interior bureaus to provide the skills, best practices, and program resources needed to engage and mentor young people. With an increase of \$4.2 million, NCTC will hold classroom training, workshops, and “community of practice” sessions to bring the best practices to bureau professionals to engage the 21st Century Youth Conservation Corps. The initiative will employ new media and social networking tools for effective communication with today's young people.

Coordination and Collaboration — An Interior Youth and Careers in Nature Council, to be facilitated by the NCTC, will coordinate and collaborate on programs, resources, and information. The NCTC will develop cutting-edge, electronic collaboration tools to share resources, target specific audiences, network, and facilitate communication. This will better enable participants to share success stories, learn from best practices, and develop new tools to attract youth to careers in the natural resource community. The NCTC will also develop and conduct a comprehensive stakeholder needs assessment, improve program alignment, and conduct national strategic planning workshops.

Capacity Building — To build capacity and reach the largest number of young people, NCTC will provide leadership in curricula development and identification of best practices and provide technical assistance for youth programs throughout the Interior Department. The NCTC will focus on building the Department's internal capability through professional development opportunities for employees and technical assistance and consultation for participating bureaus.

The NCTC will also develop and deliver new youth programs that immerse students in nature-based careers. A new program, the Youth Conservation Career Institute program, will target college students. It will offer a three-week introduction to conservation careers in the Department of the Interior followed by a residential internship at an Interior facility such as a national wildlife refuge, national park, or public lands managed by the BLM. Following completion, graduates will be recruited for Federal employment programs, such as the Student Career Experience program, or the Student Temporary Employment program. A Department-wide youth mentoring program will be initiated to assist field personnel to identify and support young people interested in natural resource careers. This will be accomplished through the use of a collaborative, web-based system that links students and their natural resource professional mentors. The NCTC will also provide program support and share newly developed training modules and curricula with other bureau training centers to help them build their capacity and increase student participation. Finally, the NCTC will develop evaluation criteria and processes to ensure that bureau programs are effective and valuable.

Career Awareness — Critical to the success of the 21st Century Youth Conservation Corps initiative is ensuring that students interested in natural resource careers gain the necessary knowledge and skills to qualify for Interior positions. The NCTC will work with learning institutions at elementary, middle and high schools, and at the college level to meet this goal. Working in close coordination with workforce planning programs in the bureaus, NCTC will engage colleges and universities offering natural resource

related degrees to ensure alignment between their curricula and Federal job requirements.

The NCTC will also initiate a program targeting young individuals with the greatest potential for possible employment with the Department. This work will step beyond the traditional “job fair” model to a more targeted approach, working directly with university biology, wildlife management, and environmental studies departments. The NCTC will work with partner organizations to:

- Establish quarterly electronic field trip programs for schools to highlight careers and encourage participation in outdoor activities, including “virtual” career days. These programs will be available to all schools on tribal lands through the National Indian Programs Training Center's 188 satellite downlinks, and through BLM, USGS, FWS, and NPS websites.
- Conduct summer career awareness institutes for teachers from all 50 States to provide a foundation in natural resource concepts and associated careers, with plans to integrate into year round curricula. To ensure maximum participation, initiative funding will allow NCTC to offer scholarships and grants to participants, and to work with institutions to obtain college credit for the training.
- Design and develop “grab and go” kits for Interior employees to use with students during career days at schools. Materials will be available for use on-line, with interactive activities for youth.
- Create a formalized partnership with a national student work/internship conservation program to match potential interns and summer employees with appropriate positions in the bureaus.
- Coordinate regularly with college administrators to guide curricula development, discuss course offerings, and identify high achieving students interested in careers with Interior.



National Wildlife Refuge System — Wildlife refuges offer multiple opportunities to connect children and youth to nature. Hundreds of national wildlife refuges offer a variety of employment, education,

and recreation opportunities to connect youth with the outdoors. These connections foster understanding and appreciation of America's natural resources and instill a conservation ethic. Wildlife refuges also provide opportunities to educate youth about career opportunities and promote public service. The budget includes \$2.0 million for the refuge system to build upon existing programs to offer public service opportunities, support science-based education and outdoor learning laboratories, and engage young Americans in wildlife-dependent recreation such as hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, and photography. These programs will be managed through mentoring and partnerships with friends organizations, volunteers, educational institutions, and local conservation organizations.

National Fish Hatchery System — The Fisheries program has long been engaged in community level, recreationally oriented activities that provide hands-



on learning experiences that foster an early appreciation for nature. Through the FWS nationwide network of facilities, the Fisheries program reaches over 30,000 youth annually with a variety of outdoor events from fishing derbies to celebrating Earth Day and National Hunting and Fishing Day. Student temporary employment programs, tribal youth conservation corps projects, and the biologist-in-training programs complement these early learning experiences to interest youth in careers in conservation and natural resources management.

The National Fish Hatchery System Volunteer Act of 2006 elevated the Fisheries program's status as a focal point for aquatic conservation education. Under authority of the Act, FWS has undertaken

two outdoor classroom pilot projects at national fish hatcheries to demonstrate the capability of these facilities to enhance outdoor education, foster stewardship, and increase understanding of the importance of natural resource work. These projects involve local schools, fisheries friends groups, and other volunteers, and have leveraged contributed funds and services. The 2010 budget includes an increase of \$1.3 million to expand these projects to approximately 14 other fisheries facilities within two years, with particular emphasis at facilities located on or near tribal lands and economically depressed and underserved communities.

Urban Conservation Treaty for Migratory Birds — The Urban Conservation Treaty for Migratory Birds is a unique, collaborative effort between FWS and participating U.S. cities, bringing together private citizens, Federal, State, and municipal agencies, and non-governmental organizations. Launched in 1999, this program combines Federal grants with matching funds or in-kind services to create partnerships promoting bird conservation. An increase of \$250,000 will promote outdoor bird-related experiences, foster environmental education with a focus on birds, and build natural resource career development opportunities. It will increase awareness of the value of migratory birds and their habitats, especially for their intrinsic, ecological, recreational, and economic significance. There are currently nine cities in the program. Additional funding will support three new cities and increase funding to successful established programs.

Junior Duck Stamp Program — The Junior Duck Stamp program has been in existence for sixteen years. It provides an art and science based environmental education curriculum to teach wildlife conserva-

CITIES WITH URBAN CONSERVATION TREATIES FOR MIGRATORY BIRDS

New Orleans, Louisiana
Chicago, Illinois
Houston, Texas
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Portland, Oregon
St. Louis, Missouri
Nashville, Tennessee
Anchorage, Alaska
New York City, New York

tion to American schoolchildren. This kind of environmental education curricula has proven to be an effective way to promote wildlife stewardship, and can easily incorporate a component to promote careers in nature. With dedicated new funding of \$250,000 in 2010, the Junior Duck Stamp program will modernize its long-standing curriculum developed in 1991 and incorporate a new section specifically focused on careers in nature.

National Park Service — With longstanding traditions of preserving and protecting national treasures, the National Park Service works to ensure that young Americans age five to 24 from different economic, ethnic, social, and cultural backgrounds gain access to the national parks. The NPS invests more than \$10.4 million each year in programs that directly expand recreational opportunities for America's children and families and expand the use of volunteers through groups such as the Youth Conservation Corps and Student Conservation Association. These programs foster a strong relationship between youth and the natural and cultural resources managed by NPS. Participating youth learn valuable natural and cultural resource management skills and develop a greater appreciation of American history and our Nation's most renowned ecosystems.

The 2010 budget includes an increase of \$5.0 million for the NPS Youth Internship program, which introduces high school and college-aged youth to career opportunities through internships related to occupations in natural and cultural resource management. The program is open to all interested students, but parks will be encouraged to recruit candidates for this program through partnerships with non-profit institutions serving minority and economically disadvantaged youth.

This program is designed to reach students early in their career decisionmaking process. These students will be involved in intellectually challenging

assignments that allow them to work side-by-side with park staff on projects in resource protection, research, and the visitor experience at NPS sites. Students will also learn about multiple career opportunities throughout the national park system. Each student employee will participate in a mentoring program that will help with career and life skills development.

The NPS will coordinate with NCTC on programs, resources, and information. Parks will utilize the 17 NPS National Research Learning Centers, which give young people opportunities to collaborate with researchers, gain access to research data, and understand science based management decisions.

Internships will be offered through cooperative agreements with the Student Conservation Association, Youth Conservation Corps, and Public Land Corps. The cooperative agreements encompass a wide array of missions and responsibilities. Through these programs, NPS provides opportunities to develop a life-long commitment to support national parks and protect the natural environment and America's cultural heritage. Through efforts of non-profit partners such as the Student Conservation Association, diversity is maintained by reaching underrepresented populations and preparing them for possible NPS careers. At present, there are over 25 youth programs operating throughout the national park system.

Bureau of Land Management — The BLM has a long history of involving the public in all facets of its resource planning and decisionmaking. The BLM youth and young adult-oriented programs build on the initial childhood wonder about the natural world and sustain that interest through hands-on experiences during the school-age and college years to lead to long-term engagement and stewardship. The 2010 budget includes an additional \$5.0 million for BLM to support education, interpretation, and internship programs that offer young people and families opportunities to actively learn and participate in outdoor conservation activities. The programs will target underserved populations who might not ordinarily have a chance to experience the outdoors or consider a career in natural resources. The BLM will collaborate with NCTC on programs, resources and information to expand its portfolio of programs that focus on youth engagement.

The funding increase will expand and enhance programs for children and families at BLM visitor and interpretative centers that introduce young people





to the natural and cultural resources; recreational programs that engage children in outdoor experiences; outdoor educational programs developed in partnership with local schools; and special programs for underserved youth that strengthen youth engagement in nature. Many programs operate with the support of partnerships. These programs help America's young people establish life-long connections that benefit Interior and the Nation. As BLM better engages the next generation of land stewards, it improves the overall health of the Nation's families, children, and communities. The BLM youth programs are particularly well placed to reconnect youth to the outdoors as much of its public lands are backyards to many rapidly growing urban communities such as Denver, Phoenix, and Las Vegas.

The BLM will work through youth corps partnerships to offer high school and college age youth internships that introduce students to natural resource management and provide real-world conservation-related experiences and skills, such as restoring and rehabilitating natural, cultural, and recreational resources on public lands. Participants will learn while serving, and can earn stipends as well as college credits. For those interested in pursuing careers with natural resource management agencies, the Student Career Experience Program provides the gateway into Federal service. This program introduces students to the BLM work experience. Many students in SCEP have the opportunity to assist with on the ground conservation activities and work in various fields such as botany, rangeland management, and wildlife biology performing tasks such as inventorying, monitoring, and trail maintenance.

U.S. Geological Survey—The 2010 budget includes an increase of \$2.0 million for USGS to expand educa-

tion, training, workshop opportunities, and in-depth coursework and internships for high school and college students. The youth programs supported by USGS are carried out in cooperation with well-established university-based programs designed to introduce under-represented youth to earth science as an education and career option.

The USGS programs bring groups of junior high and high school students together during the summer to travel to locations throughout the U.S. to explore science topics such as climate change, natural hazards, energy, oceans, ecosystems, biodiversity, and natural resource use and conservation. These programs are frequently conducted on public lands and in cooperation with other Interior bureaus to leverage access to expertise and provide educational experiences cost-effectively.

The USGS will establish an under-represented student internships and youth program to enhance career opportunities for under-represented populations and increase awareness and affinity for science careers for America's youth. The program will increase the total number of internships and fellowships supported or facilitated by the USGS educational program.

In addition, USGS will build on existing programs offering scientific and technical training for Native Americans and Alaska Natives. The program engages tribal youth in natural resource studies through such activities as cooperative research and monitoring projects; geographic information systems and remote sensing training; technical assistance for disaster and emergency planning; and scientific and technical workshops on topics relevant to Native American and Alaska Native interests. Tribal participation is at each Tribe's discretion. Tribes benefit from participation by obtaining information which can be applied to tribal resource management practices that can further lead to economic opportunities for the Tribe and its members.





Empowering Native American Communities

As Secretary of the Interior, I will work hard to empower America's Native American communities by helping address economic development, education, and law enforcement and other major challenges faced in Indian country.

Ken Salazar, Secretary of the Interior
February 12, 2009

Tribal communities face unique challenges in the areas of education, public safety, and economic development. Indian Affairs provides services to a population that is predominately under the age of 25, experiences high unemployment and crime rates, and lacks municipal infrastructure. The violent crime rate in some communities is twice the national average, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation estimates that methamphetamine is the underlying cause of up to 50 percent of the violent crime in Indian Country.

The 2010 budget takes a multi-faceted approach to addressing these challenges, and makes targeted investments to empower Indian communities. The budget includes funding increases for law enforcement and education, areas that have the potential to significantly advance the quality of life in Indian communities. In addition, the budget proposes increases for natural resource management and renewable energy development.

PROTECTING INDIAN COUNTRY

The 2010 budget proposes new investments in law enforcement to fight crime in Indian Country by increasing the number of officers on the street, providing specialized training, and increasing funding for detention center operations and tribal courts. The 2010 proposal provides an additional \$30.0 million in program funding above the 2009 enacted level. The funding will expand law enforcement programs to protect communities and will advance efforts to fight violent crime, drug abuse, child neglect and abuse, and violence against women.

EMPOWERING NATIVE AMERICAN COMMUNITIES INITIATIVES

(dollars in millions)

Protecting Indian Country

Criminal Investigations and Police Services	10.5
Drug/Meth Initiative	2.0
Detention/Corrections	5.0
Indian Police Academy	0.5
Tribal Courts	8.0
Program Management	4.0
Total	30.0

Advancing Indian Education

ISEP Formula Funds	10.0
Elementary/Secondary Facility Operations	2.0
Tribal Colleges and Universities (forward funding)	50.0
Tribal Colleges and Universities Scholarships and Adult Education	5.0
Total	72.0

Safer communities mean stronger communities. We must continue to work together, the Federal government, States, and Tribes, to ensure the safety and security of our First Americans. It is a responsibility that I take very seriously.

Ken Salazar, Secretary of the Interior
February 12, 2009

Overview — Indian Country continues to struggle with a methamphetamine crisis that tribal leaders and local law enforcement officers have identified as one of the most intractable and destructive issues facing their communities. Recent surveys of tribal leaders have shown that methamphetamine continues to be the biggest drug threat to Indian Country. Despite Federal, State, and local efforts in recent years to combat its use, it continues to have devastating impacts. Some Indian communities are experiencing violent crime rates that are twice the national average.

Indian Country is especially vulnerable to the crime-related impacts of methamphetamine, as drug cartels have targeted reservations due to their remote locations and poor economic conditions, and they have taken advantage of the widely dispersed law enforcement presence on tribal lands. In 2006, the Bureau of Indian Affairs quantified law enforcement staffing shortages in Indian Country through a detailed analysis, which concluded that BIA and tribal programs were at a serious disadvantage in comparison to communities of comparable size and similar geographic context across the Nation. At the time of the report only 36 percent of tribal law enforcement agencies were staffed on par with the recommended national staffing ratio. While several law enforcement programs have managed to reduce violent crime rates slightly over the past three years through an increase in officers, the majority of Indian communities still sustain an overall violent crime rate that is twice the national average and expanded efforts are needed to maintain gains made thus far.

In order to combat this problem, the Department is proposing \$30.0 million in program investments that will provide support for community safety, including additional officers, specialized drug enforcement training, increased resources for tribal courts, and added staff for detention centers. Resources are requested for all of the essential components of an integrated program of community policing, expanded capacity for arrests, detention,

and adjudication. The elevated police and drug enforcement presence will increase protection in Indian communities most in need.

The 2010 budget request for the Public Safety and Justice program is \$303.9 million, a \$33.1 million increase over the 2009 enacted budget. This builds on increases of \$27.1 million enacted in 2009 for these programs, which allowed BIA to address law enforcement staffing shortages, combat illegal drug activities, and improve the BIA corrections program and tribal courts system.



Addressing Law Enforcement Staffing Shortages

— The largest component of the increase is \$10.5 million to aggressively confront law enforcement staffing shortages throughout Indian Country. The additional funding will strengthen the law enforcement presence on Indian reservations by 55 Bureau officers and an estimated 80 tribal officers. Additional officers are the most direct means of taking back control of Indian communities from the criminals and providing a safe and protected environment for individuals to live. Currently, only 60 percent of the law enforcement agencies under the Bureau of Indian Affairs' jurisdiction are on par with the national ratio of 26 officers to 100,000 inhabitants, a standard set forth by the Department of Justice. This increase would allow an approximate ten percent increase by allowing 73 percent of programs to be at the recommended DOJ ratio.

In order to meet the demand for these new officers, Indian Affairs must also expand its training capabilities. A total of \$500,000 is proposed for an Indian Police Academy outreach program. With the influx of new officers nationwide, both BIA and tribal, the



Indian Police Academy is establishing satellite training programs at two separate universities located in Bismarck, North Dakota, and Ada, Oklahoma. These extension programs will allow for increased training and provide more officers the opportunity to do their in-service training at areas that are closer to their base locations.

One of the challenges Indian Affairs has faced is recruiting new officers to work in these remote locations. To address this issue Indian Affairs has worked to get a substantial recruitment contract in place that will emulate the U.S. Customs Border Protection Recruitment initiative. While the Indian Affairs effort will be carried out on a smaller scale, it is still expected to greatly increase the number of police and detention officers recruited in Indian Country. There is also funding for new employee housing, as a lack of available housing has been an impediment to the recruitment of new officers.



Combating Illegal Drug Activity — The budget proposes an increase of \$2.0 million to specifically target the drug trade and reduce violent crime. One component is for the intelligence gathering, reporting, and investigation support that is needed for assistance in drug investigations. With this component, national, regional, and local threat assessments will be established and presented to law enforcement agencies working on or near Indian Country. This program will provide current data on trends and threats, and provide analysis of drug trafficking and distribution throughout most of Indian Country, thus allowing investigators to have current information on crime impacting Indian communities. A second component is for Victim/Witness Services to provide needed support for drug investigations. Services would be available for cooperating witnesses, victims of drug crimes, and individuals in tribal court systems when drug investigations are conducted, thereby facilitating arrests and convictions.

Improving the BIA Corrections Program — The budget also proposes an additional \$5.0 million for the corrections program. One of the biggest challenges for Indian Affairs has been managing the influx of criminals processing through the system as a result of increased officers and increased arrests. Without the ability to place these criminals in detention centers or contract with neighboring facilities to house them, Tribes are sometimes left with no alternative but to release some of the less serious offenders back into the community. This clearly undermines the fundamental crime deterrence in criminal justice systems and poses a significant safety risk to communities. Additional resources to supplement the corrections program are essential to ensure that arrested offenders can be detained and Indian Affairs can continue to reduce crime and illegal drugs to protect Indian Country.

The requested increase for corrections includes \$2.0 million to fund 10 additional correctional officers for existing BIA detention facilities that are staffed below minimal safety levels and to provide staffing for new facilities that have been built with Department of Justice grants. This funding will also support an additional 22 correctional officers for tribal programs. Another \$2.0 million is requested to fund the costs associated with contracting bed space for prisoners and \$1.0 million is proposed to develop and implement an armed transport officer program that is a critical missing component within the program. The Bureau often has to transport prisoners, at great distances, to alternative contract correctional facilities. This funding will allow BIA

to support protocol development and establish 11 transport teams consisting of four officers each. The program will utilize existing correctional officers and, therefore, will not require additional FTE.



Improving Tribal Courts — Another critical component of the justice system is the tribal courts. The budget proposes an \$8.0 million increase to improve the efficiency and operations of tribal courts. Within this increase, Indian Affairs will contract for services to develop detailed corrective action plans to bring tribal courts up to appropriate levels of effectiveness to process the increased caseloads in Indian Country. The increase will also support the implementation of the eight corrective action plans that have already been completed.

The budget includes funding for the management functions that are necessary to support law enforcement programs. An increase of \$4.0 million is included to fund rising lease costs for detention centers and police stations; additional human resources personnel that are critical in order to streamline the hiring process and get new officers on the streets; additional contracting personnel to address the backlog in obtaining items necessary for officer safety; and a recruitment contract to assure Indian Affairs' ability to fill the additional positions.

ADVANCING INDIAN EDUCATION

The 2010 request enhances the Department's ongoing commitment to advancing Indian education at schools funded by the Bureau of Indian Education. The budget provides an increase of \$72.0 million for several key program activities. With this increase, the 2010 budget will augment support for tribal colleges and universities and will help schools managed by BIE to achieve goals for student performance.

The Indian initiative is more than an investment in BIE-funded schools, it is an investment in one of the core building blocks of strong and stable communities. Education is critical to health, safety, and economic development. Through this initiative the Bureau will provide students the skills and knowledge not only to succeed, but also to become engaged and active members in their communities. The Indian initiative directly supports the spirit and intent of Indian self-determination by providing the tools necessary to shape one's future.

...[T]his budget invests in a complete and competitive education for every American – in early childhood education programs that work; in high standards and accountability for our schools; in rewards for teachers who succeed; and an affordable college education for anyone who wants to go.

President Barack Obama
March 17, 2009

Overview — Education is critical to ensuring a viable and prosperous future for tribal communities and American Indians. According to the 2007 National Assessment of Educational Progress, the Nation's Report Card, student performance in reading and mathematics in the Bureau of Indian Education schools is lower than that of students in public schools. The BIE is committed to addressing these challenges by providing safe, secure, and healthy learning environments that promote academic achievement. The BIE supports a continuum of education opportunities for Indians, from kindergarten through post-secondary education.



The BIE operates one of two Federal school systems; the other is operated by the Department of Defense. The BIE elementary and secondary school system, located on 63 reservations in 23 States, educates or provides residential facilities to approximately 42,000 students in 183 academic facilities and resident-only dormitories. Total funding from Federal sources for BIE-funded schools was about \$1 billion in 2008. Most students come from remotely located, rural communities with underdeveloped economies. These communities are characterized by below average literacy rates, low incomes, and high unemployment. Elementary and secondary schools range in size from eight to more than 1,000 students, representing over 250 Tribes with different cultural backgrounds.

To monitor performance in BIE's elementary and secondary schools, BIE schools are required to measure and determine achievement using adequate yearly progress, measures that were established by the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001. Schools measure performance based on goals for student achievement in math, reading, and language arts; student attendance; high school graduation rates; and teacher qualifications. Student performance, while improving, remains lower than the national average. Over the past year schools reaching adequate yearly progress increased modestly, however, only 32 percent of BIE schools have met this goal. The No Child Left Behind Act provides an expectation that 100 percent of all students across the Nation will achieve adequate yearly progress by 2014.

Education beyond high school is critical to a successful life and career; 80 percent of new jobs in the competitive global economy require post-secondary education such as a college degree or vocational training. The BIE owns and operates two post-secondary schools, administers operating grants to 26 tribal colleges and universities, and two tribal technical colleges, and promotes post-secondary opportunities to approximately 32,000 individuals.

The 2010 request includes an increase of \$72.0 million to promote gains in student achievement and assist Indian students in attaining post-secondary credentials. The 2010 request continues the commitment to all BIE elementary, secondary, and post-secondary education programs and provides targeted increases for school operations and adult scholarships. It also implements a funding strategy to enhance the operation of tribal colleges and universities.



Indian School Equalization Program Formula Funds

— The 2010 request includes a program increase of \$10.0 million for ISEP formula funds. These funds are one of the primary sources of funding for the BIE's 169 elementary and secondary schools and 14 dorms that serve approximately 42,000 students and residents. Funds directly support the schools' core operating costs, such as salaries for teachers, aides, administrators, and support staff, as well as provide funding for supplies and classroom materials. The 2010 request of \$391.7 million for ISEP formula funds also includes increases of \$6.7 million in fixed costs for teacher and other school employees' pay.

Program Enhancements — The 2010 request of \$12.1 million maintains recent increases for education enhancement programs. Funding will be used to focus on the primary goals of improving reading outcomes, improving math outcomes, and improving educator quality in reading and math for both principals and teachers. The BIE will continue to implement innovative reading and math programs in the lowest performing schools in need of more direct assistance to achieve adequate yearly progress. This funding focuses on improving performance at the poorest performing schools.

In 2009, BIE supported the "BIE Reads!" program at 42 elementary schools. In 2010 the program will be expanded to a total of 54 elementary schools. The BIE will also pilot this program in five secondary schools that have large percentages of students not reading at grade level. In 2009 BIE supported its "Math Counts" at 39 schools. In 2010 the program will be expanded to a total of 51 schools.

Early Childhood Development — The 2010 budget request maintains funding for the Family and Child

Education program at the 2009 enacted level. The FACE program is designed to address the achievement gap for Indian children primarily located on rural reservations and to better prepare them for school. The program is intended for pre-school Indian students and their families. The FACE program consists of early childhood education, development of parenting skills, adult education, and family literacy courses. The program is currently serving 1,695 families consisting of 2,046 children and 2,040 adults.



Scholarships and Adult Education — Included in the request is \$34.6 million for scholarships and adult education, a \$5.0 million increase over the 2009 enacted level. Funding for scholarships and adult education not only improves opportunities for students throughout Indian Country to attain an advanced education, it directly supports the spirit and intent of Indian self-determination by providing the tools necessary to help tribal members to shape their future.

Tribal Colleges and Universities — The BIE administers operating grants for 26 tribally-operated colleges and universities that serve students throughout Indian Country. The 2010 request includes \$114.3 million for Tribal Colleges and Universities, an additional \$55.0 million over the 2009 enacted level. The request consists of two distinct components: a base increase of \$5.0 million in operating grants; and a one-time request for \$50.0 million to forward fund 26 tribal colleges for the 2010-2011 school year.

The \$5.0 million increase will be distributed across all Tribal Colleges and Universities to more adequately fund core operations, such as teacher salaries, classroom materials, and special programs. Tribal colleges and universities are critical in meeting the

post-secondary needs of Indian communities. These colleges are primarily located on remote reservations and serve American Indian communities with limited access to other post-secondary institutions.

Tribal college leaders have repeatedly stated that forward funding provides greater financial security to plan for an entire academic year. Funding for an academic school year, which generally runs from July of one year to June of the next year, is split across two fiscal years. Special authority is needed to forward fund schools. The 2010 budget proposes to forward fund the 2010-2011 Tribal Colleges and Universities program. Funds will be available in July 2010 rather than waiting for the 2011 budget beginning in October 2010. A one-time increase of \$50.0 million is requested to institute this practice. Most education institutions, including the BIE elementary and secondary school system, employ this budgeting strategy to ensure a stable funding environment for an academic year.



The 2010 budget request includes \$17.3 million for Haskell Indian Nations University and Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute, BIE's two post-secondary schools. Both schools serve Indian students from all Tribes. Additionally, \$6.1 million is included in the request for the United Tribes Technical College and the Navajo Technical College. Both colleges are staffed and operated by Indian Tribes or Indian organizations and provide technical and vocational education programs for Indian students.

Facility Operations — The 2010 request provides an additional \$2.0 million under Elementary and Secondary programs to fund Facility Operations. School operations and maintenance programs ensure continued safety and usefulness of educational facilities. Adequately maintained facilities

provide a more positive learning environment for students. Operations and maintenance for educational purposes includes custodial services, heating and cooling, electricity, heating fuels, communications, ground maintenance, refuse collection, pest control, water and sewer service, and fire and intru-

sion monitoring. These services have experienced increased costs in recent years. The program funds operational expenses for educational facilities at all 183 BIE schools and dormitories. The BIE-funded schools currently occupy approximately 21.4 million square feet of educational facilities.

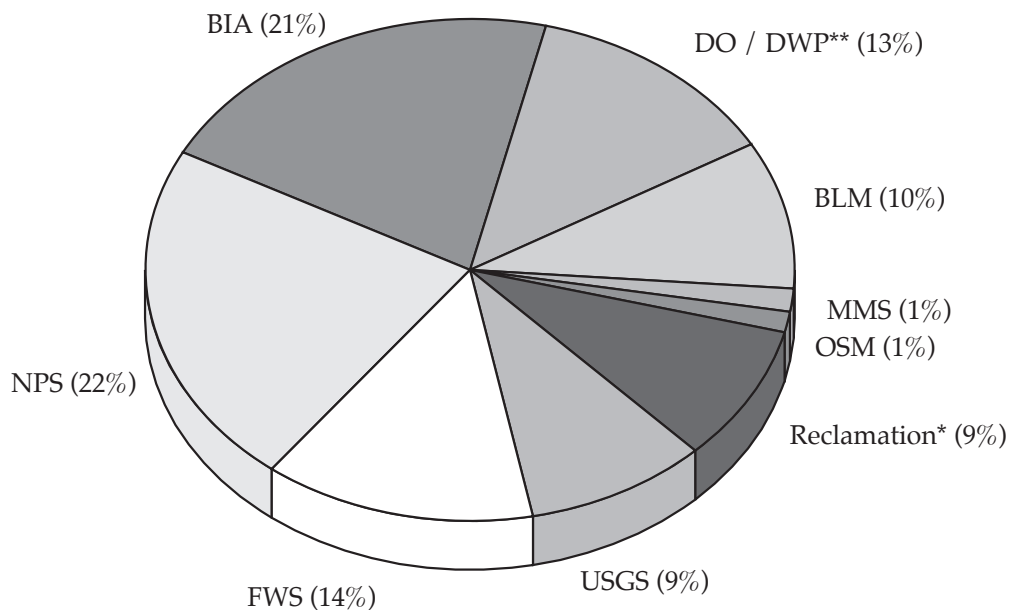
A vibrant underwater scene featuring a diverse coral reef. In the foreground, there are large, flat, light-colored coral structures. Below them, more complex coral formations in shades of orange, pink, and white are visible. A large school of black and white striped surgeonfish swims in the middle ground. Several yellow tangs are also present, swimming near the coral. The background shows a clear blue water column with a few more fish swimming in the distance.

BUREAU HIGHLIGHTS

BUREAU HIGHLIGHTS

This section summarizes the budget requests of the bureaus and offices of the Department, comparing the 2010 request to the 2009 enacted. The graph below and the tables on the following pages show the allocation of the proposed 2010 budget authority to the bureaus and offices. Additional details on the Department's budget authority can be found in Appendix A.

FISCAL YEAR 2010 CURRENT APPROPRIATIONS



BLM	1,149	Reclamation*	1,063	NPS	2,697
MMS	181	USGS	1,098	BIA	2,537
OSM	159	FWS	1,637	DO / DWP**	1,558

* Includes Central Utah Project Completion Act

** Includes OS, OIA, SOL, OIG, OST, Wildland Fire, HAZMAT, NRDAR, and WCF

BUDGET AUTHORITY BY BUREAU

(in millions of dollars)

<u>Bureau</u>	<u>2008 Actual</u>	<u>2009 Enacted</u>	<u>2010 Request</u>	<u>Change</u>
Current Budget Authority				
Bureau of Land Management.....	1,007	1,039	1,149	+110
Minerals Management Service.....	161	164	181	+17
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.....	170	165	159	-5
U.S. Geological Survey.....	1,006	1,044	1,098	+54
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,366	1,440	1,637	+197
National Park Service	2,390	2,526	2,697	+171
Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	2,291	2,376	2,537	+161
Departmental Offices				
Office of the Secretary - Salaries and Expenses.....	100	107	119	+12
Insular Affairs.....	83	84	86	+2
Office of the Solicitor	58	62	65	+3
Office of the Inspector General.....	44	46	49	+3
Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians	189	182	186	+4
<i>Subtotal, Departmental Offices</i>	<i>474</i>	<i>481</i>	<i>505</i>	<i>+24</i>
Department-wide Programs				
Payments in Lieu of Taxes.....	229	0	0	0
Central Hazardous Materials.....	10	10	10	0
Wildland Fire Management.....	808	859	900	+40
Fire Supplementals and 2010 Contingency Reserve.....	384	0	75	+75
Natural Resource Damage Assessment & Restoration	6	6	6	0
Working Capital Fund.....	40	73	86	+12
<i>Subtotal, Department-wide Programs</i>	<i>1,477</i>	<i>949</i>	<i>1,077</i>	<i>+128</i>
Bureau of Reclamation	1,275	1,076	1,021	-55
Central Utah Project Completion Act	43	42	42	0
Total Current Budget Authority	11,663	11,301	12,103	+802
Adjustments for M-Savers (<i>net receipt sharing</i>)	-43	-47	0	+47
Adjustments for Mandatory Current Accounts	-59	-60	-60	0
Adjustment for Discretionary Receipts Offsets	-45	-53	-35	+18
Discretionary at Time of Bill Passage	11,515	11,141	12,008	+867
One-time Disaster Supplementals.....	+75	0	0	0
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.....	0	+3,005	0	-3,005
Total Net Discretionary as Enacted.....	11,590	14,146	12,008	-2,138
Adjustment for BLM APD and OSM penalty collections	+3	0	0	0
Proposed Budget Amendment - Fire supplemental.....	0	+50	0	-50
Transfer in from Dept. of Defense - Ft Baker	0	+3	0	-3
NPS Contract Authority Rescission	+30	+30	0	-30
Net Receipts Sharing	+43	+47	0	-47
BLM Cancellations of Mandatory Balances.....	0	+13	0	-13
Net Transfers	+1	0	0	0
Total Net Discretionary Budget Authority [OMB/MAX]	11,668	14,289	12,008	-2,281

BUDGET AUTHORITY BY BUREAU

(in millions of dollars)

<u>Bureau</u>	<u>2008 Actual</u>	<u>2009 Enacted</u>	<u>2010 Request</u>	<u>Change</u>
Total Budget Authority				
Bureau of Land Management.....	1,233	1,567	1,349	-217
Minerals Management Service.....	2,906	2,658	2,814	+156
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.....	612	587	557	-30
U.S. Geological Survey.....	1,009	1,186	1,100	-87
Fish and Wildlife Service	2,410	2,709	2,640	-70
National Park Service	2,872	3,675	3,130	-545
Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	2,455	3,000	2,662	-338
Departmental Offices				
Office of the Secretary - Salaries and Expenses	100	107	119	+12
Insular Affairs.....	417	443	423	-20
Office of the Solicitor.....	58	62	65	+3
Office of the Inspector General	44	61	49	-12
Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians	496	504	526	+22
National Indian Gaming Commission	15	17	21	+4
Subtotal, Departmental Offices	1,131	1,195	1,203	+8
Department-wide Programs				
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	368	378	390	+12
Central Hazardous Materials.....	10	10	10	0
Wildland Fire Management.....	1,081	874	975	+100
Natural Resource Damage Assessment & Restoration	45	50	79	+29
Working Capital Fund.....	40	73	86	+12
Subtotal, Department-wide Programs	1,543	1,386	1,540	+154
Bureau of Reclamation	1,349	2,132	1,138	-995
Central Utah Project Completion Act	52	92	42	-50
Total Budget Authority	17,572	20,188	18,176	-2,012

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding. Includes current and permanent authority. Includes transfers; enacted but not proposed supplementals for instance the \$50 million Wildland Fire supplemental proposed in the 2010 budget for 2009. Excludes 2009 discretionary budget authority transfers for comparability purposes.

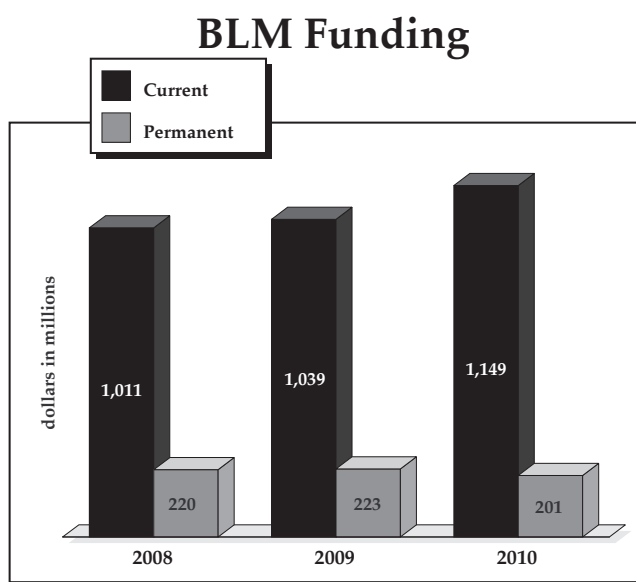


BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Mission — The Bureau of Land Management's mission is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

Program Overview — The BLM was established in 1946 through the consolidation of the General Land Office, created in 1812, and the U.S. Grazing Service, which was formed in 1934. The BLM is responsible for carrying out a variety of programs for the management and conservation of resources on 256 million surface acres, as well as 700 million acres of onshore subsurface mineral estate. In addition, BLM has trust responsibilities on 56 million acres of Indian trust lands for mineral operations and cadastral survey. These public lands make up about 13 percent of the total land surface of the United States and more than 40 percent of all land managed by the Federal government, making BLM the Nation's largest land manager.

Most of the public lands managed by BLM are located in the western United States, including Alaska, and are characterized predominantly by extensive grassland, forest, high mountain, arctic tundra, and desert landscapes. The most prominent landscapes managed by BLM are those in its National Landscape Conservation System. The NLCS, which totals over 27 million acres, is comprised of specific geographic areas of BLM-administered public lands designated by Acts of Congress or Presidential proclamations to be specially managed on a landscape level to enhance their conservation values while allowing for appropriate uses. Many of these treasured landscapes are some of America's best kept secrets, yet are just minutes from major metropolitan areas. Others are rugged and remote, offering solitude in a primitive backcountry setting. The mission of the NLCS is to conserve, protect, and restore nationally significant landscapes recognized for their outstanding cultural, ecological, and scientific values. Units of the NLCS include red-rock deserts, rugged ocean coastlines, deep river canyons, and broad Alaskan tundra. Many serve as outdoor scientific laboratories where significant cultural and paleontological discoveries are common place. The NLCS areas include 38 National Monuments and National Conservation Areas, 224 Wilderness Areas, 585 Wilderness Study Areas,



63 Wild and Scenic Rivers (totaling 2,415 miles), and 15 National Scenic and Historic Trails (totaling over 6,000 miles). On March 31, 2009 President Obama signed the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009, adding to the NLCS nearly 929,000 acres of Wilderness, one National Monument, four National Conservation Areas, 362 miles of Wild and Scenic Rivers, and 40 miles of National Scenic Trails. Additions to the NLCS total over 1.2 million acres of lands designated for conservation.

The BLM manages multiple resources and uses, including energy and minerals, timber, forage, recreation, wild horse and burro herds, fish and wildlife habitat, wilderness areas, and archaeological, paleontological, and historical sites. The public lands provide significant economic benefits to the Nation and to States and counties where these lands are located. The BLM is guided by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, which gave BLM its comprehensive mission to manage the public lands for a variety of uses so as to benefit present and future generations.

One of the most significant management challenges for BLM stems from the rapid population and urban growth in the West, and the increased demands for access to and

utilization of the public lands that have accompanied this growth. The BLM customers are as diverse as the natural resources it manages. Public lands support millions of visitors. In 2010, 55 million visitors are expected to participate in recreational activities such as wildlife watching, hiking, camping, hunting, and whitewater rafting.

In addition, BLM programs provide access to resources that support the oil and gas and minerals industries, utility companies, ranchers, and the timber industry. The BLM conducts programs in partnership with States, Tribes, and local communities and with conservation groups and research scientists. The BLM management activities benefit recreational and traditional land users while contributing to the vitality of State and local economies. In 2010, public lands will generate an estimated \$5.0 billion in revenues, mostly from energy development.

Budget Overview — The 2010 BLM request is \$1.1 billion in current appropriations, an increase of \$110.0 million over the 2009 enacted level. This includes an increase of \$13.0 million associated with the cancellation of Colorado Naval Oil Shale balances in 2009. The budget proposes \$975.4 million for Management of Lands and Resources and \$111.6 million for Oregon and California Grant Lands, BLM's two operating accounts. This represents a total increase of \$86.8 million for these two accounts. The significant funding increase will enable BLM to aggressively support two of President Obama's top domestic priorities: his call for a clean energy future, and his commitment to confront the environmental threat posed by climate change. The BLM will encourage and facilitate the development of renewable energy on public lands and will develop and implement strategies to mitigate the impact of climate change on BLM landscapes. The request also supports Secretary Salazar's 21st Century Youth Conservation Corps initiative, his plan for creating the next generation of public land stewards while at the same time accomplishing important on-the-ground resource protection and restoration projects. Sufficient funds are also provided in the budget to address BLM's continuing management challenges; most notably, the growing population of wild horses on the range and in holding facilities.

New Energy Frontier Initiative — Increasing the production of renewable energy is a key component of President Obama's strategy for reducing our Nation's dependence on imported oil. Shifting more of America's energy consumption to renewable energy is also a critical step in combating global climate change. The BLM plays a significant role in advancing the development and production of renewable and alternative energy in the U.S. The lands managed by BLM hold enormous potential for wind, solar, and geothermal energy production and will also host the transmission infrastructure that

is needed to ship the produced energy to market. The 2010 budget request includes an increase of \$16.1 million for BLM to make a major investment in facilitating renewable energy development by funding the studies and the staffing needs to support and permit renewable energy projects and related infrastructure on public lands, including establishing Renewable Energy Coordination Offices and providing additional renewable energy staff support at other BLM offices. Of the total increase, \$11.1 million will fund the operations of the RECOs and the staff support added at the other BLM offices. The budget assumes that in 2010 a significant portion of the staff costs associated with renewable energy permitting will be covered through cost recoveries. The remaining \$5.0 million will be used to prepare regional environmental impact statements. Environmental review is critical to achieving the President's and Secretary's goal that the Department take a balanced and mindful approach to the development of renewable energy that addresses the impacts of development on wildlife, water resources, and other interests under the Department's jurisdiction.

The BLM will also continue to play a critical role in the development of domestic oil and gas. The budget maintains BLM's capacity for processing oil and gas applications for permits to drill at the 2009 funding level. The Administration will propose legislation to repeal the provision in Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act that redirected mineral leasing revenues from the Treasury to a BLM Permit Processing Improvement Fund. The BLM has budgeted approximately \$21 million of these mandatory receipts for processing APDs and other use authorizations. The 2010 BLM budget fully offsets this loss of mandatory funding with a requested increase of \$11.9 million in discretionary appropriations and an increase of \$9.1 million in APD fee collections authorized through appropriations language. The APD fee collections build on the language in the 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act, which imposes a fee of \$4,000 on APDs received by BLM, and credits BLM with \$36.4 million in APD offsetting collections to supplement its appropriation. The 2010 budget raises the APD fee to \$6,500 and credits BLM with \$45.5 million in offsetting collections. The budget assumes that this legislative APD fee and offsetting collections will be replaced with APD cost recoveries in 2011 through a rulemaking, as the Administration's legislative proposal amending Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act would also repeal the provision that prohibits BLM from promulgating an APD cost recovery regulation. The 2010 budget also strengthens BLM's oil and gas inspection and enforcement program. An increase of \$2.5 million will be targeted to BLM's production verification activities and increased coordination with MMS and BIA to better ensure the full and proper payment of royalties. These funding increases for the Oil and Gas Management program are partially offset by a reduction of \$4.6 million for Alaska

legacy well remediation. The budget request retains \$1.0 million in base funding to allow for continued monitoring and investigations of legacy wells.

Climate Impacts Initiative — Climate change is affecting the landscapes that BLM manages. The President's ambitious plan for addressing global climate change relies not only on reducing greenhouse gas emissions, but also mitigating its impact through the implementation of adaptation strategies and restoration projects. The 2010 BLM budget proposes a major increase of \$15.0 million to support the Interior's Climate Impacts initiative. The funds will enable BLM to build the capacity to assess, monitor, predict, and adapt to landscape scale changes caused by climate change. In 2010, the funds will be used to conduct ecoregional assessments to improve understanding of the existing condition of BLM landscapes, identify potential impacts from climate change, and develop and implement strategies and conduct on-the-ground restoration projects to help native plant and animal communities adapt to climate change. The BLM will target much of the proposed global climate change activities to the National Landscape Conservation System in recognition of the critical ecological importance of NLCS landscapes. Of the total, \$3.0 million will be used to conduct ecoregional assessments, \$1.5 million will support the development of adaptation strategies in targeted areas, and \$3.0 million will be used to collect and store native seed needed for habitat restoration and conservation projects. The remaining \$7.5 million will be used to: review and potentially modify existing land use plans and use authorizations to reflect the results of the ecoregional assessments and to define the desired outcomes; implement habitat and wildlife restoration and adaptation projects; and implement site and landscape scale programs to monitor changes and evaluate the effectiveness of management actions.

21st Century Youth Conservation Corps — The Secretary has prioritized efforts to educate America's youth about natural and cultural resource issues to help create the next generation of land stewards. The BLM currently sponsors many activities to educate the Nation's youth about the public lands and natural resource and cultural resource issues and inspire an ownership mentality to better assure the future protection of these resources. The 2010 BLM budget includes a \$5.0 million increase for a 21st Century Youth Conservation Corps initiative that advances the Secretary's goal by enhancing BLM's youth and family-oriented programs and expanding the reach to more children and young adults. These programs will help create a more informed citizenry that will benefit BLM in the long run, as the Bureau relies heavily on public participation in resource planning and decision-making. The 2010 BLM initiative also includes funding for internships and scholarships that will help prepare

the next generation of conservation professionals to meet BLM's current and future workforce needs.

Wild Horses and Burros — The BLM manages wild horses and burros under the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act, a 1971 law that sets forth certain protections for the animals and guides the BLM's Wild Horse and Burro Management program. A substantial program increase of \$26.5 million is requested to cover a dramatic increase in holding costs resulting from a decline in the adoption market and other increased costs. This funding will move BLM toward achieving the appropriate management level by 2013.

The 2010 request of \$67.5 million will support increased gathers and resulting holding costs. It will also allow BLM to vigorously pursue increased adoptions and sales through new management policies, such as stewardship incentives and expanded partnerships with horse advocacy groups, and to more aggressively implement population control efforts that will help reduce out-year funding requirements for the program.

During 2009 and 2010, BLM will be evaluating and implementing near-term and long-term strategic management approaches that will move the Wild Horses and Burros program toward achieving Appropriate Management Level in a more cost-effective manner than is possible by continuing the current management approach. The BLM's latest analysis indicates that program costs would continue to increase significantly in future years unless new and innovative management approaches are implemented, such as a stewardship incentive program and aggressively implementing fertility control treatments and adjusting sex ratios of wild horses in Horse Management Areas.

Other Program Changes — The 2010 budget proposes a \$2.0 million increase for the Mining Law Administration program. The increase will be used primarily to process additional plans and notices and for inspections, specifically for uranium. New uranium mining claim locations in Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming have dramatically increased over the past few years due to the increase in the market price of uranium oxide. The budget assumes that the requested increase in appropriations for the Mining Law Administration program will be fully offset with fee collections. The budget includes a reduction of \$1.4 million in the Deferred Maintenance program to reflect savings associated with the disposal of surplus and excess government property. An additional decrease of \$2.4 million reflects the discontinuation of funding for four congressional earmarks.

The budget retains significant base program increases provided by Congress in 2009, including increases for

abandoned mine site remediation and drug eradication on public lands. Those base increases will enable BLM to make significant progress in addressing its inventory of hazardous abandoned mine land sites on BLM-managed lands and work collaboratively with other Interior bureaus to help curtail the cultivation and trafficking of marijuana on public lands in the West. In 2010, BLM will also continue to use base funding increases provided in recent years to pursue broad-scale habitat conservation and restoration projects on a cost-share basis in key geographic areas to achieve healthy landscapes. Continuing this effort to restore and conserve the integrity of important wildlife habitat, with particular attention focused on sage-grouse habitat, can help avert the listing of species under the Endangered Species Act and maintain continued access to the public lands for multiple uses.

Construction — The 2010 budget request includes \$6.6 million for BLM's construction program, the same as the 2009 enacted level. Of the total, \$6.2 million is for 12 projects in six States. Site and facility priorities are determined through an evaluation of applicable health and safety issues, resource protection needs, mission support objectives, and public service goals. The construction budget includes \$388,000 for architectural and engineering services.

Land Acquisition — The 2010 BLM budget includes \$25.0 million for Land Acquisition, an increase of \$10.3 million

above the 2009 enacted level. The request includes \$21.6 million for 11 line-item acquisition projects in six States. Emergencies and Hardships are funded at the 2009 enacted level of \$1.5 million, and Acquisition Management is funded at the 2009 enacted level of \$1.9 million.

Fixed Costs — The budget includes \$18.2 million to fully fund BLM's fixed cost increases.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act — Under the Recovery Act, BLM received a total of \$305.0 million in budget authority for the following programs: Management of Lands and Resources (\$125.0 million) and Construction (\$180.0 million). The BLM has developed a program plan to implement the Recovery Act. The plan includes an implementation strategy and detailed information on the prioritization processes and criteria used to select the projects funded under the Recovery Act. BLM selected projects that are prudent investments, support its critical mission areas, and maximize job opportunities to stimulate economic recovery. The Department is committed to an unprecedented level of accountability and transparency in the use of Recovery Act funds. Information regarding Interior program plans, project lists, and business opportunities is available centrally through www.recovery.gov and the Interior Recovery Act website at www.doi.gov/recovery. A copy of the BLM Recovery Act program plan is also included in the 2010 Budget Justification.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(all dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2010 Request with 2009 Enacted:

	2009 Enacted		2010 Request		Change from 2009	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Appropriations						
Management of Lands and Resources	5,874	890,194	6,006	975,351	+132	+85,157
Construction	32	6,590	32	6,590	0	0
Land Acquisition	12	14,775	12	25,029	0	+10,254
Oregon and California Grant Lands	831	109,949	831	111,557	0	+1,608
Range Improvements	46	10,000	46	10,000	0	0
Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures (Indefinite)	158	33,821	158	31,255	0	-2,566
Minus SCDF Offset	0	-33,821	0	-31,255	0	+2,566
Miscellaneous Trust Funds (Indefinite)	63	20,130	63	20,130	0	0
Subtotal, Appropriations (w/o Cancellation)	7,016	1,051,638	7,148	1,148,657	+132	+97,019
Cancellation of Prior Year Budget Authority	0	-13,042	0	0	0	+13,042
Subtotal, Appropriations (w/ Cancellation, w/o ARRA)	0	1,038,596	0	1,148,657	0	+110,061
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act	0	305,000	0	0	0	-305,000
Subtotal, Appropriations (w/ Cancellation, w/ ARRA)	7,016	1,343,596	7,148	1,148,657	+132	-194,939
Permanents and Trusts						
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	9	1,800	9	1,800	0	0
Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations	10	112,518	10	101,937	0	-10,581
Permanent Operating Funds						
Operations and Maintenance of Quarters	1	450	1	450	0	0
Recreation Fee Demonstration	112	15,250	112	15,500	0	+250
Forest Ecosystems Health and Recovery	65	6,111	65	6,490	0	+379
Expenses, Road Maintenance Deposits	11	3,700	11	2,700	0	-1,000
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund	92	9,824	92	12,120	0	+2,296
Southern Nevada Land Sales	42	10,602	42	12,750	0	+2,148
Southern Nevada Earnings on Investments	0	10,000	0	27,000	0	+17,000
Lincoln County Land Sales	1	0	1	102	0	+102
Interest, Lincoln County Land Sales Act	0	300	0	600	0	+300
Stewardship Contract, Excess Receipts	0	100	0	100	0	0
Navy Petroleum Reserve #2 Lease Revenues	4	505	4	25	0	-480
Naval Oil Shale Reserve, Colorado	1	0	1	0	0	0
Geothermal Lease and Use Auth. Fund	14	10,075	7	0	-7	-10,075
Oil and Gas Permit Processing Imp. Fund	147	22,726	74	0	-73	-22,726
Federal Land Disposal Account	7	19,200	7	19,200	0	0
White Pine (85 percent special account)	0	0	0	64	0	+64
Subtotal, Permanent Operating Funds	497	108,843	417	97,101	-80	-11,742
Helium Fund	56	159,000	56	168,000	0	+9,000
Offsetting Collections	0	-159,000	0	-168,000	0	-9,000
Working Capital Fund	26	48,000	26	49,000	0	+1,000
Offsetting Collections	0	-48,000	0	-49,000	0	-1,000
Subtotal, Permanents and Trusts	598	223,161	518	200,838	-80	-22,323
Reimbursable and Other FTE	3,036	0	3,036	0	0	0
TOTAL, LAND MANAGEMENT (w/o ARRA)	10,650	1,261,757	10,702	1,349,495	+52	+87,738

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Management of Land and Resources

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
Land Resources				
Soil, Water, and Air Management	34,293	40,568	58,621	+18,053
Rangeland Management	73,036	71,881	73,493	+1,612
Public Domain Forest Management	10,608	10,242	10,443	+201
Riparian Management	22,887	22,127	22,518	+391
Cultural Resources Management	16,120	15,766	15,631	-135
Wild Horse and Burro Management	36,201	40,613	67,486	+26,873
Subtotal, Land Resources	193,145	201,197	248,192	+46,995
Wildlife and Fisheries Management				
Wildlife Management	30,724	35,074	35,447	+373
Fisheries Management	13,596	13,415	13,640	+225
Subtotal, Wildlife/Fisheries Mgmt	44,320	48,489	49,087	+598
Threatened / Endangered Species Mgmt ..	22,302	21,713	22,112	+399
Recreation Management				
Wilderness Management	17,366	17,881	18,221	+340
Recreation Resources Management	50,543	45,857	49,471	+3,614
Subtotal, Recreation Management	67,909	63,738	67,692	+3,954
Energy and Minerals Management				
Oil and Gas Management	90,200	79,478	90,336	+10,858
Permit Processing Fees	25,500	36,400	45,500	+9,100
Offsetting Collections (Fees)	-22,052	-36,400	-45,500	-9,100
Coal Management	9,372	9,533	9,739	+206
Other Mineral Resources Mgmt	10,301	10,402	10,614	+212
Subtotal, Energy/Minerals Mgmt	113,321	99,413	110,689	+11,276
Realty and Ownership Management				
Alaska Conveyance and Lands	36,346	33,382	34,109	+727
Cadastral Survey	12,255	12,904	12,463	-441
Land/Realty Management	33,649	33,779	50,660	+16,881
Subtotal, Realty/Ownership Mgmt ..	82,250	80,065	97,232	+17,167
Resource Protection and Maintenance				
Resource Management Planning	47,486	48,132	48,961	+829
Resource Protection/Law Enfrgmt	22,633	27,525	27,957	+432
Hazardous Materials Management	15,859	16,894	17,159	+265
Subtotal, Resource Protection	85,978	92,551	94,077	+1,526
Transportation and Facilities Maintenance				
Operations	6,392	5,984	6,067	+83
Annual Maintenance	31,913	31,388	32,003	+615
Deferred Maintenance	36,485	36,485	35,085	-1,400
Subtotal, Trans/Facilities Maint	74,790	73,857	73,155	-702
Land/Resource Information System	16,447	16,581	16,754	+173
Mining Law Administration				
Administration	34,696	34,696	36,696	+2,000
Offsetting Fees	-34,696	-34,696	-36,696	-2,000
Subtotal, Mining Law Admin	0	0	0	0

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
Workforce and Organizational Support				
Information Systems Operations	15,047	15,204	15,406	+202
Administrative Support	50,007	50,118	51,377	+1,259
Bureau-wide Fixed Costs	82,554	89,572	91,277	+1,705
Subtotal, Support	147,608	154,894	158,060	+3,166
Communications Site Management				
Communications Site Management	2,000	2,000	2,000	0
Offsetting Fees	-2,000	-2,000	-2,000	0
Subtotal, Comm. Site Mgmt	0	0	0	0
Challenge Cost Share	9,309	9,500	9,500	0
National Landscape Conservation System				
National Monuments and National Conservation Areas	0	28,196	28,801	+605
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o ARRA)	857,379	890,194	975,351	85,157
Am. Recovery and Reinvestment Act ..	0	125,000	0	-125,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ ARRA)	857,379	1,015,194	975,351	-39,843

Highlights of Budget Changes

Fixed costs

Fixed costs total \$16,524 and are fully funded.

Land Resources

Soil, Water and Air Management: A net increase of \$18,053 is proposed for this subactivity, which includes an increase of \$15,000 for the Climate Impacts initiative and an increase of \$2,500 for the 21st Century Youth Conservation Corps initiative. An increase of \$553 fully funds fixed costs.

Cultural Resources Management: A net decrease of \$135 is proposed for this subactivity. A program reduction of \$500 reflects the discontinuation of a one-time 2009 earmark for archaeological site protection work in the Galisteo Basin. An increase of \$365 fully funds fixed costs.

Wild Horse and Burro Management: A net increase of \$26,873 is proposed for this subactivity. A program increase of \$26,528 is requested to cover higher operating costs, such as holding costs, and to allow the program to make progress toward achieving appropriate management levels. An increase of \$345 fully funds fixed costs.

Wildlife and Fisheries Management

Wildlife Management: A net increase of \$373 is proposed for this subactivity. This includes a program decrease of \$145 in pass-through funding to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, which returns funding to the 2008 enacted level. An increase of \$518 fully funds fixed costs.

Recreation Management

Recreation Resources Management: A net increase of \$3,614 is proposed for this subactivity. A program increase of \$2,500 is requested for the 21st Century Youth Conservation Corps initiative. An increase of \$1,114 fully funds fixed costs.

Energy and Minerals Management

Oil and Gas Management: A net increase of \$10,858 is proposed for this subactivity. A program increase of \$11,900 partially offsets the proposed elimination of mandatory funding in BLM's Permit Processing Improvement Fund. The request also includes a program increase of \$2,500 to enhance BLM's production accountability. The request also includes a reduction of \$4,600 to Alaska legacy well base funding and a reduction of \$1,000 that eliminates a 2009 one-time earmark to ship and store oil shale core samples in Colorado. An increase of \$2,058 fully funds fixed costs.

Oil and Gas Permit Processing Fees (Offsetting Collections): A net increase of \$9,100 in offsetting collections is proposed by increasing the fee for applications for permit to drill. This increase will partially offset the proposed elimination of mandatory funding in BLM's Permit Processing Improvement Fund.

Realty and Ownership Management

Cadastral Survey: A net decrease of \$441 is proposed for this subactivity. A program reduction of \$750 eliminates the 2009 earmark for GIS cadastral mapping in Utah. An increase of \$309 fully funds fixed costs.

Lands and Realty Management: A net increase of \$16,881 is proposed for this subactivity. A program increase of \$16,100 will support efforts to facilitate and promote renewable energy development. An increase of \$781 fully funds fixed costs.

Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

Deferred Maintenance: A decrease of \$1,400 is proposed for this subactivity due to savings generated from the disposal of surplus and excess government property.

Mining Law Administration

The budget includes an increase of \$2,000 to process additional plans and notices and conduct additional inspections. This increase is expected to be fully offset by increased mining claim fee collections.

APPROPRIATION: Construction

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/o fire, w/o ARRA)</i>	6,375	6,590	6,590	0
Am. Recovery and Reinvestment Act..	0	180,000	0	-180,000
Fire Repayment	+2,585	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/ fire, w/ ARRA)...</i>	8,960	186,590	6,590	-180,000

Highlights of Budget Changes

Construction

The budget request includes \$6,590 for 12 line item construction projects in six States. A detailed list of construction projects is included in Appendix H.

APPROPRIATION: Land Acquisition

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
Acquisitions	5,789	11,425	21,650	+10,225
Emergencies and Hardships.....	1,477	1,500	1,500	0
Acquisition Management.....	1,673	1,850	1,879	+29
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	8,939	14,775	25,029	+10,254

Highlights of Budget Changes

Fixed costs

Fixed costs total \$29 and are fully funded.

Land Acquisition

The budget includes \$21,650 for 11 line-item acquisition projects in six States. This represents an increase of \$10,225 over the 2009 enacted level. A detailed list of land acquisitions projects is included in Appendix F.

APPROPRIATION: Oregon and California Grant Lands

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
W. Oregon Resources Management	95,141	95,611	97,052	+1,441
W. Oregon Info. / Resources Data Sys.....	2,152	2,152	2,153	+1
W. Oregon Trans. and Facilities Maint.	10,918	11,053	11,202	+149
W. Oregon Construction / Acquisition.....	311	313	317	+4
W. Oregon NLCS	0	820	833	+13
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	108,522	109,949	111,557	+1,608

APPROPRIATION: Range Improvements

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
Improvements to Public Lands	7,873	7,873	7,873	0
Farm Tenant Act Lands	1,527	1,527	1,527	0
Administrative Expenses	600	600	600	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	10,000	10,000	10,000	0

APPROPRIATION: Service Charges, Deposit, and Forfeitures

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
Rights-of-Way Processing	18,396	19,906	17,340	-2,566
Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery	2,985	2,900	2,900	0
Recreation Cost Recovery	664	1,000	1,000	0
Adopt-a-Horse Program	539	375	375	0
Repair of Damaged Lands	7,725	5,500	5,500	0
Cost Recovable Realty Cases	844	840	840	0
Timber Purchaser Expenses	124	100	100	0
Commercial Film and Photography Fees	192	200	200	0
Copy Fees	2,897	3,000	3,000	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	34,366	33,821	31,255	-2,566
Offsets	-34,366	-33,821	-31,255	+2,566
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	0	0	0	0

APPROPRIATION: Miscellaneous Trust Funds

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	19,670	20,130	20,130	0



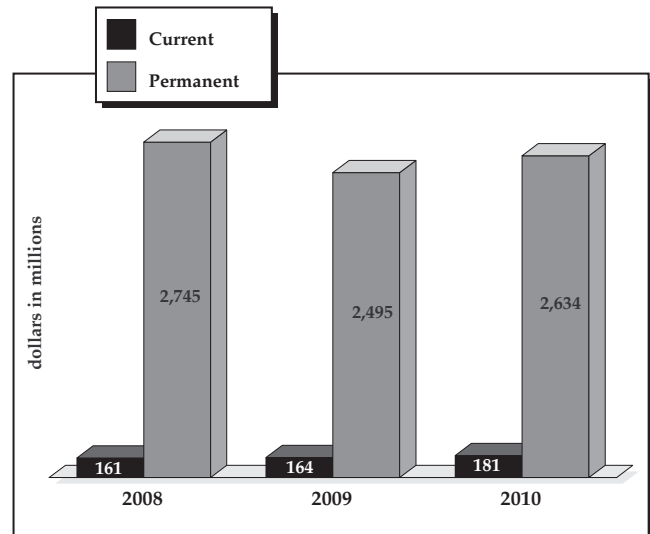
MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE

Mission — The Minerals Management Service was formed by Secretarial Order in 1982 to facilitate the Nation's mineral revenue collection efforts and the management of its Outer Continental Shelf offshore lands. The MMS manages energy and mineral resources, including renewable energy resources, on the Nation's OCS in an environmentally sound and safe manner. The MMS is also responsible for the timely and accurate collection, distribution, and accounting and auditing of revenues owed by holders of mineral leases on Federal onshore, offshore, and Indian lands.

Program Overview — The MMS manages access to the mineral resources of the OCS to help meet the energy demands and other needs of the Nation while balancing such access with the protection of the human, marine, and coastal environments. Currently, MMS administers about 8,000 active mineral leases on 43 million OCS acres, and oversees production from nearly 3,800 facilities on the OCS. Production from these leases generates billions of dollars in revenue for the Federal Treasury and State governments while supporting thousands of jobs. The MMS oversees production of about 14 percent of the natural gas and 27 percent of the oil produced domestically. The MMS is also developing a robust renewable energy program that will complement development of traditional energy sources and help begin the transition to a low-carbon economy.

Revenues collected from onshore and offshore Federal lands by MMS are one of the largest sources of non-tax revenue to the Federal government. In 2008, MMS disbursed about \$23.4 billion in mineral revenues to States, the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians for distribution to Indian Tribes and individual owners, other Federal agencies, and U.S. Treasury accounts. Additionally, MMS delivered oil valued at \$1.6 billion to the Department of Energy for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. Total mineral revenues were unusually high in 2008 as a result of record bonus bids received in several large oil and gas lease sales combined with high oil and gas prices. Total revenues are expected to decline to \$11.5 billion in 2010 due to a combination of factors,

MMS Funding



including global economic conditions, as well as a return to more typical bonus bid levels and lower oil and gas price assumptions.

Since 1994, a portion of OCS rental revenues have been used to offset MMS appropriations. The 2010 budget request proposes to use \$143.7 million in rental receipts to offset the MMS appropriation. In addition, the request assumes that MMS will collect \$10.0 million in new inspection fees from OCS activities and \$13.0 million in other cost recovery fees.

To ensure OCS development is carried out in a safe and environmentally responsible manner, MMS inspects all offshore facilities, reviews plans of exploration and development, analyzes statements of financial responsibility, and funds scientific and engineering research related to OCS mineral and alternative energy development. The MMS comprehensive compliance strategy includes an automated compliance verification program to validate the accuracy and timeliness of revenues paid, and an audit program staffed by MMS, State, and tribal auditors to ensure proper revenues are collected and disbursed.

New Energy Frontier Initiative — The Energy Policy Act of 2005 gave MMS a significant new mandate to implement a comprehensive offshore renewable energy program on the OCS, and since 2005, MMS has been working to lay the groundwork for this new program. Proposed regulations to govern the program were published in the summer of 2008, but were only recently finalized. Secretary Salazar worked with Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Chairman John Wellinghoff to reach an agreement regarding the process by which permits and licenses related to renewable energy resources in offshore waters are to be handled. This process is detailed in a Memorandum of Understanding between MMS and FERC and resolves outstanding jurisdictional questions that had the potential to delay permitting and development of offshore renewable energy projects. On Earth Day 2009, the President announced that he was ready to finalize these long-awaited regulations, which will be used to facilitate the development of America's abundant offshore renewable energy resources, such as wind, wave, and tidal power. The 2010 budget request includes a requested increase of \$24.0 million to aggressively implement this new program.

Royalty Reforms — The Administration believes that American taxpayers should get a fair return on the development of the resources on their public lands. A recent Government Accountability Office report suggests that taxpayers could be getting a better return from Federal oil and gas resources, at least in some areas. Secretary Salazar has ordered a comprehensive review of the royalty rates from energy development on Federal land (onshore and offshore), as recommended by GAO. Following the review, the Secretary will implement appropriate royalty reforms and rate adjustments. The budget assumes these reforms will increase Federal oil and gas revenues by \$1.5 billion over the next ten years.

2010 Mandatory and Receipt Proposals — The 2010 budget request includes several mandatory proposals.

Energy Policy Act — Consistent with the 2009 budget, the 2010 budget proposes to repeal EAct provisions that expanded on existing royalty relief incentives for certain types of production. Section 344 of the EAct extended existing deep gas incentives in two ways. First, it mandated an increase in the royalty suspension volumes from 25 to 35 billion cubic feet of natural gas in a third drilling depth category, greater than 20,000 feet subsea. Second, it directed that incentives for all three drilling depth categories also be applied to leases in 200-400 meters of water.

The 2010 budget also proposes to repeal Section 345 of the Energy Policy Act, which provided additional mandatory royalty relief for certain deepwater oil and gas produc-

tion. The proposals will ensure that Americans receive fair value for Federally-owned mineral resources.

OCS Inspection Fee — The MMS Royalty and Offshore Minerals Management account has traditionally been credited with offsetting collections to help defray the cost of MMS operations. These include certain rental receipts and cost recovery fees. The 2010 budget includes a new inspection fee on each OCS above-water oil and gas facility that is subject to inspection except mobile offshore drilling units. The MMS developed the fee structure to defray increasing inspection costs. The fee amount is based on the complexity of the facility, as determined by the number of wells. The new fees will require OCS energy developers to fund roughly 25 percent of MMS compliance inspection costs. The MMS believes this represents a reasonable contribution on the part of the energy developers, who are beneficiaries of the OCS development program. The fee would support Federal efforts to provide services that not only ensure human safety, but also protect the environment and conserve energy and marine resources.

Fee on Non-producing Leases — Interior is committed to ensuring that industry diligently pursues production of leased oil and gas resources. As part of a broader initiative to encourage energy development, a new fee on nonproducing Gulf of Mexico offshore leases would provide a financial incentive for oil and gas companies to either get leases into production or relinquish them so that tracts can be re-leased and developed by new parties. It would require holders of Gulf of Mexico OCS oil and gas leases to pay a \$4 per acre fee (in 2009 dollars) when leases are in non-producing status.

Excise Tax on Certain Production — The Treasury Department's budget proposes a new excise tax on certain offshore oil and gas production. According to the GAO, the return to the taxpayer from OCS production is among the lowest in the world, despite other factors that make the U.S. a comparatively good place to invest in oil and gas development. In the interest of advancing important policy objectives, such as providing a more level playing field among producers, raising the return to the taxpayer, and encouraging sustainable domestic oil and gas production, the Administration is developing a proposal to impose an excise tax on certain oil and gas produced offshore in the future. The Administration looks forward to working with Congress to develop this proposal's details and enact it into law.

Budget Overview — The 2010 MMS budget is \$347.4 million, including \$180.6 million in current appropriations and \$166.7 million in offsetting collections from rental receipts and fees. Current appropriations are increased by \$16.9 million above the 2009 enacted level.

Offshore Energy and Minerals Management — The goal of the Offshore Energy and Minerals Management program is to provide for safe and environmentally sound energy and mineral development on the OCS and to ensure that the public receives fair market value for these resources. To carry out this goal, MMS activities include administration of OCS leases, review of new exploration and development plans, examination of pipeline right-of-way applications, environmental assessments, and annual safety inspections of mineral extraction operations on-site. The MMS requests \$196.0 million in 2010 for Offshore program activities, \$29.8 million above 2009.

As discussed above, the Department has significantly increased responsibility for renewable energy development on the OCS as a result of the Energy Policy Act of 2005. The 2010 budget includes a substantial increase for the development of these renewable energy resources. As part of President Obama's initiative to double domestic renewable energy generation within three years, MMS is requesting an increase of \$24.0 million to build a robust OCS-based renewable energy program. This funding will provide for OCS renewable energy leasing activities, including collaboration with coastal States, Indian Tribes, and other stakeholders; conducting environmental and technological studies; preparation of environmental analyses; initiation of up to four competitive renewable energy lease sales (or comparable noncompetitive individual renewable energy projects); and processing of limited leases for offshore resource data collection or technology testing or both.

The MMS budget also recognizes that as the Nation transitions the economy toward cleaner, renewable energy sources, America's oil and gas supplies remain an important component of a comprehensive energy plan. Interior is working to ensure that the oil and gas resources it manages are developed in a responsible manner. The Department conducts regular lease sales in OCS areas open to development according to a five-year plan. Last fall, Congress lifted long-standing legislative moratoria on leasing along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The previous Administration initiated the process to develop a new five-year plan to lease many of the newly available areas, but left many important decisions to be resolved by the new Administration.

Secretary Salazar has stressed the Administration's view that decisions about the development of OCS resources should be based on the best available information and public input. To that end, Secretary Salazar extended the public comment period on the draft five-year plan for the OCS by 180 days; directed MMS and USGS to assemble a report on the available resources in the OCS; and held four regional meetings around the country to gather public input. In the four regional meetings held

in New Jersey, Louisiana, Alaska and California, Secretary Salazar listened to the perspectives of local citizens, elected officials, stakeholders, and representatives of the energy industry. The information collected throughout this process will guide the Administration as it completes the next five-year plan.

The 2010 President's budget request includes an increase of \$5.1 million for implementing the five-year plan. Funding will be invested in environmental studies, environmental analyses, resource assessment, and leasing consultation, some in offshore areas where no concerted oil and gas related data gathering has occurred in decades.

In order to enable coastal communities to mitigate the impacts of rising sea levels, the MMS is requesting an increase of \$1.1 million to manage OCS sand and gravel leasing activities. Natural barrier islands and wetlands, like those protecting coastal Louisiana's delta region, are rapidly deteriorating under multiple stresses. These changes, along with depletion of sand deposits in State waters, are continuing to elevate the demand for sand and gravel from the OCS.

Minerals Revenue Management — The goal of the MRM program is to ensure that revenue from Federal and Indian mineral leases are effectively, efficiently, and accurately collected, accounted for, and disbursed to recipients. These revenues, which have averaged about \$13 billion per year over the last five years, are distributed and disbursed to 38 States, 41 Indian Tribes, some 30,000 American Indian mineral royalty owners, and to U.S. Treasury accounts. In the 2010 budget request, the total MRM program is funded at \$89.4 million, an increase of \$2.7 million above 2009.

The MMS requests an increase of \$3.0 million to implement a risk-based audit and compliance strategy. The funding will allow MMS to increase compliance coverage of properties and companies, focusing on the highest risks. This strategy uses a targeted, detailed approach to identify properties and companies where audits or compliance reviews are warranted. The strategy incorporates recommendations from the Office of Inspector General, the Royalty Policy Committee, and the MMS Compliance Business Plan.

Accurate, reliable, and complete production data is vital to achieving the MMS mission of managing the ocean energy and mineral resources on the OCS and Federal and Indian mineral revenues to enhance public and trust benefits, promote responsible use, and realize fair value. The MMS requests an increase of \$1.7 million for this initiative, which will improve and streamline production reporting for Federal and Indian properties; enhance the Department's oil and gas production accountability and

verification processes; and provide data necessary for identifying and targeting gas plants and companies for audits and compliance reviews.

The 2010 budget includes a reduction of \$3.7 million for completed improvements to Minerals Revenue Management information technology systems. In recent years, MMS has received funding to develop interactive payment reconciliation capabilities, automate interest billings, and respond to recommendations from several evaluations. These upgrades have been completed and these one-time funds are no longer needed to maintain system operations in 2010.

Oil Spill Research Program — This program supports oil pollution research and other duties related to oil spill prevention, as authorized by the Oil Spill Pollution Act of 1990. The National Oil Spill Response Test Facility is the only one of its type in the world providing full-scale equipment and methodology testing in a safe, controlled environment. The budget proposes total funding of \$6.3 million in 2010, which is equal to 2009.

Fixed Costs — Fixed costs are estimated at \$6.5 million. The request funds pay and health care cost increases along with costs paid to other agencies and the Department's Working Capital Fund.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(all dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2010 Request with 2009 Enacted:

	2009 Enacted		2010 Request		Change from 2009	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Appropriations						
Royalty and Offshore Minerals Management.....	1,574	157,373	1,637	174,317	+63	+16,944
Oil Spill Research	18	6,303	18	6,303	0	0
Subtotal, Direct Appropriations.....	1,592	163,676	1,655	180,620	+63	+16,944
Offsetting Collections	0	146,730	0	166,730	0	+20,000
Subtotal, Appropriations.....	1,592	310,406	1,655	347,350	+63	+36,944
Permanents and Trusts						
Mineral Leasing and Associated Payments	0	2,189,449	0	2,326,947	0	+137,498
Leases of Lands Acquired for Flood Control, Navigation, and Allied Purposes.....	0	3,015	0	3,173	0	+158
National Forests Funds, Payments to States	0	9,099	0	9,475	0	+376
Qualified OCS Revenues to						
Gulf Producing States.....	0	25,240	0	29,888	0	+4,648
National Petroleum Reserve - Alaska	0	7,750	0	14,300	0	+6,550
Geothermal Revenue, County Share	0	10,075	0	0	0	-10,075
Coastal Impact Assistance Program	22	250,000	22	250,000	0	0
Subtotal, Permanents and Trusts	22	2,494,628	22	2,633,783	0	+139,155
TOTAL, MINERALS MGMT. SERVICE (w/o OC)	1,614	2,658,304	1,677	2,814,403	+63	+156,099
TOTAL, MINERALS MGMT. SERVICE (w/ OC).....	1,614	2,805,034	1,677	2,981,133	+63	+176,099

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Royalty and Offshore Minerals Management

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
Offshore Energy and Minerals Manag.				
Renewable Energy				
Appropriation.....	0	0	7,413	+7,413
Offsetting Collections	0	0	14,000	+14,000
Total, Renewable Energy	0	0	21,413	+21,413
Leasing and Environmental Program				
Appropriation.....	18,797	20,457	24,955	+4,498
Offsetting Collections	27,606	34,506	34,506	0
Total, Leasing/ Environmental	46,403	54,963	59,461	+4,498
Resource Evaluation Program				
Appropriation.....	18,381	19,572	20,259	+687
Offsetting Collections	12,026	14,126	14,126	0
Total, Resource Evaluation Prog	30,407	33,698	34,385	+687
Regulatory Program				
Appropriation.....	34,720	36,219	29,212	-7,007
Offsetting Collections	21,049	21,049	31,049	+10,000
Total, Regulatory Program.....	55,769	57,268	60,261	+2,993
Information Management Program				
Appropriation.....	8,208	721	9,205	+8,484
Offsetting Collections	20,549	19,549	11,249	-8,300
Total, Info Management Program	28,757	20,270	20,454	+184
Total Offshore Energy and Minerals Mgmt.	80,106	76,969	91,044	+14,075
Lands Offsetting Collections	81,230	89,230	104,930	+15,700
Subtotal, OEMM Lands.....	161,336	166,199	195,974	+29,775
Minerals Revenue Management				
Compliance and Asset Management....				
Appropriation.....	25,820	26,465	27,887	+1,422
Offsetting Collections	19,235	21,500	23,053	+1,553
Total, Compliance/ Asset Mgmt	45,055	47,965	50,940	+2,975
Revenue and Operations				
Appropriation.....	17,367	18,719	16,883	-1,836
Offsetting Collections	19,265	20,000	21,551	+1,551
Total, Revenue and Operations	36,632	38,719	38,434	-285
Total MRM Appropriation.....	43,187	45,184	44,770	-414
Offsetting Collections	38,500	41,500	44,604	+3,104
Subtotal, Minerals Revenue Mgmt	81,687	86,684	89,374	+2,690
General Administration				
Executive Direction				
Appropriation.....	1,590	1,741	1,818	+77
Offsetting Collections	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
Total, Executive Direction	2,590	2,741	2,818	+77

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
Policy and Management Improvement				
Appropriation.....	3,165	3,236	3,328	+92
Offsetting Collections	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
Total, Policy / Mgmt Improvement ...	4,165	4,236	4,328	+92
Administrative Operations				
Appropriation.....	15,755	16,099	17,474	+1,375
Offsetting Collections	1,555	1,555	2,555	+1,000
Total, Administrative Operations	17,310	17,654	20,029	+2,375
General Support Services				
Appropriation.....	10,947	14,144	15,883	+1,739
Offsetting Collections	12,445	12,445	12,641	+196
Total, General Support Services	23,392	26,589	28,524	+1,935
GA Appropriation.....	31,457	35,220	38,503	+3,283
Offsetting Collections	16,000	16,000	17,196	+1,196
Subtotal, General Administration.....	47,457	51,220	55,699	+4,479
TOTAL	290,480	304,103	341,047	+36,944
Total Appropriation	154,750	157,373	174,317	+16,944
Total Offsetting Collections	135,730	146,730	166,730	+20,000

Highlights of Budget Changes

Fixed Costs

Fixed costs for this appropriation are fully funded at a total of \$6,520.

Offshore Energy and Minerals Management

Renewable Energy

The budget proposes to establish this subactivity in 2010. The MMS will transfer \$5,732 from other subactivities within Offshore Energy and Minerals Management. The budget proposes an increase to pursue renewable energy development on the OCS (+\$15,640). Fixed costs for this subactivity are fully funded at \$41.

Leasing and Environmental Program

A net increase of \$4,498 is proposed for this subactivity. An increase is proposed for the Renewable Energy program (+\$6,500), the OCS Sand and Gravel program (+\$1,060), and the 2007-2012 5-Year Oil and Gas Leasing program (+\$1,600). The proposal transfers funding to the new Renewable Energy subactivity (-\$5,344). Fixed costs for this subactivity are fully funded at \$682.

Resource Evaluation Program

A net increase of \$687 is proposed for this subactivity. The budget includes an increase for the 2007-2012 Five-Year Oil and Gas Leasing program (\$1,100). The proposal reduces unrequested funding for the Center for Marine Resources and Environmental Technology (-\$900) and transfers funding to the new Renewable Energy subactivity (-\$142). Fixed costs for this subactivity are fully funded at \$629.

Regulatory Program

A net increase of \$2,993 is proposed for this subactivity. The budget includes an increase for the 2007-2012 Five-Year Oil and Gas Leasing program (+\$2,300) and transfers funding to the new Renewable Energy subactivity (-\$246). Fixed costs for this subactivity are fully funded at \$939.

Minerals Revenue Management

Compliance and Asset Management

A net increase of \$2,975 is proposed for this subactivity. The budget includes an increase for implementing a risk-based audit and compliance strategy (+\$3,045) and reduces funding for compliance and audit recommendations provided by the Office of the Inspector General (-\$1,156), which are complete. Fixed costs are fully funded at \$1,086.

Revenue and Operations

A net decrease of \$285 is proposed for this subactivity. The budget includes an increase for streamlining and enhancing production and gas plant accountability (+\$1,730), and reduces funding for automated interest billing (-\$1,360) and interactive payment reconciliation and billing (-\$1,160). Fixed costs for this subactivity are fully funded at \$505.

General Administration

An increase of \$4,479 is proposed for this subactivity to provide leadership and program support for the renewable energy program (+\$1,880) and for the 2007-2012 Five-Year Oil and Gas Leasing program (+\$145). Fixed costs for this subactivity are fully funded at \$2,454.

APPROPRIATION: Oil Spill Research

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	6,303	6,303	6,303	0



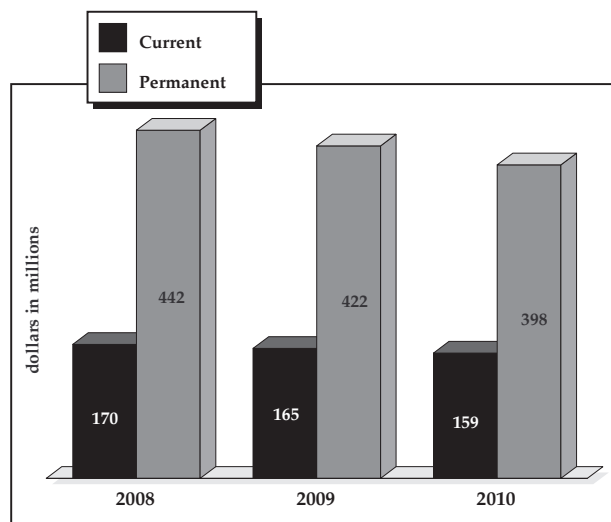
OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

Mission—The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement was established by mandate of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 to address environmental and public safety concerns associated with surface coal mining. Coal has played a central role in the development of the Nation's industrial and economic strength. Today, coal remains the Nation's leading source of domestic energy production and provides over half of the Nation's electricity. The OSM mission is to ensure that, through a nationwide regulatory program, coal mining is conducted in a manner that protects citizens and the environment during mining, restores the land to beneficial use following mining, and mitigates the effects of past mining by aggressively pursuing reclamation of abandoned mine lands.

Program Overview — The SMCRA contemplates both the regulatory and abandoned mine land programs being administered by States and Tribes through delegated authority from the Secretary. The States regulate about 97 percent of the Nation's coal, while States and Tribes carry out over 90 percent of the abandoned mine lands abatement work. The OSM also administers regulatory programs on tribal lands and both programs in "non-primacy" States, which is the term used to describe States that do not have approved programs. The task for OSM is to assure the States and Tribes succeed by providing the grant funding, oversight, regulatory and policy framework, assistance, training, and technical tools to maintain stable regulatory and AML programs of high quality. The OSM works closely with States and Tribes to implement its results-oriented regulatory oversight system and provides technical information and tools to help States and Tribes develop sufficient knowledge, expertise, and capability to meet their responsibilities under SMCRA.

The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act established the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund to finance the restoration of land mined and abandoned prior to August 1977. Section 402(a) of SMCRA established a fee based on tonnage of mined coal, which is then deposited in the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund. Interest accrues on the collected fees and is transferred, as necessary,

OSM Funding



to the United Mine Workers of America health benefit plans for unassigned beneficiaries.

Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act Amendments of 2006 — The Tax Relief and Health Care Act of 2006, which included the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Amendments Act of 2006, revised the fee collections and distribution of the mine reclamation fees.

The 2006 Amendments extended the mine reclamation fee collection authority through September 30, 2021, and reduced the fee by ten percent. The Amendments also changed the fee structure. Beginning in 2008, the fees include 31.5 cents per ton of surface mined coal, 13.5 cents per ton of coal mined underground, and nine cents per ton of lignite, or ten percent of the value of the coal at the mine, whichever is less. Operators of active mines pay fees. Further fee reductions occur in 2012.

The Amendments changed the distribution of the fee and the method by which State and tribal reclamation grants are funded. Beginning in 2008, State and tribal reclamation grants are funded by permanent (or mandatory) appropriations. Once fully phased in, approximately 83 percent of the fees collected each year will be disbursed

to States and Tribes the following year without appropriation. The amendments provide Treasury funds, pro-rated over seven years, to replace State and tribal share balances previously unappropriated and in lieu of the State and tribal share collections for those States and Tribes that have certified completion of their coal AML problems. Most importantly, the Amendments provide dramatically increased funding, from \$132.0 million in discretionary funding in 2007 to estimated mandatory grants of \$232.4 million in 2010. The Department is working with the Administration to propose legislation to ensure that funding is provided only to States with remaining coal problems as outlined in the President's 2010 Budget Blueprint.

The Amendments also direct all of the interest, which accrues on the collected fees, to three United Mine Workers of America retiree benefit plans. The interest finances health benefits for unassigned beneficiaries (retired coal miners for whom no coal company was deemed responsible for paying health benefits). The Amendments eliminate the ten percent allocation for the Rural Abandoned Mine Program and use funds existing in RAMP at the time the Amendments passed to supplement the UMWA plan needs.

Budget Overview — The 2010 budget request for OSM is \$159.4 million in discretionary appropriations, \$5.3 million below the 2009 enacted level, and reflects OSM's commitment to implement the SMCRA Amendments effectively and maintain State and tribal regulatory grants as a high budget priority. In 2010, OSM will also begin a phased transition of responsibility for emergency projects to the States.

In 2010, OSM will receive and distribute \$398.3 million in permanent appropriations. This includes \$232.4 million in State share balance payments to States and Tribes and \$165.9 million in payments to three United Mine Workers of America retiree health benefit plans.

Regulation and Technology — The goal of the Regulation and Technology program is to implement Title V of SMCRA by providing oversight and technical support for the regulation of active mining. Title V contains the regulatory provisions to form the basis for protecting the environment during coal mining and ensuring prompt restoration of the land when mining is done.

The SMCRA provides that States should have the primary responsibility for regulating surface coal mining and reclamation operations on non-Indian lands within their borders. Twenty-four States have approved permanent regulatory programs, referred to as primacy, for the regulation of coal mining activities. The program is cost-effective because States are able to implement

the program at a significantly lower cost than OSM. To encourage States to assume this responsibility, SMCRA authorizes the annual award of grants to primacy States for up to 50 percent of the State's cost of administering the program.

The 2010 budget for Regulation and Technology is \$127.3 million, an increase of \$7.0 million above the 2009 enacted level. State and tribal regulatory grants are funded at \$71.3 million in 2010, an increase of \$5.8 million above 2009. The 2010 State and tribal grant program builds on the increase Congress provided in 2009. The 2010 level is increased by \$5.8 million and will allow the States and Tribes to prevent 88 percent of active mine sites from causing off site impacts, thereby releasing 80,000 acres from phase one and two performance bonds.

Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund — The total discretionary funding requested for current appropriations is \$32.1 million, a decrease of \$12.4 million below 2009. The 2006 SMCRA Amendments transferred AML reclamation grants to mandatory funding and provided for higher payments to States and Tribes than previously appropriated. The 2010 AML mandatory grant payments will total an estimated \$232.4 million compared to an appropriation of \$132.0 million in 2007. The increase in mandatory funding available to the States will allow OSM to begin phasing out Federal responsibility for AML emergency programs; however carryover funding continues to be available to ease the transition to the States. The 2010 budget eliminates discretionary funding for State and tribal emergency grants and reduces Federally managed emergency projects as part of a larger goal to shift responsibility for abandoned mine land emergencies to the States and Tribes. The 2010 budget includes a net reduction of \$6.3 million for State emergency grants and \$5.2 million for Federally managed emergencies. Reclamation program operations are reduced by \$1.5 million reflecting savings in the overall staff management of these projects. The OSM will continue to maintain responsibility for emergencies in States without AML programs.

The Administration is also proposing to eliminate mandatory funding to States and Tribes that have been certified as completing their abandoned coal mine reclamation programs. These payments from the general Treasury can be used for any purpose approved by the State legislatures or tribal governments, and therefore do not fulfill the intended purpose of the AML program, which is to reclaim abandoned coal mines.

Together, these two proposals to reduce discretionary funding for Federally operated emergency funding and to eliminate mandatory payments to certified States and Tribes will focus involvement on the highest priority abandoned coal mine lands. These changes will make the

AML program more consistent with other OSM programs, allowing States to manage these issues themselves just as the States and Tribes manage their own AML reclamation programs and coal mining regulations under Titles IV and V of SMCRA.

Fixed Costs — The request includes full funding for fixed costs of \$1.9 million. The request funds all pay and health care costs, costs paid to other agencies, and the Department's Working Capital Fund.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS (all dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2010 Request with 2009 Enacted:

	2009 Enacted		2010 Request		Change from 2009	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Appropriations						
Regulation and Technology	341	120,256	341	127,280	0	+7,024
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	184	44,446	174	32,088	-10	-12,358
Subtotal, Appropriations	525	164,702	515	159,368	-10	-5,334
Permanent Appropriations						
Payments to UMWA Health Plans (AML)	0	61,224	0	102,100	0	+40,876
Payments to UMWA Health Plans (Treasury Funds)	0	62,825	0	63,800	0	+975
Payments to States in Lieu of						
Coal Fee Receipts (Treasury Funds)*	0	208,041	0	85,400	0	-122,641
Mandatory Grants to States and Tribes (AML)	0	90,031	0	147,000	0	+56,969
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations	0	422,121	0	398,300	0	-23,821
TOTAL, OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING	525	586,823	515	557,668	-10	-29,155

*NOTE: The 2010 budget amount assumes enactment of a legislative proposal to eliminate payments to certified States and Tribes by an estimated \$141.5 million.

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Regulation and Technology

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
Environmental Restoration.....	156	159	160	+1
Environmental Protection.....	87,425	88,425	94,771	+6,346
Technology Development and Transfer...	15,176	15,386	15,663	+277
Financial Management	483	510	516	+6
Executive Direction/ Administration	15,120	15,676	16,070	+394
Civil Penalties	111	100	100	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	118,471	120,256	127,280	+7,024

Highlights of Budget Changes

Fixed Costs

Fixed costs for this appropriation total \$1,246 and are fully funded.

Environmental Protection

An increase of \$6,346 is proposed, which includes State regulatory grants (+\$5,778) and fixed costs (+\$568).

APPROPRIATION: Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
Environmental Restoration.....	33,945	25,623	12,864	-12,759
Technology Development and Transfer...	3,921	3,970	4,032	+62
Financial Management	6,308	6,836	6,961	+125
Executive Direction/ Administration	7,777	8,017	8,231	+214
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	51,951	44,446	32,088	-12,358

Highlights of Budget Changes

Fixed Costs

Fixed costs for this appropriation total \$642 and are fully funded.

Environmental Restoration

A net decrease of \$12,759 is proposed in this request, which includes reductions in State Emergency Grants (-\$6,333), Federal Emergency Projects (-\$5,170), and Federal Reclamation Program Operations (-\$1,497). Also included are fixed cost increases (+\$241).



BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Mission — The Bureau of Reclamation's mission is to manage, develop, and protect water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner in the interest of the American public.

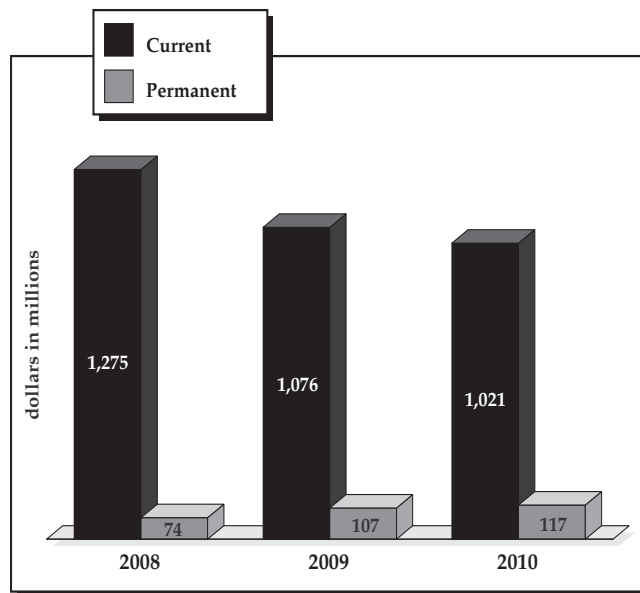
Program Overview — Reclamation is the largest supplier and manager of water in the 17 western States. It maintains 480 dams and 348 reservoirs with the capacity to store 245 million acre-feet of water. These facilities deliver water to one in every five western farmers for about ten million acres of irrigated land and provide water to over 31 million people for municipal, rural, and industrial uses. Reclamation is also the Nation's second largest producer of hydroelectric power, generating 44 billion kilowatt hours of energy each year from 58 power plants. In addition, Reclamation's facilities provide substantial flood control, as well as many recreation and fish and wildlife benefits.

Since its establishment in 1902, Reclamation has developed water supply facilities that have contributed to sustained economic growth and an enhanced quality of life in the western States. Lands and communities served by Reclamation projects have been developed to meet agricultural, tribal, urban, and industrial needs. Reclamation continues to develop authorized facilities to store and convey new water supplies.

Water is one of the scarcest resources in some of the fastest growing areas of the Nation; it is the lifeblood of the American West. In many areas, existing water supplies as currently managed are, or may become, inadequate to meet the water demands for people, cities, farms, and the environment.

These supply and management challenges, coupled with the fact that the West has experienced severe drought conditions over the past several years, guarantee that water supply-related crises will become more frequent if action is not taken now. Reclamation is committed to working with its customers, States, Tribes, and other stakeholders to find ways to balance and provide for the mix of water resource needs in 2010 and beyond. The 2010 request includes a Water Conservation program

Reclamation Funding



aimed at addressing 21st century water challenges and ensuring water security for future generations.

Budget Overview — Reclamation's 2010 budget request is \$1.0 billion. This includes a 2010 request for the Central Valley Project Restoration Fund of \$35.4 million. This is offset by discretionary receipts in the CVPRF, estimated to be \$35.1 million. The request for permanent appropriations in 2010 totals \$117.2 million.

Water and Related Resources — The 2010 budget request for Reclamation's principal operating account is \$893.1 million, a decrease of \$27.1 million from the 2009 enacted level.

The budget continues to emphasize assuring operation and maintenance of Reclamation facilities in a safe, efficient, economic, and reliable manner; assuring systems and safety measures are in place to protect the public and Reclamation facilities; working smarter to address the water needs of a growing population in an environmentally responsible and cost-efficient manner; and assisting States,

Tribes, and local entities in solving contemporary water resource issues. Funding for each project or program within Reclamation's request is based upon Administration, Departmental, and Bureau priorities.

The 2010 request includes a total of \$466.2 million for water and energy, land, and fish and wildlife resource management and development activities. Funding in these activities provides for planning, construction, water conservation activities, management of Reclamation lands including recreation, and actions to address the impacts of Reclamation projects on fish and wildlife.

The 2010 budget request also provides a total of \$426.9 million for facility operations, maintenance, and rehabilitation activities. Providing adequate funding for these activities continues to be one of Reclamation's highest priorities. The Bureau continues to work closely with water users and other stakeholders to ensure that available funds are used effectively. These funds are used to allow the timely and effective delivery of project benefits; ensure the reliability and operational readiness of Reclamation's dams, reservoirs, power plants, and distribution systems; and identify, plan, and implement dam safety corrective actions and site security improvements.

Water Conservation Program — The request includes funding for a comprehensive Water Conservation program focused on expanding and stretching limited water supplies in the West to reduce conflict, facilitate solutions to complex water issues, and to meet the growing needs of expanding municipalities, the environment, and agriculture.

The Department of the Interior has an important role to play in providing leadership and assistance to States, Tribes, and local communities to address these competing demands for water. In 2010, Reclamation is proposing a Water Conservation program of \$46.0 million, which will take a significant step toward addressing western water issues through three ongoing programs. The program includes: an expanded Water Conservation Challenge Grant program increased by \$26.0 million over 2009; Reclamation's Basin Study program; and the Title XVI Water Reclamation and Reuse program. Through these programs, Reclamation will provide competitive grants for water marketing and conservation projects, basin-wide planning studies that will address the impacts of climate change, and continued funding of water reuse and recycling projects.

Project Requests — The budget request includes \$54.2 million for the Animas-La Plata project to continue implementation of the Colorado Ute Settlement Act. This funding will provide for directional drilling and pipeline construction on the Navajo Nation Municipal Pipeline, the

first fill of Lake Nighthorse, and construction of County Road 211 relocation will continue.

The request provides \$18.4 million for the Central Arizona Project for continuing construction of the Indian distribution systems, work to protect native fish in the Gila and Santa Cruz river basins, and work on the Tucson Reliability Division.

This request provides \$134.3 million for operating, managing and improving California's Central Valley Project. This amount includes \$25.0 million for the CVP Replacements, Additions, and Extraordinary Maintenance program, for modernization, upgrade, and refurbishment of facilities throughout the Central Valley. Also included in this request is \$14.8 million for the CVP, Sacramento River Division, Red Bluff pumping plant, which will be constructed to facilitate passage for threatened fish species, as well as providing water and preserving Lake Red Bluff. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 also provides \$109.8 million for the Red Bluff pumping plant.

The 2010 Reclamation budget request includes \$21.4 million for Lower Colorado River Operations to fulfill the role of the Secretary as water master for the Lower Colorado River. The request provides funding for management and oversight of both the annual and long-range operating criteria for Colorado River reservoirs; water contract administration; and implementation of the Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation program. The Bureau of Reclamation remains committed to maximizing efficient ways to deliver water under its contracts and to conserve water for multiple uses, including endangered species protection.

Removal of the Savage Rapids Dam is funded at \$1.2 million, and the project is expected to be completed in 2010. Removal of this irrigation diversion dam and the installation of pumping facilities will allow the local farming community to continue irrigated agriculture and remove a migration barrier for the threatened southern Oregon and northern California coho salmon.

The budget requests \$19.0 million for Endangered Species Act Recovery Implementation programs. The request includes \$12.7 million in the Great Plains Region to implement the Platte River Endangered Species Recovery Implementation program, based upon approval of the program by the Secretary and the Governors of Colorado, Nebraska, and Wyoming in late 2006. Implementation of the program provides measures to help recover four endangered or threatened species, thereby enabling existing water projects in the Platte River Basin to continue operations, as well as new water projects to be developed in compliance with the Endangered Species Act.

The Klamath project request is \$25.0 million and includes funds for studies and initiatives related to improving water supplies to meet the competing demands of agricultural, tribal, wildlife refuge, and environmental needs. Key areas of focus include continuing a water bank; making improvements in fish passage and habitat; taking actions to improve water quality; developing a basin-wide recovery plan; increasing surface and groundwater supplies; and continuing coordination of Reclamation's Conservation Improvement program.

Sedimentation and Dam Removal Studies — In November 2008, the Department signed an Agreement in Principle as a significant step in the long-term resolution of water conflict issues in the Klamath basin. The Federal government is continuing to negotiate in good-faith to reach a basin-wide settlement that can be agreed upon by all water users in the basin. The Reclamation request includes \$2.0 million to further assess the costs and benefits of removing PacifiCorp's four dams on the Lower Klamath River below the Federal project. The FWS also has \$2.0 million in its request to support these studies. These studies will be conducted by Reclamation in coordination with BLM, FWS, BIA, the U.S. Forest Service, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Marine Fisheries Service. Study topics will include analyses of the changes to the value of commercial and in-river fisheries, changes in non-use values that may be held by the public, direct capital and operating costs associated with dam removal, and the value of foregone opportunities e.g., foregone profits associated with power generation, and foregone values of reservoir recreation to local communities. The request will fund the study costs associated with preparing National Environmental Policy Act documentation. In accordance with the Agreement in Principle, the Secretary will make a final determination by March 31, 2012, as to whether the benefits of dam removal is in the public interest. It is expected the total cost of the studies through 2012 will be approximately \$20.0 million.

The Middle Rio Grande project is funded at \$23.8 million in 2010, which will continue funding of endangered species activities and Reclamation's participation in the Middle Rio Grande Endangered Species Act Collaborative program as well as repair of priority river levee maintenance sites.

On December 22, 2006, the Rural Water Supply Act of 2006 was signed. The 2010 Reclamation budget requests \$2.3 million for Title I of the statute requiring the Secretary to establish a formal rural water supply program for rural water projects in the 17 western States. The Act requires the establishment of programmatic and eligibility criteria for the rural water program along with other reporting requirements and criteria for appraisal and feasibility

studies, and to establish clear guidelines for project development to help meet the water supply needs of rural communities throughout the West.

The 2010 Reclamation budget requests \$64.0 million for on-going authorized rural water projects: Mni Wiconi, the rural water component of the Garrison Diversion Unit, Fort Peck Reservation/Dry Prairie, Jicarilla Apache Reservation, Rocky Boys/North Central Montana, Perkins County, and Lewis and Clark.

A total of \$101.9 million is requested for Reclamation's Safety of Dams program, which includes \$50.0 million directed to dam safety issues at Folsom Dam. Remaining program funding includes \$31.6 million to initiate safety of dams corrective actions activities and \$18.3 million for safety evaluations of existing dams. This includes \$2.0 million to oversee the Interior Department's Safety of Dams program.

A total of \$28.9 million is requested for site security to ensure the safety and security of the public, Reclamation's employees, and key facilities. This funding includes \$7.6 million for physical security upgrades and \$21.3 million to continue all aspects of Bureau-wide security efforts including physical security upgrades at high risk critical assets, law enforcement, risk and threat analysis, personnel security, information security, security risk assessments and security-related studies, and guards and patrols.

Section 513 of the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008 includes provisions for the treatment of Reclamation site security costs. Under these provisions, Reclamation will collect \$18.9 million, as indexed for inflation in 2010, in security-related operation and maintenance costs that are reimbursable under Reclamation law. Approximately 60 percent of this amount is reimbursable through up-front revenues. Approximately 40 percent of this amount is appropriated and then reimbursed to projects through the normal operations and maintenance cost allocation process.

Central Valley Project Restoration Fund — The 2010 budget includes a request of \$35.4 million for the CVPRF. This budget request is offset by collections estimated at \$35.1 million from mitigation and restoration charges authorized by the Central Valley Project Improvement Act. The San Joaquin River Restoration Fund section below describes the impact that the San Joaquin River Restoration Settlement Act has on the CVPRF.

The 2010 program funds a variety of activities to restore fish and wildlife habitat and populations in the CVP service area of California, including: acquiring water for anadromous fish and other environmental purposes;

providing for long-term water deliveries to wildlife refuges; continuing the anadromous fish restoration program with the goal of doubling their natural production; monitoring the effectiveness of restoration actions; acquiring fee title or conservation easements to facilitate better management; restoring land to improve wildlife habitat, conserve water, and reduce drainage; and continuing funding for fish screens on diversions along the Sacramento River.

California Bay-Delta Restoration — The budget requests \$31.0 million for CALFED, pursuant to the CALFED Bay-Delta Authorization Act that was signed into law on October 25, 2004. The legislation provides a six-year Federal authorization to implement the collaborative CALFED program. A consortium of Federal and State agencies fund and participate in the CALFED program, focusing on the health of the ecosystem and improving water management and supplies. In addition, CALFED addresses the issues of water supply reliability, aging levees, and threatened water quality.

Funding for CALFED is requested in the amount of \$31.0 million for the following program areas: \$4.1 million for water storage, \$4.1 million for the conveyance program, \$5.0 million for water recycling and conservation, \$3.0 million for the science program, \$5.0 million for water quality assurance investigations, \$7.9 million for ecosystem restoration projects, and \$2.0 million for Reclamation's oversight function to ensure program balance and integration.

Reclamation's Working Capital Fund — This fund is operated for the purpose of managing financial activities such as acquisition and replacement of capital equipment; recovery of the cost of services provided to others; indirect cost recovery for the Technical Service Center; management services and human resources in regional and area offices; and information technology-related costs and services. The fund operates on a self supporting basis through user charges deposited in the Fund.

San Joaquin River Restoration Fund — The 2010 budget also reflects the settlement of *Natural Resources Defense Council v. Rodgers*. The San Joaquin River Restoration Settlement Act, signed on March 30, 2009, includes a provision to establish the San Joaquin River Restoration Fund. Under the Settlement, the legislation redirects an estimated \$15.9 million of payments in 2010 from the Central Valley Project Friant Division into the Fund, which would be available without further appropriations to implement the provisions of the Settlement.

Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program Legislative Proposal — The budget proposes to reallocate repayment of capital costs of the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin program. The Administration will submit legislation to Congress to reallocate repayment of construction and operations costs to power customers. Power customers would be responsible for repayment of all construction from which they benefit. This proposed change would increase reimbursements from power customers by an estimated \$23.0 million in 2010 and in the out-years. This proposal is consistent with the Government Accountability Office and the Office of Inspector General recommendations regarding the project's cost allocation. The reallocation will likely result in modest increases to power rates for Pick-Sloan customers.

Other Accounts — The request for the Policy and Administration appropriation, the account that finances Reclamation's central management functions, is \$61.2 million. Permanent appropriations available in the Colorado River Dam Fund are estimated to be \$98.9 million in 2010.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act — Under the Recovery Act, Reclamation received \$950.0 million in budget authority, after transferring \$50.0 million to the Department of the Interior's Central Utah Project Completion Act. The \$950.0 million in budget authority has been allocated for the following programs: Canal inspections in urban areas (\$10.0 million); Water Reclamation and Reuse (Title XVI) (\$135.0 million); Rural Water Supply Projects with an emphasis on water intake and water treatment facilities (\$200.0 million); and with the balance of funds (\$605.0 million) allocated to other projects as determined by Reclamation's priority setting processes. Reclamation developed a program plan to implement the Recovery Act. The plan includes an implementation strategy and detailed information on the prioritization processes and criteria used to select the projects funded under the Recovery Act. Reclamation selected projects that are prudent investments, support its critical mission areas, and maximize job opportunities to stimulate the economic recovery. The Department is committed to an unprecedented level of accountability and transparency in the use of Recovery Act funds. Information regarding Interior program plans, project lists, and business opportunities is available centrally through www.recovery.gov and the Interior Recovery Act website at www.doi.gov/recovery. A copy of Reclamation's Recovery Act program plan is also included in the 2010 Budget Justification.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(all dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2010 Request with 2009 Enacted:

	2009 Enacted		2010 Request		Change from 2009	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Appropriations						
Water and Related Resources	3,071	920,259	3,080	893,125	+9	-27,134
Policy and Administration.....	289	59,400	289	61,200	0	+1,800
Central Valley Project Restoration Fund.....	27	56,079	27	35,358	0	-20,721
California Bay-Delta Restoration.....	30	40,000	30	31,000	0	-9,000
Working Capital Fund	1,546	0	1,546	0	0	0
Subtotal, Appropriations (w/o ARRA).....	4,963	1,075,738	4,972	1,020,683	+9	-55,055
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act	0	950,000	0	0	0	-950,000
Subtotal, Appropriations (w/ ARRA).....	4,963	2,025,738	4,972	1,020,683	+9	-1,005,055
Central Valley Project Restoration Fund Offset.....	0	-52,685	0	-35,057	0	+17,628
Net Discretionary (w/o ARRA).....	4,963	1,023,053	4,972	985,626	+9	-37,427
Permanents and Other						
Colorado River Dam Fund,						
Boulder Canyon Project	208	96,019	208	98,892	0	+2,873
Basin Funds.....	217	0	217	0	0	0
Spectrum Relocation Activities	0	3,450	0	0	0	-3,450
Loan Program Subsidy Re-estimate	0	6,244	0	0	0	-6,244
Loan Program Liquidating Account	0	-2,657	0	-2,696	0	-39
Miscellaneous Permanents	0	280	0	280	0	0
Reclamation Trust Funds	5	3,000	5	4,500	0	+1,500
San Gabriel Basin Restoration Fund.....	0	200	0	150	0	-50
Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act	0	220	0	220	0	0
San Joaquin River Restoration Fund	0	0	0	15,900	0	+15,900
Subtotal, Permanents and Other.....	430	106,756	430	117,246	0	+10,490
TOTAL, BUREAU OF RECLAMATION (w/o ARRA)....	5,393	1,182,494	5,402	1,137,929	+9	-44,565

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Water and Related Resources

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
Animas-La Plata Project	60,639	49,992	54,188	+4,196
Central Arizona Project	27,137	25,355	18,408	-6,947
Central Valley Project	125,388	124,486	134,329	+9,843
Colorado-Big Thompson.....	11,502	12,839	13,800	+961
Colorado River Basin Salinity Control.....	20,922	18,226	22,243	+4,017
Colorado River Storage Project	10,513	6,275	11,047	+4,772
Columbia Basin Project	12,749	12,078	16,454	+4,376
Columbia/Snake River				
Salmon Recovery	14,760	16,497	18,000	+1,503
Dam Safety Program.....	75,768	88,300	101,879	+13,579
Endangered Species				
Recovery Implementation.....	16,348	20,107	19,012	-1,095
Klamath Project	24,600	22,995	25,000	+2,005
Lower Colorado River				
Operations Program	15,171	15,030	21,448	+6,418
Middle Rio Grande Project	38,918	26,136	23,750	-2,386
Native American Affairs	6,080	6,644	6,197	-447
Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program	40,311	39,234	39,526	+292
Rural Water Supply Act of 2006, Title I....	0	916	2,348	+1,432
Rural Water Projects				
Fort Peck Reservation/				
Dry Prairie Rural Water System.....	9,840	10,000	4,000	-6,000
Garrison Diversion Unit.....	67,896	69,986	36,293	-33,693
Less Non-Rural Water Component ..	-10,173	-12,986	-8,773	+4,213
Jicarilla Rural Water Supply Project	1,476	3,000	1,000	-2,000
Lewis and Clark Rural Water	26,568	27,000	2,000	-25,000
Mni Wiconi Project.....	37,571	32,770	27,480	-5,290
North Central Montana				
Rural Water Supply.....	5,904	7,000	1,000	-6,000
Perkins County Rural Water Systems ..	2,952	2,265	1,000	-1,265
Subtotal, Rural Water Projects.....	142,034	139,035	64,000	-75,035
Savage Rapids Dam	14,760	3,000	1,160	-1,840
Science and Technology Program	14,664	12,223	12,933	+710
Sedimentation/Dam Removal Studies	0	0	2,000	+2,000
Site Security.....	34,932	28,014	28,877	+863
Water Conservation Program				
Basin Studies	0	4,000	4,000	0
Water Conservation Challenge Grants	5,929	7,048	33,000	+25,952
Title XVI Water Reclamation				
and Reuse Projects	23,369	39,245	9,000	-30,245
Subtotal, Water Conserv. Initiative	29,298	50,293	46,000	-4,293
Yakima Basin Enhancements.....	8,334	7,793	8,500	+707
Yuma Area Projects	22,543	21,320	24,500	+3,180
Other Projects/Programs	182,511	173,471	177,466	+4,055
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/o ARRA)</i>	949,882	920,259	893,125	-27,134
Am. Recovery / Reinvestment Act*	0	950,000	0	-950,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/ ARRA)</i>	949,882	1,870,259	893,125	-977,134

* NOTE: Net of the \$50.0 million that was transferred to the Central Utah Project Completion Act.

Program Highlights

The 2010 request includes funds for the following projects and programs.

Animas-La Plata Project

In December 2000, legislation was enacted to resolve the Colorado Ute Tribes' water rights claims and allow construction of a smaller Animas-La Plata project to proceed. The reformulated project limits depletions to an average of 57,100 acre-feet per year and provides only municipal and industrial water for the Tribes and local non-Indian entities. Funding will provide for directional drilling and pipeline construction on the Navajo Nation Municipal Pipeline, the first fill of Lake Nighthorse, and construction of County Road 211 relocation will continue.

Central Arizona Project

Funds are requested for continued construction of the Gila River Indian Community distribution system, San Xavier farm extension, and San Carlos Apache distribution system. Other work activities include recreation development; fulfilling native fish protection requirements along the Blue and San Pedro Rivers; continued work on the New Mexico Unit; work with Tucson area municipal entities on preconstruction activities for the Tucson Northwest Reservoir; and completing land acquisition and start-up costs associated with the endangered species work at Roosevelt Dam.

Central Valley Project

Funds are requested for continued facility operations, maintenance, rehabilitation, and numerous management and development efforts including the Trinity River restoration program; Red Bluff Fish Passage Improvement project on the Sacramento River; Delta water issues; implementation of Biological Opinions; and water conservation. Related activities will be funded by the CVP Restoration Fund and California Bay-Delta Restoration appropriation.

Colorado-Big Thompson Project

The Colorado-Big Thompson project diverts approximately 260,000 acre-feet of water annually from the Colorado River headwaters on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains for distribution to eastern slope project lands. Funding is provided to continue coordination of activities associated with conservation, enhancement, development, and restoration of fish and wildlife populations and their habitats.

Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Program

The Yuma desalting plant will be maintained in ready reserve status, while Reclamation works to identify and evaluate the options for replacing or recovering bypass flows to Mexico. Funds are provided for operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of completed projects in the Upper Colorado River basin and for a basin-wide program to identify and implement cost-effective salinity control options based on proposals from non-Federal interests.

Colorado River Storage Project

Funds are requested for the Federal share of the costs of facility operations, maintenance, and rehabilitation, including the rehabilitation of recreation facilities at Reclamation constructed reservoirs. Implementation of mitigation measures continue.

Columbia Basin Project

Bonneville Power Administration, through a memorandum of agreement, directly funds power operation and maintenance costs. In addition, BPA directly funds, through subagreements, major power replacements, additions, and improvements. Funds are requested for the day-to-day operation of two storage dams and reservoirs; three Grand Coulee power plants; one pump-generating plant; associated switchyards and transmission lines; the feeder canal at Grand Coulee; and the distribution canal systems for the irrigation reserved works.

Columbia/Snake River Salmon Recovery

This program implements actions under both the 2000 Biological Opinion issued by FWS and Section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act as required by the 2008 BiOp issued in May 2008 by the National Marine Fisheries Services. The 2008 BiOp requires extensive collaboration with States and Tribes in the Columbia River basin to ensure that operation of the Federal Columbia River Power System by the agencies is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of endangered or threatened species, or to adversely modify or destroy their designated critical habitats. Reclamation actions include modifications to hydrosystem operations, and specific actions to improve tributary habitat and hatcheries for salmon and steelhead.

Dam Safety Program

This program provides funding for Reclamation's Safety of Dams Evaluation and Modification program, which identifies and evaluates Safety of Dams issues at Reclamation dams and implements modifications to reduce associated risks to the public. The request continues dam safety risk management and risk reduction activities throughout Reclamation's inventory of high and significant hazard dams. The program continues planned ongoing safety of dams modifications activities at Folsom Dam (CA). Safety of dams modification activities will be completed at Deer Flat Dam (ID) and A.V. Watkins Dam (UT). Safety of dams modification activities will begin at Glendo Dam (WY) and A.R. Bowman Dam (ID). Preconstruction and project formulation activities are planned on B.F. Sisk Dam (CA), Echo Dam (UT), Stampede Dam (CA), and several other dams. Funds are also provided for the Department of the Interior's Safety of Dams program.

Endangered Species Recovery Implementation

This program provides for the development and implementation of measures for the preservation, conservation, and recovery of native and endangered, threatened and candidate species that are resident in, or migratory to, habitats affected by the operation of Reclamation projects. On-going efforts funded by this program include the Colorado, San Juan, and Platte River basins, as well as watersheds in the Pacific Northwest and areas impacted by the Central Valley Project.

Klamath Project

The request continues and increases funding for studies and initiatives related to improving water supplies to meet the competing demands of agricultural, tribal, wildlife refuge, and environmental needs in the Klamath River basin. Key areas of focus include continuing a water bank, making improvements in fish passage and habitat, taking actions to improve water quality, developing a basin-wide recovery plan, increasing surface and groundwater supplies, and continuing coordination of Reclamation's Conservation Implementation program.

Lower Colorado River Operations Program

This program funds work necessary to carry out the Secretary's responsibilities as water master of the lower Colorado River, including the development of the Shortage Guidelines and reservoir management strategies during low reservoir conditions. It funds measures under the multi-species conservation program to provide long term Endangered Species Act compliance for lower Colorado River operations for both Federal and non-Federal purposes.

Middle Rio Grande Project

Funds are provided for operations, maintenance, and rehabilitation of project facilities, and for Bureau of Reclamation efforts focused on the protection and recovery of the Rio Grande silvery minnow and southwestern willow flycatcher.

Native American Affairs Program

This program provides funding for efforts to promote the successful application of Reclamation's programs to Indian issues and needs; for support for Indian water rights negotiations and the implementation of enacted settlements; and for assistance to Tribes in their efforts to become self-sufficient in the management and development of their water resources.

Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program

Funds are provided for the Federal share of the costs of operations, maintenance, and rehabilitation of facilities on thirty-three units of the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin program. The budget includes a proposal to reallocate repayment of construction and operations costs to power customers. Power customers would be responsible for repayment of all construction from which they benefit. This change would increase reimbursements from power customers by an estimated \$23.0 million in 2010 and in the out-years. This proposal is consistent with the Government Accountability Office and the Office of Inspector General recommendations regarding the project's cost allocation. The reallocation will likely result in modest increases to power rates for Pick-Sloan customers.

Rural Water Supply Act – Title I

The Rural Water Supply Act of 2006 was signed in December 2006. Title I of the Act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to create a rural water supply program to address rural water needs in the 17 western States. The Act requires the establishment, through a formal rulemaking process, of programmatic criteria for eligibility, prioritization, and for completion of appraisal and feasibility studies to be completed under the program.

Rural Water Supply Projects

In addition to the 2010 request, Reclamation has identified \$200 million in Recovery Act funds for these Rural Water Supply projects.

Fort Peck Reservation/Dry Prairie Rural Water System

Funds are requested to complete construction work on the waterline to Poplar, MT. Dry Prairie Rural Water will continue planning and designing pipeline branch lines on the west end of the project boundary.

Garrison Diversion Unit

Funds are requested for financial assistance to the State of North Dakota for municipal, rural, and industrial water projects; for development of Indian municipal, rural, industrial, and irrigation facilities; for work at several wildlife refuges; and for operation and maintenance of completed project facilities.

Jicarilla Apache Reservation Rural Water System

Funding is requested for the Nation to complete final design and construction of authorized project facilities. This project would replace existing water and wastewater facilities in and around the town of Dulce, NM and provide services to the newly developed area of Mundo Ranch.

Lewis and Clark Rural Water System

Funding would continue construction on well Field Sites C and D, and Parker, Centerville, and Lennox Service Lines. The completed project would address concerns regarding the low quality, contamination vulnerability, and insufficient supply of existing drinking water sources throughout the project area.

Mni Wiconi Project

Funds are requested for design and construction activities on the Oglala Sioux and Rosebud Sioux Indian reservations and West River/Lyman-Jones rural water systems; and for operation and maintenance of new and existing facilities on the Indian reservations.

North Central Montana Rural Water System (Rocky Boys)

Funding will be applied towards constructing Phase I of the water treatment plant. The rural water system will serve an estimated population of 43,000 at full build-out.

Perkins County Rural Water System

Funding will be applied towards the construction of Phase VII of the pipeline distribution system that is located south of the city of Bison, SD.

Savage Rapids Dam Removal

Funding is provided to complete removal of a major portion of Savage Rapids Dam to allow the Grants Pass Irrigation District to comply with a Federal court consent decree requiring the District to cease irrigation diversions using the Savage Rapids Dam.

Science and Technology Program

Funds are requested for development of new solutions and technologies that respond to Reclamation's mission-related needs which provide for innovative management, development, and protection of water and related resources.

Sedimentation and Dam Removal Studies

The Reclamation request includes \$2.0 million to further assess the costs and benefits of removing PacifiCorp's four Klamath Project Dams. The FWS also has \$2.0 million in its request to support these studies. These studies will be conducted by Reclamation in coordination with BLM, FWS, BIA, the U.S. Forest Service, and NOAA Fisheries. Study topics will include analyses of the changes to the value of commercial and in-river fisheries, changes in non-use values that may be held by the public, direct capital and operating costs associated with dam removal, and the value of foregone opportunities, e.g., foregone profits associated with power generation and foregone values of reservoir recreation to local communities. The request also funds the study costs associated with preparing the NEPA documentation. The United States will make a final determination by March 31, 2012, as to whether the benefits of dam removal is in the public interest. In addition to the 2010 request, Reclamation has identified \$4.0 million in Recovery Act funds for these Sedimentation and Dam Removal studies.

Site Security

Funds are requested to continue Reclamation's on-going site security efforts that include physical security upgrades at key facilities, guards and patrols, anti-terrorism program activities, security risk assessments, and security-related studies. The 2010 budget assumes that the annual costs associated with guard and patrol activities will be treated as project operations and maintenance costs, subject to reimbursement based on project cost allocations.

Water Conservation Program

The Department of the Interior has an important role to play in providing leadership and assistance to States, Tribes, and local communities to address 21st century water challenges, including increased water demands by growing populations and decreasing water supplies due to extended droughts and climate change. The Water Conservation program will take a significant step toward addressing these concerns through three Reclamation programs, including an expanded Water Conservation Challenge Grant program, Reclamation's Basin Study program, and the Title XVI program. Through these programs, Reclamation will provide competitive grants for water marketing and conservation projects; basin-wide planning studies that will deal with the impacts of climate change, record drought and population increases; and continued funding of water reuse and recycling projects through Reclamation's Title XVI Program.

Title XVI Water Reclamation and Reuse Program

Under the Title XVI program, Reclamation makes available cost-shared funding for planning, design, and construction of water recycling projects, as well as research and demonstration projects. The Title XVI program enables water to be reused, thereby improving efficiency, providing flexibility during water shortages, and diversifying the water supply. Funds are requested to continue Federal cost sharing for construction and planning of seven water reclamation and reuse projects. Funds are also requested for general program oversight and review of feasibility studies. The Title XVI program has been incorporated into the Water Conservation program. In addition to the 2010 request, Reclamation has identified \$135.0 million in Recovery Act funds for Title XVI projects.

Yakima Project/Basin Water Enhancement

Work includes operation and maintenance of existing facilities and the implementation of water conservation actions; fish and wildlife improvements; and other measures authorized by the Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Act. Funding is also included to begin implementation of the Yakama Nation's water conservation plans.

Yuma Area Projects

The request funds infrastructure maintenance along the lower Colorado River necessary to ensure uninterrupted water delivery to both urban and agricultural users in Arizona and California, and to Mexico. Work also includes river management, well inventory, flood and drainage control, protection of endangered species and their habitat, and land use management activities.

APPROPRIATION: Policy and Administration

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	58,811	59,400	61,200	+1,800

Program Highlights**Policy and Administration**

This appropriation funds all of Reclamation's centralized management functions, and supports management and administrative activities that are not directly chargeable to a specific project or program.

APPROPRIATION: Central Valley Project Restoration Fund

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
Fish and Wildlife Resources Habitat	44,521	50,379	30,508	-19,871
Fish and Wildlife Resources Mgmt.....	6,532	5,700	4,850	-850
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	51,053	56,079	35,358	-20,721

Program Highlights**Central Valley Project Restoration Fund**

Funds collected from project beneficiaries are used for the protection, restoration, and enhancement of fish and wildlife and associated habitat in the CVP area of California. Programs are planned in cooperation with FWS and the Central Valley Project Restoration Fund Roundtable.

APPROPRIATION: California Bay-Delta Restoration

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	40,098	40,000	31,000	-9,000

Program Highlights**California Bay-Delta Restoration**

This account funds activities that are authorized by the CALFED Bay-Delta Authorization Act that was signed into law on October 25, 2004, focuses on the health of the Bay-Delta ecosystem and improving water management and supplies. Funds are requested for the environmental water account, the storage program, conveyance, water use efficiency, ecosystem restoration, and planning and management activities.



CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT

Mission — The purpose of this program is to complete the Central Utah Project in an environmentally sound and timely manner.

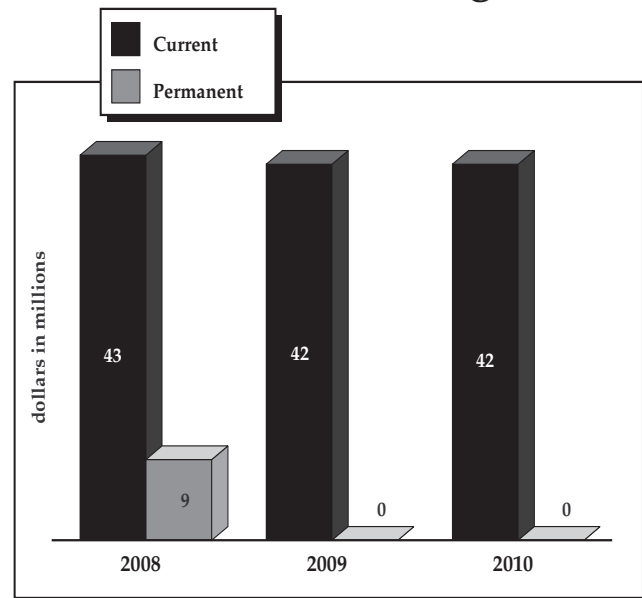
Program Overview — The Central Utah Project Completion Act provides for completion of the project by the Central Utah Water Conservancy District. The Completion Act also authorizes funding for fish, wildlife, and recreation mitigation and conservation activities; establishes the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission to oversee implementation of those activities; and authorizes funding for the Ute Indian Water Rights Settlement. A program office located in Provo, Utah provides a liaison function with the District, Mitigation Commission, and the Ute Indian Tribe and otherwise assists in carrying out responsibilities of the Secretary.

In 2008, there was significant progress on several projects in the Utah Lake System. Construction of the Roosevelt Pipeline was completed. Construction on the Utah Lake Drainage Basin Water Delivery System continued; phase one of the Mapleton-Springville Pipeline was completed; and construction continues on the Spanish Fork Canyon Pipeline. The Mitigation Commission continued its plans for hatcheries; acquired lands for the Great Salt Lake wetlands project; planned for wetlands along the lower Duchesne River; worked to recover the endangered June sucker; and acquired easements for fishing.

In 2009, the construction of the Uinta Basin Replacement Project continued and the project is on schedule to meet its contractual commitment to deliver water before 2010. The other major construction project in 2009 is the Utah Lake Drainage Basin Water Delivery System which, when complete, will provide 60,000 acre-feet of water to Salt Lake and Utah Counties. Funds made available in 2009 assist in meeting CUPCA's water delivery goal by conserving an estimated 112,000 acre-feet of water on an annual basis.

The Mitigation Commission will continue the construction of the mitigation measures associated with the Uinta Basin Replacement Project; continue its plans for warm water and tribal hatcheries; acquire lands for the Great

CUPCA Funding



Salt Lake wetlands project; plan for wetlands along the lower Duchesne River; work to recover the endangered June sucker; and acquire easements for fishing. Funds for these activities will improve the health of watersheds, landscapes, and marine resources and sustain biological communities. The mitigation associated with the water delivery projects will be completed concurrently with the construction activities.

Budget Overview — The 2010 Central Utah Project budget request is \$42.0 million, the same as the 2009 enacted level.

The request continues to implement features of the Uinta Basin Replacement Project; continues to implement water management improvement projects; provides funding for design work and construction of the Spanish Fork Canyon Pipeline and the Mapleton-Springville Pipeline; and implements fish, wildlife, and recreation mitigation and conservation projects.

The 2010 budget request includes \$37.7 million for planning and construction activities administered by

the District; \$1.7 million for program administration; \$1.1 million for mitigation and conservation activities funded through the program office; and \$1.5 million for mitigation and conservation activities funded through the Mitigation Commission.

The 2010 CUPCA budget request assumes that the Western Area Power Administration receives its 2010 budget request which includes \$7.4 million for the Mitigation Commission.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act — Under the Recovery Act, CUPCA received \$50.0 million in budget authority. The \$50.0 million in budget authority has been allocated for accelerated pipeline construction, fish hatchery construction for the Ute tribe, and mitiga-

tion work. The CUPCA has developed a program plan to implement the Recovery Act. The plan includes an implementation strategy and detailed information on the prioritization processes and criteria used to select the projects funded under the Recovery Act. The CUPCA selected projects that are prudent investments, support its critical mission areas, and maximize job opportunities to stimulate economic recovery. The Department is committed to an unprecedented level of accountability and transparency in the use of Recovery Act funds. Information regarding Interior program plans, project lists, and business opportunities is available centrally through www.recovery.gov and the Interior Recovery Act website at www.doi.gov/recovery. A copy of CUPCA's Recovery Act program plan is also included in the 2010 Budget Justification.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS (all dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2010 Request with 2009 Enacted:

	2009 Enacted		2010 Request		Change from 2009	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Appropriations						
Central Utah Project Completion Account.....	5	41,013	5	40,504	0	-509
Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation ...	0	987	0	1,500	0	+513
Subtotal, Appropriations (w/o ARRA).....	5	42,000	5	42,004	0	+4
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act	0	50,000	0	0	0	-50,000
Subtotal, Appropriations (w/ ARRA)	5	92,000	5	42,004	0	-49,996
Permanents and Trusts						
Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation ...	12	0	12	0	0	0
Subtotal, Permanents and Trusts	12	0	12	0	0	0
TOTAL, CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT (w/o ARRA)	17	42,000	17	42,004	0	+4

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Central Utah Project Completion Account

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
Central Utah Project Construction.....	39,615	38,300	37,686	-614
Mitigation and Conservation	789	1,073	1,114	+41
Program Administration	1,620	1,640	1,704	+64
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/o ARRA)</i>	42,024	41,013	40,504	-509
Am. Recovery / Reinvestment Act*	0	50,000	0	-50,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/ ARRA)</i>	42,024	91,013	40,504	-50,509

*NOTE: \$50.0 million was transferred from the funds appropriated to the Bureau of Reclamation

Program Highlights

Central Utah Project Construction

The request includes \$37,686 for use by the Central Utah Water Conservancy District, including \$30,800 to continue construction on the Utah Lake System; \$5,886 to administer and implement approved water conservation measures and the review of proposed future conservation measures; and \$1,000 for groundwater conjunctive use projects.

Mitigation and Conservation

The request includes \$1,114 for mitigation and conservation activities funded through the program office.

Program Administration

The request includes \$1,704 to support the program office in Provo, Utah, and other activities necessary to carry out the responsibilities of the Secretary.

APPROPRIATION: Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	976	987	1,500	+513

Program Highlights

Fish, Wildlife, and Recreation Mitigation and Conservation

The request includes \$1,500 for the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission, including \$1,229 to implement the fish, wildlife, and recreation mitigation and conservation projects authorized in Title III and \$271 to complete mitigation measures previously agreed to by the Bureau of Reclamation.



U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

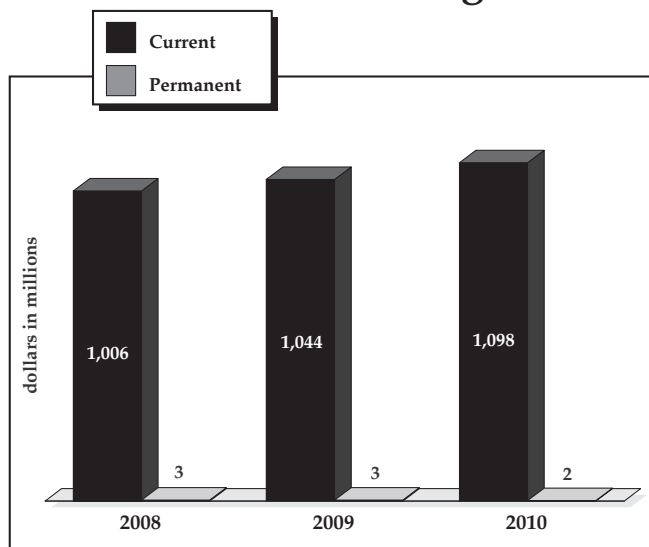
Mission – The mission of the U.S. Geological Survey is to provide reliable scientific information to describe and understand the Earth, minimize loss of life and property from natural disasters, assist others in managing water, biological, and other natural resources, and enhance and protect the quality of life.

Program Overview — The USGS provides a broad range of expertise in geography, geology, hydrology, and biology. The USGS places a special emphasis on providing scientific information and geospatial data to the Department's land and resource management bureaus. The USGS geologic hazards programs produce information and enhance understanding of natural hazards, such as earthquakes, volcanoes, and landslides, which are used to reduce the impacts of these events on human life and the economy. The USGS is a primary Federal source of objective resource assessments and unbiased research on oil, gas, and alternative energy potential, production, consumption, and environmental effects. These investigations enable the Nation to make sound decisions regarding domestic energy production with an understanding of potential impacts on the environment.

Analyses of water quality and quantity at USGS help water and land resource managers develop, regulate, and monitor management practices to ensure the continued availability of water resources for human consumption, agriculture, business, recreation, and fish and wildlife and habitat. Biological studies help managers maintain healthy ecosystems and natural resources so that these habitats can continue to provide food, energy, medicine, transportation corridors, and recreation. The USGS geography program is expanding its partnerships with Federal agencies and State and local governments to develop and promote the use of geographic data and products that are important tools for economic and community development, land and natural resource management, and health and safety services.

To deliver the most accurate, timely, and impartial scientific information and geospatial data possible, USGS integrates its diverse programs, capabilities, and talents to address those issues that require a multi-disciplin-

USGS Funding



ary solution. The USGS places great value on partnerships and is increasing customer involvement to work collaboratively on issue identification, resource needs, and science solutions. Natural science supports informed decision-making by land and resource managers at Federal, State, and local levels; government program managers; industrial and agricultural corporations; scientists and academia; and the public.

Budget Overview — The 2010 budget for USGS totals \$1.1 billion, \$54.0 million above the 2009 enacted level. Increases in the areas of climate change, renewable energy, and education and training programs to ensure that the USGS builds strong scientific expertise among America's youth are the highest budget priorities. The budget emphasizes science that will ensure the long-term viability of wildlife and habitat as energy and alternative energy resources are being developed on Federal lands; contribute research to enhance ecosystem-based management of coastal resources on the Great Lakes; and enhance multi-disciplinary work related to climate change.

New Energy Frontier Initiative — As part of a larger renewable energy initiative with the Bureau of Land

Management, Minerals Management Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, and Bureau of Indian Affairs, the 2010 USGS budget includes an increase of \$3.0 million over the 2009 enacted level for a suite of actions that will significantly improve understanding and knowledge about the Nation's alternative energy resources. These funds will be used to investigate an array of renewable energy sources, including geothermal, biofuels, wind, and solar. The USGS will build on previous efforts to study geothermal resources and provide a scientific basis to improve the viability of this resource to contribute to the domestic energy mix. The USGS will also provide the scientific base for understanding the impacts of other renewable energy options, such as wind, solar, and biofuels on ecosystems and wildlife populations. This information will come at a time when it is critical for communities and energy managers to better understand the sustainability of their energy resources and options for improved management.

Climate Impacts Initiative — The 2010 USGS budget expands climate change science activities with increases of \$22.0 million over 2009, as part of a Department-wide initiative to address climate impacts. Increases include \$5.0 million to expand climate change monitoring to understand the Earth's response to climate change over time. An increase of \$5.0 million will be used by the National Climate Change and Wildlife Science Center to develop regional collaborative research. Also included in the increase is \$7.0 million for USGS to conduct a national assessment for both geological and biological forms of carbon sequestration, and \$5.0 million for other Climate Change Science program increases will provide science support to the Fish and Wildlife Service.

21st Century Youth Conservation Corps — As part of the 21st Century Youth Conservation Corps initiative with BLM, FWS, and the National Park Service, the 2010 budget proposes an increase for USGS of \$2.0 million. The USGS will expand education, training, and workshop opportunities to provide more in-depth training through coursework and internships for high school and college students. This initiative will increase the total number of internships and fellowships supported or facilitated by the USGS educational program by 120 to 175.

Great Lakes Restoration Initiative — The USGS is participating in the Great Lakes Restoration initiative, which is requested in the Environmental Protection Agency budget. This initiative will expand research to enhance ecosystem-based management of coastal resources by USGS partners. The 2010 budget anticipates increases of \$14.9 million to be funded by EPA. With this funding, USGS will integrate collaborative studies that provide forecast models and assessments to anticipate future coastal change, and develop tools to effectively evalu-

ate policy and management strategies to preserve the environmental and economic health of coastal systems. Work by USGS scientists provides information to agencies and managers on deepwater science, invasive species, and wetlands and coastal habitat.

Geography — The 2010 budget includes \$143.9 million in Geography that supports a strong role for USGS in the National Geospatial Program. The request level represents an increase of \$71.6 million above 2009. Most of this increase, \$70.7 million, is due to the realignment of the National Geospatial program from Enterprise Information into the Geography discipline. This realignment will allow USGS to gain efficiencies, improve effectiveness, promote geographic research, leverage remote sensing technologies, and focus USGS geography programs on addressing important societal issues identified in the USGS Science Strategy.

The 2010 Geography budget also includes an increase of \$300,000 for Geographic Analysis and Monitoring for research on biofuels for the New Energy Frontier initiative. With a total budget of \$11.1 million, Geography research will focus on documenting the combined impacts of land use and climate change on soil properties and on renewable energy. Research at USGS improves the understanding of the rates, causes, and consequences of natural and human-induced processes that shape and change the landscape over time, and will provide comprehensive information needed to understand the environmental, resource, and economic consequences of landscape change.

In 2010, the Land Remote Sensing budget of \$62.1 million will allow USGS to continue operations and maintenance for Landsats 5 and 7, and will work with NASA and the Landsat Science Team to continue development of the Landsat Data Continuity Mission. This will improve USGS's ability to monitor and analyze changes on the Earth's surface and will maintain the constant record used by scientists and decisionmakers.

Geology — The 2010 budget includes \$247.0 million for geologic activities, \$4.8 million above the 2009 enacted level. This funding level includes an increase of \$1.0 million to expand the research necessary to more fully map the limits of the extended continental shelf in the Arctic Ocean. The budget also includes increases for renewable energy research of \$375,000 for wind and solar research in Coastal and Marine Geology; \$100,000 for biofuels research in Mineral Resources; and \$1.0 million for geothermal research in Energy Resources.

With a 2010 budget of \$91.3 million, Geologic Hazard Assessments will continue to provide the scientific information and knowledge necessary to reduce deaths,

injuries, and economic losses from earthquakes and earthquake-induced tsunamis, landslides, and liquefaction. The budget also provides \$74.4 million for Geologic Landscape and Coastal Assessments to improve the understanding of national ecosystems and resources through integrated interdisciplinary assessments, with a focus on the extended continental shelf and renewable energy.

Geologic Resource Assessments is provided with \$81.4 million in the 2010 budget to conduct research to better understand the fundamental processes that lead to the formation and accumulation of mineral and energy resources, with a focus on renewable energy. The Mineral Resources program is fully funded in order to maintain up-to-date minerals surveys and studies that are relevant to ongoing Departmental land management requirements.

Water Resources — The Water Resources Investigations activity is funded at \$227.9 million in the 2010 budget, which is \$6.5 million above the 2009 enacted level. The budget includes an increase of \$5.0 million in the National Streamflow Information program to re-establish discontinued streamgages with emphases on those stations with the greatest potential to provide information in support of climate change monitoring. The budget also includes an increase of \$200,000 for biofuels research in Hydrologic Networks and Analysis.

The 2010 budget provides \$155.8 million to Hydrologic Monitoring, Assessments, and Research for collection, management, and dissemination of hydrologic data, analysis of hydrologic systems through modeling or statistical methods, and research and development leading to new methods and new understanding, with a focus on climate change, arctic ecosystems, and renewable energy. The National Water Quality Assessment program is fully funded to continue to describe status and trends in water quality, provide an improved understanding of the natural factors and human activity affecting these conditions, and provide information to Federal, State, and local regulatory and policy decisionmakers.

With a 2010 budget of \$65.6 million, the Cooperative Water program will build on its efforts to leverage funds with State, local, and tribal partners to provide support for the majority of the national hydrologic data network of streamgages, wells, and monitoring sites. The Water Resources Research Act program is fully funded at \$6.5 million to promote State, regional, and national coordination of water resources research and training and a network of Institutes to facilitate research coordination and information and technology transfer.

Biological Research — The Biological Research activity is funded at \$199.3 million in the 2010 budget, which is \$13.9 million above 2009. The budget includes increases

in Biological Research and Monitoring of \$5.0 million in partnership with FWS to coordinate science support strategies and \$4.2 million for polar bear and arctic ecosystems research. The budget also includes increases in Biological Research and Monitoring of \$400,000 for biofuels research to support the Department's New Energy Frontier initiative and \$625,000 for wind and solar research. The USGS will also support Great Lakes mapping and monitoring in partnership with EPA and FWS.

The 2010 USGS budget request provides \$157.8 million to Biological Research and Monitoring to gain an understanding of how ecosystems are structured and function, with a focus on climate change, arctic ecosystems, and renewable energy. Biological Information Management and Delivery is funded at \$22.2 million to integrate information across geographic and political landscapes and biological levels of organization into the National Biological Information Infrastructure. Biology's Cooperative Research Units will receive a \$2.0 million increase for a total budget of \$19.3 million to enhance the cooperative partnership offices for research, education, and technical assistance on issues related to fish, wildlife, ecology, and natural resources.

Enterprise Information — The 2010 budget includes \$46.0 million for Enterprise Information, a net decrease of \$66.5 million below 2009, due to the realignment of the National Geospatial program from Enterprise Information into the Geography discipline. The budget includes an increase of \$2.0 million in Enterprise Information Resources to expand education, training, and workshop opportunities to provide more in-depth training through coursework and internships for high school and college students.

Enterprise Information Security and Technology is funded at \$26.3 million in the 2010 budget request to continue support for USGS in information security, telecommunications, and computing infrastructure. Enterprise Information Resources is funded at \$19.7 million to manage bureau-level systems and activities in information policy, information integration and delivery, and science education, with a focus on education and training programs for youth.

Global Change — The 2010 budget includes \$58.2 million for the Global Change activity, an increase of \$17.5 million above the 2009 enacted budget. The budget includes increases in Global Change of \$5.0 million for the National Climate Change and Wildlife Science Center; \$7.0 million for both geologic and biological carbon sequestration; and \$5.0 million for urgent climate change research and monitoring. A strong science component is essential to provide the basis for the development of adaptive management approaches that can be used by land managers to respond to changes on the landscape.

Global Change funds will be used to expand climate change monitoring and will enhance research in Alaska. Two climate transects will be initiated in order to understand and anticipate potential climate-induced environmental changes occurring over time and across different landscapes. Regional ecosystem forecasting models will be developed that will utilize data collected by USGS to predict ecosystem change at scales useful to resource managers for more effective decisionmaking.

Other activities related to global change are the \$3.7 million for the satellite data archive in Geography and \$1.1 million for research activities in Biology for total Climate Change Science program funding of \$63.0 million.

Science Support — The Science Support activity is funded at \$69.2 million in the 2010 budget, which is \$1.8 million above the 2009 enacted level. Science Support funds the executive and managerial direction of the bureau, as well as bureau sustaining support services.

Facilities — The Facilities activity is funded at \$106.4 million in the 2010 budget, which is \$4.3 million above the 2009 enacted level. Funds for this activity provide safe, functional workspace and facilities for accomplishing the bureau's scientific mission. Rental Payments and Operations and Maintenance are funded at \$99.1 million. Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement is funded at \$7.3 million, the same as the 2009 level.

Fixed Costs – The budget includes \$21.3 million to fully fund USGS's fixed cost increases.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act — Under the Recovery Act, USGS received a total of \$140.0 million in budget authority for the following programs: Deferred Maintenance-Facilities (\$29.4 million); Construction (\$17.8 million); Deferred Maintenance-Streamgages, Cableways, and Wells (\$14.6 million); Upgrades to Streamgages (\$14.6 million); Earthquake Monitoring (\$29.4 million); Volcano Monitoring (\$15.2 million); Imagery and Elevation Data for Mapping (\$14.6 million); Data Preservation (\$488,000); and \$3.8 million for administrative costs. The USGS has developed a program plan to implement the Recovery Act. The plan includes an implementation strategy and detailed information on the prioritization processes and criteria used to select the projects funded under the Recovery Act. USGS selected projects that are prudent investments, support its critical mission areas, and maximize job opportunities to stimulate economic recovery. The Department is committed to an unprecedented level of accountability and transparency in the use of Recovery Act funds. Information regarding Interior program plans, project lists, and business opportunities is available centrally through www.recovery.gov and the Interior Recovery Act website at www.doi.gov/recovery. A copy of the USGS Recovery Act program plan is included in the 2010 Budget Justification.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS
(all dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2010 Request with 2009 Enacted:

	2009 Enacted		2010 Request		Change from 2009	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Appropriations						
Surveys, Investigations, and Research.....	5,354	1,043,803	5,418	1,097,844	+64	+54,041
Subtotal, Appropriations (<i>w/o</i> ARRA)	5,354	1,043,803	5,418	1,097,844	+64	+54,041
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act	0	140,000	0	0	0	-140,000
Subtotal, Appropriations (<i>w/</i> ARRA).....	5,354	1,183,803	5,418	1,097,844	+64	-85,959
Permanents and Other						
Operations and Maintenance of Quarters	0	145	0	126	0	-19
Contributed Funds.....	21	2,412	11	1,562	-10	-850
Working Capital Fund	312	0	307	0	-5	0
Subtotal, Permanents, Trust Funds, and Others.	333	2,557	318	1,688	-15	-869
Reimbursables and Allocations						
Reimbursables	2,672	0	2,672	0	0	0
Allocations	11	0	11	0	0	0
Subtotal, Reimbursables and Allocations	2,683	0	2,683	0	0	0
TOTAL, U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (<i>w/o</i> ARRA)	8,370	1,046,360	8,419	1,099,532	+49	+53,172

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Surveys, Investigations, and Research

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
Geographic Research, Investigations, and Remote Sensing				
Land Remote Sensing	61,457	61,718	62,057	+339
Geographic Analysis and Monitoring..	16,266	10,598	11,135	+537
National Geospatial Program.....	0	0	70,748	+70,748
Subtotal, Geography	77,723	72,316	143,940	+71,624
Geologic Hazards, Resource, and Processes				
Geologic Hazards Assessments	85,651	90,585	91,263	+678
Geologic Landscape/ Coastal Assess....	80,614	72,381	74,351	+1,970
Geologic Resource Assessments	77,211	79,176	81,367	+2,191
Subtotal, Geology	243,476	242,142	246,981	+4,839
Water Resources Investigations				
Hydrologic Monitoring, Assess, Rsch..	151,367	150,786	155,820	+5,034
Cooperative Water Program	62,849	64,078	65,561	+1,483
Water Resources Rsch Act Program	6,304	6,500	6,500	0
Subtotal, Water Resources.....	220,520	221,364	227,881	+6,517
Biological Research				
Biological Research and Monitoring	141,275	146,416	157,765	+11,349
Biological Info. Mgmt./ Delivery	22,422	21,965	22,196	+231
Cooperative Research Units	16,174	16,949	19,313	+2,364
Subtotal, Biological Research.....	179,871	185,330	199,274	+13,944
Enterprise Information				
Enterprise Info Security/ Technology...	24,514	25,176	26,263	+1,087
Enterprise Information Resources	16,775	17,478	19,706	+2,228
National Geospatial Program.....	69,082	69,816	0	-69,816
Subtotal, Enterprise Information	110,371	112,470	45,969	-66,501
Global Change	7,383	40,628	58,177	+17,549
Science Support	67,167	67,430	69,225	+1,795
Facilities	99,969	102,123	106,397	+4,274
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o ARRA)	1,006,480	1,043,803	1,097,844	+54,041
Am. Recovery / Reinvestment Act.....	0	140,000	0	-140,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ ARRA).....	1,006,480	1,183,803	1,097,844	-85,959

Highlights of Budget Changes

Fixed Costs

Fixed costs total \$21,256, which are all budgeted.

Geographic Research, Investigations, and Remote Sensing

Geographic Analysis and Monitoring

The budget proposes an increase of \$300 to support renewable energy efforts in biofuels as it relates to the New Energy Frontier initiative. Fixed costs total \$237.

National Geospatial Program

The budget proposes an increase of \$70,748, including a technical adjustment of \$69,816 that moves the National Geospatial program to this budget activity. Fixed costs total \$932.

Geologic Hazards, Resources, and Processes

Geologic Hazard Assessments

The budget proposes a net increase of \$678, including a decrease of \$500 in the Earthquake Hazards program to eliminate a 2009 unrequested increase in funding for the Arkansas Seismological Observatory. Fixed costs total \$1,178.

Geologic Landscape and Coastal Processes

The 2010 budget proposes a net increase of \$1,970, including increases in the Coastal and Marine Geology program of \$1,000 for extended continental shelf studies and an increase of \$375 to support renewable energy efforts in wind and solar power as it relates to the New Energy Frontier initiative. A decrease is proposed in the Coastal and Marine Geology program of \$500 to eliminate a 2009 unrequested increase in funding for California sea floor mapping. Fixed costs total \$1,095.

Geologic Resource Assessments

The budget proposes a net increase of \$2,191, including increases of \$100 in the Mineral Resources program to support renewable energy efforts in biofuels as it relates to the New Energy Frontier initiative and \$1,000 in the Energy Resources program to support renewable energy efforts in geothermal power as it relates to the New Energy Frontier initiative. A decrease of \$650 is included in the Mineral Resources program to eliminate a 2009 unrequested increase in funding for mineral resource assessment in Nye County, Nevada. Fixed costs total \$1,741.

Water Resources Investigations

Hydrologic Monitoring, Assessments, and Research

The budget proposes a net increase of \$5,034, including increases of \$5,000 in the National Streamflow Information program to support streamgages in determining the potential effects of changes in climate patterns on the occurrence and distribution of freshwater and \$200 in the Hydrologic Networks and Analysis program to support renewable energy efforts in biofuels as it relates to the New Energy Frontier initiative. Decreases are proposed as follows: \$900 in the Groundwater Resources program to eliminate 2009 unrequested funding for San Diego, California aquifer mapping; a total of \$1,465 in the Hydrologic Research and Development program to eliminate 2009 unrequested funding for studies at Hood Canal, Washington, USGS participation in the San Pedro Partnership, the Long-Term Estuary Group, and US-Mexico trans-boundary aquifer study; and a total of \$843 in the Hydrologic Networks and Analysis program to eliminate 2009 unrequested funding for monitoring and studies at Lake Champlain and in Hawaii. Fixed costs total \$3,042.

Biological Research

Biological Research and Monitoring

The budget proposes a net increase of \$11,349, including increases of \$1,025 to support renewable energy efforts in wind, solar power, and biofuels as it relates to the New Energy Frontier initiative, \$727 for sustainable energy development in the Green River Basin, \$5,000 for climate change and science support for the Fish and Wildlife Service, and \$4,200 to refine forecasting models for a number of species as a result of changing Arctic ecosystems. Decreases are proposed to eliminate 2009 unrequested funding of \$800 for molecular biology at the Leetown Science Center, \$500 for San Francisco salt ponds studies, and the elimination of \$984 for NatureServe contractual work. Fixed costs total \$2,681.

Cooperative Research Units

The budget proposes an increase of \$2,364, including an increase of \$2,000 to fund vacant positions located in Cooperative Research Units across the country. Fixed costs total \$364.

Enterprise Information

Enterprise Information Resources

The budget proposes an increase of \$2,000 for enhancing opportunities for youth by expanding education, training, and workshop opportunities for high school and college students. Fixed costs total \$228.

National Geospatial Program

The budget proposes a decrease of \$69,816 resulting from the technical adjustment to move the National Geospatial program to the Geographic Research, Investigations, and Remote Sensing budget activity.

Global Change

The budget proposes an increase of \$17,549, including increases of \$5,000 for the National Climate Change and Wildlife Science Center to develop regional collaborative research hubs, \$7,000 for geological and biological carbon sequestration research that will include starting a national assessment of the geological storage capacity for carbon sequestration and developing a methodology for national assessment of biological carbon sequestration, and \$5,000 for climate change science to develop an Interior Climate Effects Network. Fixed costs total \$549.



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Mission — The mission of the Fish and Wildlife Service is working with others to conserve, protect, and enhance fish, wildlife, plants, and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people.

Program Overview — The Fish and Wildlife Service's major responsibilities are to protect and conserve migratory birds, threatened and endangered species, certain marine mammals, and inter-jurisdictional fish. To accomplish its mission, FWS seeks opportunities to partner with farmers and ranchers, State and local governments, Federal agencies, Tribes, citizen volunteers, corporations, and conservation groups.

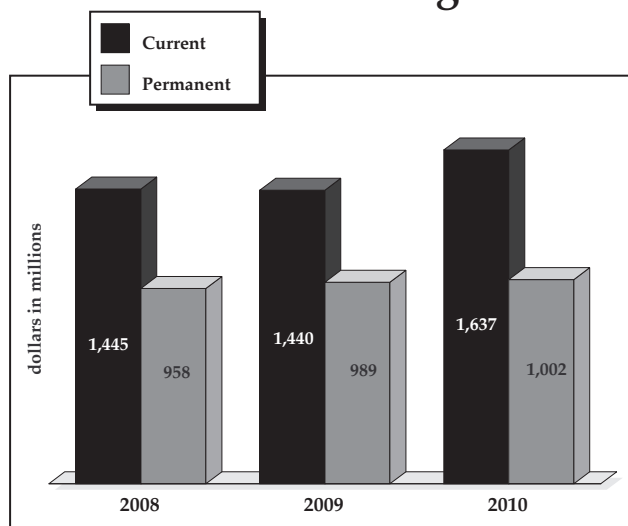
The national wildlife refuge system is among the world's most significant land and water systems managed for the benefit of fish, wildlife, and plants. The system is a network of roughly 96 million acres and more than 78,000 square miles of waters that provides habitat for many species of fish and wildlife, sanctuary for hundreds of threatened and endangered species, and secure spawning areas for native fisheries. The refuge system includes 550 refuges and 37 wetland management districts.

The Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Conservation program helps safeguard inter-jurisdictional fisheries worth billions of dollars, conserves at-risk species, and provides recreational opportunities. The program includes 70 national fish hatcheries, one historic fish hatchery, 65 fish and wildlife conservation offices, seven fish technology centers, and nine fish health centers.

Another significant role for the Service is administering the Endangered Species Act. Through regulatory actions and innovative public-private partnerships, the Fish and Wildlife Service is able to accomplish conservation actions, and provide technical assistance to Federal agencies and private landowners with the goal of recovering threatened and endangered species.

Through its Migratory Bird Management program, FWS promotes the long-term conservation of migratory bird populations while providing opportunities for the public to study, use, and enjoy migratory birds. The program

FWS Funding



monitors bird populations in order to set management objectives and regulate the taking of migratory birds. The FWS supports joint ventures, involving other Federal agencies, State and local governments, and private entities, which address migratory bird management objectives through conservation planning and habitat improvement projects.

The FWS operates a number of grant programs that help restore, conserve, and enhance the Nation's fish and wildlife resources. Some programs, like the Wildlife and Sportfish Restoration programs, accomplish their goals through grant programs that provide funds to State and territorial fish and wildlife agencies so they may better manage wildlife resources. Through these programs, FWS works with States, insular areas, and the District of Columbia to conserve, protect, and enhance fish, wildlife, plants, and their habitats, and the hunting, sport fishing, and recreational boating opportunities they provide. Other grant programs, such as the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund, are tailored to address specific resources such as threatened and endangered species. The North American Wetlands Conservation Fund provides grants to protect wetlands for waterfowl and other wetland-associated migratory birds.

Budget Overview — The 2010 request for current appropriations totals \$1.64 billion, an increase of \$197.0 million compared to 2009. The budget also includes \$1.0 billion available under permanent appropriations, most of which will be provided directly to States for fish and wildlife restoration and conservation.

Climate Impacts Initiative—Climate change is the greatest environmental and conservation challenge of the 21st Century. Its impacts are already urgent in Alaska; they are increasingly evident along the Nation's coastlines, in the arid West, and in the shifting ecologies of migration, pollination, and invasion. The threat of even greater impacts looms large, as changing climate amplifies already vexing conservation challenges associated with habitat loss and fragmentation, water scarcity, non-native species invasions, disease, and ongoing developmental pressures on the wild lands.

If fish, wildlife, plants, and their habitats are to survive in the face of climate change, private conservation organizations and all levels of government must come together in new partnerships and rapidly develop the capacity to deliver conservation across connected landscapes of habitats, based on the best available scientific understanding. To be effective, these new partnerships must address climate change at the landscape scale and leverage the conservation capacity of individual organizations to attain biological outcomes larger than those they could have achieved alone.

The 2010 budget proposes an increase of \$80.0 million to enable FWS, States, and Tribes to work together to enhance capacity in biological planning and conservation design. The budget will identify landscapes, habitats, and species that are most vulnerable to climate change; acquire key scientific information needed to properly inform planning and design; define clear conservation objectives; and focus management actions where they will be most effective on the landscape. As part of these efforts, FWS, States, and Tribes will design and implement new monitoring programs and refine existing ones in order to improve conservation actions.

To accomplish this work, the budget proposes to use \$40.0 million of the increase for FWS operational programs; \$10.0 million for Climate Change Adaptive Science Capacity to obtain, in conjunction with the U.S. Geological Survey, the scientific knowledge and information needed for sound biological planning, conservation design, and monitoring; \$10.0 million for Climate Change Planning to support landscape-scale biological planning, conservation design and conservation delivery; and \$20.0 million to deliver conservation on the ground. These actions will be delivered through the national wildlife

refuge system (+\$12.0 million), the Partners for Fish and Wildlife program (+\$6.0 million), and through the National Fish Habitat Action Plan (+\$2.0 million). The FWS budget establishes a new Climate Change Adaptive Science Capacity activity.

The budget proposes to use the remaining \$40.0 million for States and Tribes to integrate climate change in State Wildlife Action Plans and in similar tribal plans. In subsequent years, the focus of the FWS climate change related efforts will shift from initial biological planning to conservation activities included in the plans. Efforts within FWS and efforts of State and tribal partners will follow this same general progression, with a steady shift of funding and effort to delivering conservation on the ground and for monitoring of conservation actions, following the principles of adaptive management.

New Energy Frontier Initiative – The budget proposes an increase of \$3.0 million to facilitate renewable energy development. Of this increase, \$1.5 million is for the Endangered Species Consultation program to streamline environmental reviews, and \$1.5 million is for the Conservation Planning Assistance program to enable the Service to participate more fully in priority landscape-level planning efforts. This will assist industry and State fish and wildlife agencies with renewable energy projects and transmission corridor infrastructure.

Educating Young Hunters and Anglers — Hunting and fishing have long played an important role in our Nation's development and served as the roots of today's conservation movement. Today, hunting and fishing groups help guide and influence our conservation policies. Unfortunately, both hunting and fishing have been on the decline for years. Since 1991, fishing has decreased by 11 percent and hunting has decreased 16 percent. Even non-consumptive wildlife viewing is down seven percent compared to 1991. America's youth are losing touch with traditional outdoor recreational activities and are experiencing a gap in their knowledge of fish, wildlife, plants, their habitats, and the need for natural resource conservation. With the loss of an educated citizenry, which values conservation of public lands and the wise management and conservation of America's natural wealth, this gap poses a serious threat to the future of natural resource conservation. Consequently, the ongoing continuity and public support for wildlife conservation and land stewardship faces pressing challenges. A paradigm shift needs to occur to get youth from all segments of the population, especially the rapidly emerging non-traditional groups, interested and engaged in hunting, fishing, and wildlife management. Educating and exciting youth is one of the best ways to begin to make this shift.

The budget proposes \$30.0 million for education of young hunters and anglers, which will provide:

- An increase of \$28.0 million for a new grant program within the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Account to assist States, Territories, and Tribes to create new programs to educate and excite young hunters, anglers, and wildlife managers.
- An increase of \$1.0 million for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to start a public-private partnership to help get the Nation's youth excited about going outdoors, hunting, fishing, and just being in nature.
- An increase of \$1.0 million for the National Conservation Training Center to help Federal, State, and tribal agencies, through workshops and training, to communicate new and creative methods to increase interest and participation among young men and women in hunting, fishing, and wildlife management.

21st Century Youth Conservation Corps — The budget proposes an increase of \$8.0 million for the 21st Century Youth Conservation Corps initiative. Workforce planning studies suggest that the bureaus are now competing for candidates who bring new competencies to the U.S. workforce. The Department must act now to ensure that talented and capable young people are ready to enter public service as natural resource professionals. The 21st Century Youth Conservation Corps initiative identifies a three-pronged approach to: reach a cadre of young people to engage in public service opportunities; enhance science based programs offered through communities, schools and partners; and improve curricula of national environmental education programs. To meet these objectives, the Department will establish a strong interagency coordination effort to ensure all programs are focused on the same priorities, and also leverage successful and effective programs already underway by the Departments of Commerce, Agriculture, and Defense.

Interior will also coordinate with learning institutions to ensure that graduates have the competencies necessary to successfully enter the workforce. These efforts will be connected with the latest technologies, and collaborative tools and techniques to ensure close teamwork among bureaus, careful programmatic coordination, and a strong focus on evaluating and tracking success.

The \$8.0 million increase for this initiative includes \$4.2 million for interagency coordination, capacity building, and career awareness efforts at the National Conservation Training Center. Also included is \$2.0 million through the national wildlife refuge system and \$1.3 million through

the national fish hatchery system to: build upon existing, proven programs to offer public service opportunities, support science-based education and outdoor learning laboratories, and engage young Americans in wildlife-dependent recreation such as hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, and photography. There is \$500,000 through the Migratory Bird program to expand the Junior Duck Stamp program and the youth component of the Urban Treaties program.

North American Wetlands Conservation Fund — The North American Wetlands Conservation Act grant program is an internationally recognized conservation program that provides grants throughout North America for the conservation of habitats that support waterfowl and other wetland-associated migratory birds. The requested increase of \$10.0 million will improve the program's ability to protect, restore, and enhance wetland habitats and provide necessary support for grant administration and effective monitoring of grant implementation. These additional funds will allow the program to support approximately nine more standard grants and up to ten more small grant-funded projects in 2010.

Polar Bears — The 2010 budget proposes \$3.2 million to help conserve the Polar Bear. The 2010 request includes increases of \$1.5 million for the Endangered Species program specifically to address new and reinitiated interagency consultations on oil and gas projects and to prepare for a range-wide Polar Bear Conservation Plan to guide U.S. and international work to conserve and improve the status of the species.

An increase of \$1.7 million will allow the FWS Marine Mammal program to intensify work with partners to prepare, review and publish population assessments, conservation plans, and incidental take regulations. Polar bear surveys will be increased on the North Slope of Alaska and Canada and in the south Beaufort Sea, to determine distribution and abundance, document changing habitat use of coastal and upland landscapes, and evaluate how sea ice reduction and other factors such as prey availability affect the status and trends of polar bear populations.

Bald Eagle Permits — With delisting of the bald eagle pursuant to the Endangered Species Act, FWS is faced with a permitting workload under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act. The FWS is finalizing regulations under this Act but management of a permitting program requires the capacity to address a large volume of permit applications and an increased permit processing workload in Regional Permit program offices. Ecological Services field offices have already experienced a substantial increase in the need to provide timely technical consulta-

tion, assistance to landowners, and conservation recommendations to potential applicants and the concerned public. The combined request will provide \$3.0 million including \$2.0 million for the Migratory Bird Management program, and \$1.0 million for the Conservation Planning Assistance program.

Operations — The 2010 request for the principal FWS operating account, Resource Management, is \$1.2 billion; \$77.2 million above the 2009 level.

Endangered Species — The budget includes \$164.2 million for administering the Endangered Species Act, an increase of \$6.2 million compared to 2009. This includes \$1.5 million for polar bears, \$1.5 million to support renewable energy project compliance under the Climate Impacts initiative, and \$1.8 million for endangered species recovery to implement actions in listed species recovery plans.

National Wildlife Refuge System — Operation and maintenance of the national wildlife refuge system is funded at \$483.3 million, an increase of \$20.4 million compared to 2009. This includes an increase of \$12.0 million to support the Climate Impacts initiative by initiating landscape-scale inventories, monitoring, and assessments to inform climate change adaptation activities. An additional \$2.0 million will support the 21st Century Youth Conservation Corps initiative.

Law Enforcement — The budget provides \$63.8 million for the law enforcement program, level with 2009.

Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Conservation — The budget includes a total of \$140.7 million for the Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Conservation program, a program increase of \$8.9 million compared to 2009. This includes \$2.0 million for Klamath Dam removal studies, \$2.0 million for the National Fish Habitat Action Plan implementation under the Climate Impacts initiative, \$1.3 million to support the 21st Century Youth Conservation Corps initiative, and \$1.7 million for Marine Mammal Protection Act compliance related to polar bears.

General Operations — General operations funding totals \$154.1 million, an increase of \$10.8 million compared to 2009. This includes increases of \$1.0 million to enable the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to start a public-private partnership to help get the Nation's youth excited about going outdoors, hunting, fishing, and just being in nature. A complementary increase of \$1.0 million will allow the National Conservation Training Center to build the capacity of Federal, State, and tribal agencies to be leaders, through workshops and training, to communicate new and creative methods to increase interest and participation among young men and women in hunting,

fishing, and wildlife management, particularly non-traditional groups. Additionally an increase of \$4.2 million will support the 21st Century Youth Conservation Corps initiative at the National Conservation Training Center. Funding of \$401,000 will be transferred from other activities to support Scientific Literature Research Services at the National Conservation Training Center.

Construction — The construction request totals \$29.8 million, a decrease of \$5.7 million compared to the 2009 enacted level. The 2010 budget request includes ten specific projects, visitor facility enhancements, and green energy projects at refuges and hatcheries. The specific projects were ranked as the top priority projects using the Service's merit based process for identifying projects in the Service's five-year construction plan.

Land Acquisition — The land acquisition request is \$65.0 million, a \$22.5 million increase compared to the 2009 enacted level. The 2010 budget request includes 44 specific land acquisition projects that were selected based on their relative priority as determined using the Service's merit based process for identifying land acquisition projects.

State and Tribal Wildlife Grants — The State and Tribal Wildlife Grants request is \$115.0 million, a \$40.0 million increase compared to the 2009 enacted level. The request includes an increase to incorporate climate change adaptation strategies into State Wildlife Action Plans and tribal wildlife plans and to implement climate change adaptation protects.

Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation — The request includes \$100.0 million for the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund, an increase of \$24.5 million compared to the 2009 enacted level. The increased funds will support standard conservation grants to States (+\$4.0 million), habitat conservation planning grants to States (+\$5.0 million), and grants to States for land acquisition (+\$15.5 million) to help the recovery of threatened or endangered species.

Multinational Species Conservation Fund — The request includes \$10.0 million for the Multinational Species Conservation Fund, equal to the 2009 enacted level.

Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Fund — The 2010 request includes \$4.8 million for the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Fund, equal to 2009.

Other Program Changes — The budget includes \$14.1 million for the National Wildlife Refuge Fund. This is level with the 2009 enacted funding.

Fixed Costs—Fixed costs total \$19.8 million. The request funds pay, health care costs, costs paid to other agencies, and the Department's Working Capital Fund.

Great Lakes Restoration Initiative—The Fish and Wildlife Service is participating in the Great Lakes Restoration initiative, which is requested in the EPA budget. The 2010 budget estimates \$57.5 million will be provided to accomplish FWS Great Lakes restoration activities including identifying habitat enhancement and restoration opportunities, managing invasive species, and conserving and restoring habitat for fish and birds

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act—Under the Recovery Act, FWS received a total of \$280.0 million in budget authority for the following programs: Resource

Management (\$165.0 million) and Construction (\$115.0 million). The FWS developed a program plan to implement the Recovery Act. The plan includes an implementation strategy and detailed information on the prioritization processes and criteria used to select the projects funded under the Recovery Act. The FWS selected projects that are prudent investments, support its critical mission areas, and maximize job opportunities to stimulate economic recovery. The Department is committed to an unprecedented level of accountability and transparency in the use of Recovery Act funds. Information regarding program plans, project lists, and business opportunities is available centrally through www.recovery.gov and the Interior Recovery Act website at www.doi.gov/recovery. A copy of the FWS Recovery Act program plan is also included in the 2010 Budget Justification.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(all dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2010 Request with 2009 Enacted:

	2009 Enacted		2010 Request		Change from 2009	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Appropriations						
Resource Management	6,641	1,140,962	6,944	1,218,206	+303	+77,244
Construction	84	35,533	84	29,791	0	-5,742
Land Acquisition	71	42,455	91	65,000	+20	+22,545
Landowner Incentive Grants	3	0	3	0	0	0
Private Stewardship Grants	1	0	1	0	0	0
Cooperative Endangered Species Fund	25	75,501	25	100,000	0	+24,499
National Wildlife Refuge Fund	0	14,100	0	14,100	0	0
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund	9	42,647	9	52,647	0	+10,000
Multinational Species Conservation Fund	4	10,000	4	10,000	0	0
Neotropical Migratory Bird Grants	1	4,750	1	4,750	0	0
State and Tribal Wildlife Grants	21	75,000	21	115,000	0	+40,000
Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration	0	0	0	28,000	0	+28,000
Wildlife Conservation and Appreciation Fund	0	-497	0	0	0	+497
Subtotal, Appropriations (w/o ARRA)	6,860	1,440,451	7,183	1,637,494	+323	+197,043
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act	173	280,000	352	0	+179	-280,000
Subtotal, Appropriations (w/ ARRA)	7,033	1,720,451	7,535	1,637,494	+502	-82,957
Mandatory Appropriations						
Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act	29	4,750	29	4,800	0	+50
Migratory Bird Conservation Account	66	44,000	66	44,000	0	0
National Wildlife Refuge Fund	17	12,000	17	12,000	0	0
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund	0	800	0	800	0	0
Sport Fish Restoration Account	68	497,280	68	484,510	0	-12,770
Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration	50	368,255	50	394,493	0	+26,238
Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations	6	3,800	6	3,800	0	0
Contributed Funds	14	3,400	14	3,400	0	0
Cooperative Endangered Species Fund	0	54,582	0	54,501	0	-81
Subtotal, Mandatory Appropriations	250	988,867	250	1,002,304	0	+13,437
Reimbursements and Allocation Transfers						
Reimbursements	964	0	964	0	0	0
Energy Policy Act	15	0	15	0	0	0
Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act	9	0	9	0	0	0
Wildland Fire Management	542	0	542	0	0	0
NRDAR	56	0	56	0	0	0
Hazardous Materials	7	0	7	0	0	0
Federal Roads (FHWA)	21	0	21	0	0	0
Forest Pest (Agriculture)	1	0	1	0	0	0
Subtotal, Other	1,615	0	1,615	0	0	0
TOTAL, FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE (w/o ARRA)	8,725	2,429,318	9,048	2,639,798	+323	+210,480

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Resource Management

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
Ecological Services				
Endangered Species				
Candidate Conservation	9,731	10,670	10,592	-78
Listing	17,978	19,266	20,103	+837
Consultation.....	51,758	53,462	56,863	+3,401
Recovery	71,041	74,575	76,599	+2,024
Subtotal, Endangered Species	150,508	157,973	164,157	+6,184
Habitat Conservation	100,906	105,055	113,420	+8,365
Environmental Contaminants	11,982	13,242	13,500	+258
Subtotal, Ecological Services	263,396	276,270	291,077	+14,807
National Wildlife Refuge System				
Wildlife and Habitat Management	180,536	199,859	214,778	+14,919
Visitor Services	72,906	75,571	78,973	+3,402
Refuge Law Enforcement.....	31,637	36,089	36,684	+595
Conservation Planning.....	11,555	11,789	12,021	+232
Subtotal, Operations	296,634	323,308	342,456	19,148
Refuge Maintenance	137,490	139,551	140,823	+1,272
Subtotal, NWR System	434,124	462,859	483,279	+20,420
Migratory Bird Management, Law Enforcement and International Affairs				
Migratory Bird Management.....	40,441	50,846	53,025	+2,179
Law Enforcement				
Operations.....	58,663	61,690	62,862	+1,172
Maintenance.....	977	977	977	0
Subtotal, Law Enforcement	59,640	62,667	63,839	+1,172
International Affairs.....	0	13,204	13,229	+25
Subtotal, Bird Mgmt. / Law Enforce. / International Affairs.....	100,081	126,717	130,093	+3,376
Fisheries/ Aquatic Resources Conservation				
National Fish Hatchery System Ops	45,919	48,649	50,271	+1,622
Maintenance and Equipment	18,561	19,048	18,367	-681
Aquatic Habitat and Species Conserv..	53,720	55,411	60,198	+4,787
Aquatic Invasive Species.....	5,323	5,352	6,244	+892
Marine Mammals	2,976	3,371	5,615	+2,244
Subtotal, Fish/ Aquatic Resources	126,499	131,831	140,695	+8,864
Climate Change Adaptive Science Capacity				
Climate Change Planning	0	0	10,000	+10,000
Climate Change Adaptive Science Capacity	0	0	10,000	+10,000
Subtotal, Climate Change/ Science ..	0	0	20,000	+20,000

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
General Operations				
Central Office Operations	38,777	39,652	40,485	+833
Highly Pathogenic Avian Flu Strategy.	7,283	0	0	0
Regional Office Operations.....	41,480	42,305	43,340	+1,035
Operational Support	32,941	34,620	36,440	+1,820
International Affairs.....	11,555	0	0	0
Nat'l. Conservation Training Center	18,943	19,171	25,260	+6,089
National Fish / Wildlife Foundation	7,537	7,537	8,537	+1,000
Subtotal, General Operations	158,516	143,285	154,062	+10,777
Disposition of Excess Property				
Operational Savings.....	0	0	-1,000	-1,000
Net Transfers.....	3,330	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/o ARRA)</i>	1,085,916	1,140,962	1,218,206	+77,244
Am. Recovery and Reinvestment Act..	0	165,000	0	-165,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/ ARRA)</i>	1,085,916	1,305,962	1,218,206	-87,756

Highlights of Budget Changes

Fixed Costs

Fixed costs total \$19,404 and are fully funded.

Ecological Services

Endangered Species

Candidate Conservation: A net decrease of \$78 is proposed for this subactivity in the 2010 President's budget, which includes a reduction for Idaho sage grouse (-\$250), and fixed cost increases of \$172.

Listing: The 2010 budget request includes an increase of \$837 including the transfer of \$500 for functions under Section 4 of the ESA for international species from the International Affairs program to the Endangered Species program. Fixed cost increases total \$337.

Consultation: The 2010 budget request includes a net increase of \$3,401 for this subactivity, which includes an increase for consultations on renewable energy projects (+\$1,500) and consultations on actions in America's Arctic (+\$700). The budget transfers \$53 to General Operations for the National Conservation Training Center Literature Search Service, and includes an increase for fixed costs of \$1,254.

Recovery: The 2010 budget request includes a net increase of \$2,024, which includes reductions for the following unrequested projects: Lahontan Cutthroat trout (-\$250) and National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Endangered Species Grants (-\$1,500). The budget also includes an increase for Polar Bear Recovery (+\$800), an increase for Endangered Species Recovery (+\$1,800), transfers \$52 to General Operations for the National Conservation Training Center Literature Search Service, and includes an increase for fixed costs of \$1,226.

Habitat Conservation

A net increase of \$8,365 is proposed for this activity and is spread through the various subactivities as follows.

Partners for Fish and Wildlife: The 2010 budget request includes an increase for Climate Impacts (+\$6,000) as well as a transfer of \$20 to General Operations for the National Conservation Training Center Literature Search Service, and includes an increase for fixed costs of \$693. The budget includes reductions as follows: Hawaii Invasive Species Council (-\$350), Nevada Biodiversity Research and Conservation Project (-\$350), wildlife enhancement at Mississippi State University (-\$350), and Bald Eagle and Golden Eagle protection (-\$725). Eagle protection is funded in the Migratory Bird Management program.

Project Planning: The 2010 budget request includes increases for the New Energy Frontier initiative to assist with the Service's response to Climate Impacts (+\$1,500) and for Bald Eagle and Golden Eagle Permits (+\$1,000). The 2010 budget also transfers \$18 to General Operations for the National Conservation Training Center Literature Search Service, and includes an increase in fixed costs of \$705.

Coastal Program: The 2010 budget request transfers \$5 to General Operations for the National Conservation Training Center Literature Search Service, and includes an increase in fixed costs of \$215.

National Wetlands Inventory: The 2010 budget request transfers \$2 to General Operations for the National Conservation Training Center Literature Search Service, and includes an increase in fixed costs of \$72.

Environmental Contaminants

The 2010 budget request transfers \$6 to General Operations for the National Conservation Training Center Literature Search Service, and includes an increase in fixed costs of \$264.

National Wildlife Refuge System

The 2010 budget request has a net increase of \$20,420 for this activity. Program changes include increases of \$12,000 in Wildlife and Habitat Management for the Climate Impacts initiative and \$2,000 in Refuge Visitor Services for the 21st Century Youth Conservation Corps initiative. The Climate Impacts initiative funds will support the development of a landscape-scale, long-term ecological assessment and monitoring program, needed to detect climate-driven changes in populations of fish, wildlife, plants, and habitats. The 21st Century Youth Conservation Corps initiative funding will allow the national wildlife refuge system to build upon existing, proven programs to offer public service opportunities, support science-based education and outdoor learning laboratories, and engage young Americans in wildlife-dependent recreation such as hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, and photography. The budget transfers \$141 to the National Conservation Training Center for Literature Search Services, and includes an increase of \$6,561 for fixed costs.

Migratory Birds Management, Law Enforcement, and International Affairs

Migratory Birds: A net increase of \$2,179 is requested which includes increases in Conservation and Monitoring for the Urban Treaties (+\$250) as part of the 21st Century Youth Conservation Corps initiative to address the new workload associated with permitting human activities around Bald and Golden Eagles sites (+\$1,040); and for the Junior Duck Stamp Program, as part of the 21st Century Youth Conservation Corps initiative (+\$250). The 2010 budget transfers \$18 to General Operations for the National Conservation Training Center Literature Search Service, and includes an increase in fixed costs of \$657.

Law Enforcement: A net increase of \$1,172 to this program consists of fixed costs of \$1,199 offset by a transfer of \$27 to the National Conservation Training Center for Literature Search Services.

International Affairs: A net increase of \$25 is requested for this program, which includes a decrease for International Conservation for the Caddo Lake RAMSAR Center (-\$150); an increase for International Wildlife Trade to improve the administration of the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (+\$500); and an increase of \$179 for fixed costs. The 2010 budget transfers \$4 to General Operations for the National Conservation Training Center Literature Search Service, and \$500 to Endangered Species to support the listing functions under Section 4 of the Endangered Species Act as those functions are being moved to the Endangered Species program.

Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Conservation

National Fish Hatchery Operations: A net increase of \$1,622 in this budget subactivity includes an increase of \$1,300 for the 21st Century Youth Conservation Corps initiative as well as a decrease of \$500 for freshwater mussel recovery. Projects funded include reintroduction of trust species into restored habitats, establishment and maintenance of refugia, enhancement or development of propagation and population monitoring techniques, and genetics work. The budget includes a transfer of funding to the National Conservation Training Center for Literature Research Services of \$21. Fixed costs total \$843.

Maintenance and Equipment: A net decrease of \$681 in this subactivity is comprised of an internal transfer of the Sea Lamprey program administrative costs (-\$862) to the Aquatic Invasive Species program, which is partially offset by an increase for fixed costs of \$189. Other decreases include a transfer of funding to the National Conservation Training Center for Literature Research Services of \$8.

Aquatic Habitat and Species Conservation: The 2010 budget request includes a net increase of \$4,787 for this subactivity, which includes a \$2,000 increase for the National Fish Habitat Action Plan as part of the Climate Impacts initiative; \$2,000 for a Klamath Dam removal study; and \$812 for fixed costs. Funding of \$25 is transferred to the National Conservation Training Center for Literature Research Services.

Aquatic Invasive Species: A net increase of \$892 for this program includes \$30 for fixed costs and an internal transfer of the Sea Lamprey program administrative costs (+\$862) from Maintenance and Equipment.

Marine Mammals: A net increase of \$2,244 in this subactivity includes an increase of \$1,700 for polar bear management, \$175 for manatee management, \$325 for national coordination and permits, and \$44 for fixed costs.

Climate Change and Adaptive Science Capacity

The 2010 budget proposes a new subactivity that includes \$10,000 for climate change planning and \$10,000 for climate change adaptive science capacity for a total of \$20,000. The increase for planning will enable the Service to work with partners to develop the shared scientific and technical capacities needed to support landscape-scale biological planning, conservation design and conservation delivery across large and interconnected networks of ecologically functioning and sustainable habitats. The increase for adaptive science capacity will enable the Service to work with its partners to more effectively design conservation actions at landscape scales.

General Operations

The 2010 budget proposes a net increase of \$10,777 for this activity. Funding is increased for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (+\$1,000) and the National Conservation Training Center (+\$5,200) for the Educating Young Hunters and Anglers and the 21st Century Youth Conservation Corps initiative. Funding is also increased for Operational Support activities (+225). An increase of \$3,951 is included for fixed costs. A net \$401 of funding is transferred from other activities to support Scientific Literature Research Services at the National Conservation Training Center.

APPROPRIATION: Construction

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
Line Item Construction	22,185	25,267	18,775	-6,492
Dam Safety	689	750	1,115	+365
Bridge Safety	541	600	740	+140
Engineering Services	9,747	8,970	9,161	+191
TOTAL APPROP. (w/o cancellations)	33,162	35,587	29,791	-5,796
Cancellation/Unobligated Balances.....	0	-54	0	+54
TOTAL APPROP. (w/ cancellations; w/o ARRA)	33,162	35,533	29,791	-5,742
Am. Recovery and Reinvestment Act ..	0	115,000	0	-115,000
Storm Damage Supplemental	75,000	0	0	0
Fire Repayment	7,773	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROP. (w/ cancellations; supp, and ARRA)	115,935	150,533	29,791	-120,742

Highlights of Budget Changes

Construction

A net reduction of \$5,742 is proposed for this account. Line item projects are reduced by \$6,492. Nationwide engineering services are funded at the 2009 level and increases are included for bridge and dam safety (+\$505) and for a technical adjustment (+\$54) related to cancellation of prior year balances included in the 2009 enacted budget. Construction projects will address the highest priority health, safety, and resource protection needs including dams and bridges. A detailed list of requested projects is provided in Appendix H. An increase of \$191 is provided for fixed costs.

APPROPRIATION: Land Acquisition

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
Acquisition Management.....	8,013	8,140	10,555	+2,415
User Pay Cost Share.....	1,477	1,500	2,000	+500
Acquisition - Federal Refuge Lands	20,676	28,315	45,445	+17,130
Exchanges.....	1,477	1,500	2,000	+500
Inholdings, Emergency and Hardships ...	2,953	3,000	5,000	+2,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	34,596	42,455	65,000	+22,545

Highlights of Budget Changes

Land Acquisition

A net increase of \$22,545 is proposed for this account. Land Acquisition Management is increased by \$2,415, User-Pay Cost Share by \$500, Exchanges by \$500, Inholdings, Emergencies, and Hardships by \$2,000, and Refuge Projects by \$17,130, compared to the 2009 funding level. An increase of \$200 is provided for fixed costs. A detailed list of projects is included in Appendix F.

APPROPRIATION: Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
Section 6 Grants to States				
Traditional Grants to States	9,845	10,001	14,001	+4,000
HCP Planning Grants	7,523	7,642	12,642	+5,000
Species Recovery Land Acquisition	13,965	14,186	29,685	+15,499
HCP Land Acquisition Grants/States..	35,031	36,008	36,008	0
HCP Land Acquisition Grants/States*	0	4,500	0	-4,500
Snake River Water Rights Act of 2004..	4,988	5,146	5,146	0
Administration	2,479	2,518	2,518	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/o cancellations)</i> ...	73,831	80,001	100,000	+19,999
Cancellation of Balances	0	-4,500	0	+4,500
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/ cancellations)</i>	73,831	75,501	100,000	+24,499

* NOTE: Adjustment for cancellation of prior year balances

Highlights of Budget Changes

Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund

A net increase of \$24,499 is proposed for this appropriation for total program funding of \$100,000 in 2010. The request proposes increases in traditional grants to States (+\$4,000), HCP planning assistance (+\$5,000), and species recovery land acquisition (+\$15,499). The budget includes a technical adjustment of \$4,500 in HCP land acquisition related to the one time cancellation of 2009 balances.

APPROPRIATION: National Wildlife Refuge Fund

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	13,980	14,100	14,100	0

APPROPRIATION: North American Wetlands Conservation Fund

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	41,981	42,647	52,647	+10,000

Highlights of Budget Changes

North American Wetlands Conservation Fund

The request proposes an increase of \$10,000 to implement additional wetlands restoration grants.

APPROPRIATION: Multinational Species Conservation Fund

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
African Elephant Conservation.....	1,477	2,000	2,000	0
Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation	1,969	2,500	2,500	0
Asian Elephant Conservation.....	1,477	2,000	2,000	0
Great Ape Conservation.....	1,969	2,000	2,000	0
Marine Sea Turtle	983	1,500	1,500	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	7,875	10,000	10,000	0

APPROPRIATION: Neotropical Bird Conservation

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	4,430	4,750	4,750	0

APPROPRIATION: State and Tribal Wildlife Grants

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	73,830	75,000	115,000	+40,000

Highlights of Budget Changes**State and Tribal Wildlife Grants**

An increase of \$40,000 for climate change grants is proposed for this appropriation. The funding will enable States and Tribes to strategically address the impacts of climate change to fish and wildlife resources and to implement climate change action plans in cooperation with partners at a landscape scale.

APPROPRIATION: Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	0	0	28,000	+28,000

Highlights of Budget Changes**Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration**

The 2010 budget proposes an increase of \$28.0 million for a new grant program within the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Account to assist States, Territories, and Tribes to create new programs to educate and engage young hunters, anglers, and wildlife managers.

APPROPRIATION: Wildlife Conservation and Appreciation

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	0	-497	0	+497

Highlights of Budget Changes**Wildlife Conservation and Appreciation**

The account balance is zero and the account will be closed.



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

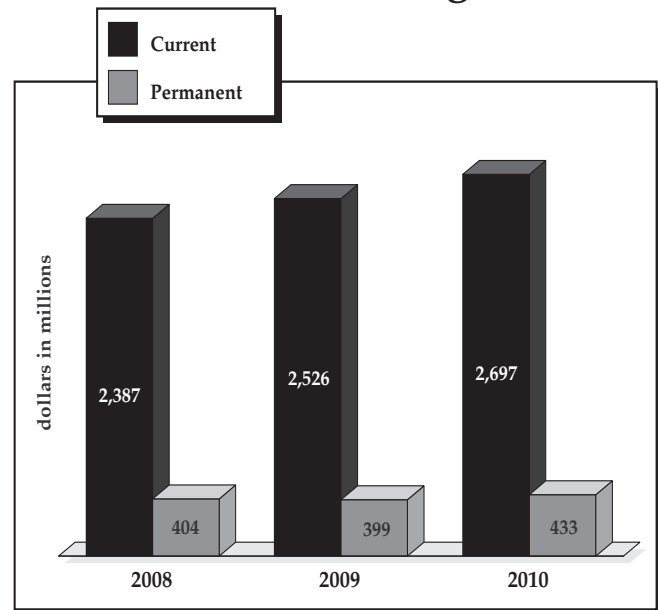
Mission — In 1872, the Congress designated Yellowstone National Park as the Nation's first "public park or pleasuring ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people." The subsequent establishment of the National Park Service on August 25, 1916, reflected a national consensus that natural and cultural resources must be set aside for public enjoyment and preserved for future generations. As stated in the original authorizing legislation, the Park Service mission is to "preserve unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations." Since its establishment, the stewardship responsibilities of NPS have become increasingly complex as the number of units has grown and the nature of the units diversified.

Program Overview — Currently, the national parks system includes 391 units encompassing 84 million acres in 49 States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. In its entirety, the national park system represents, interprets, and preserves both natural and cultural sites that are testaments to the Nation's history and the human history within what is now the United States. The parks offer an array of rewarding opportunities for much needed respite, reflection, and outdoor recreation to the American public. In 2008, over 274 million people visited the Nation's national parks.

Employees are central to carrying out the Park Service mission. The NPS estimates that staffing will total 21,900 full time equivalents in 2010. Park employees serve a diverse clientele of visitors and function in multiple roles, including stewards of the public trust, interpreters of natural and cultural sites, and guarantors of visitor safety. In the area of cultural resource preservation, park employees serve as historians, curators, archeologists, and conservators. In the natural resource programs, park employees serve as biologists, hydrologists, geologists, and general resource management specialists.

Budget Overview — The NPS 2010 budget request for current appropriations is \$2.7 billion, which is \$171.0 million above the 2009 enacted level. The budget includes a

NPS Funding



program increase of \$100.0 million for parks to enhance operations and maintain the facilities and investments that are restored with Recovery Act funds. The budget also includes an additional \$25.0 million for Park Partnerships. Funds will be used to match partner donations to complete projects throughout the national park system that prepare the parks for the next century of service. The budget also provides \$68.0 million for Federal land acquisition and \$30.0 million for State conservation grants supported by the Land and Water Conservation Fund. The 2010 budget eliminates funding for congressional earmarks, as well as the one-year cost of the Presidential inauguration provided in the 2009 budget.

In 2016, the National Park Service will celebrate 100 years as stewards of America's natural and cultural resources. To continue this legacy for this and future generations, NPS began the Restoring and Preserving Treasured Landscapes initiative to prepare the parks for the next century of conservation, preservation, and enjoyment. With the funding appropriated in 2008 and 2009, NPS took the first steps in attaining new levels of distinction

in park stewardship, recreational and educational opportunities, environmental leadership, management, and partnership excellence.

The 2010 budget will strengthen visitor services, improve the condition of the assets, and develop the next generation of park stewards. In 2010, increases in operations will ensure that our national parks preserve our Nation's most precious resources, foster increased educational efforts with a focus on America's youth, and prepare a new generation of leaders to guide NPS in the 21st Century. The initiative will result in increased visitor understanding and appreciation of the parks and improved condition of park assets.

To continue to support the partnership aspect of the initiative, the budget requests \$25.0 million for Park Partnerships. This partnership program invites individuals, foundations, businesses, and the private sector to contribute cash donations to support signature programs and projects in the national parks. The projects completed with these grants are required to match the Federal funding, at a minimum of 50 percent of the cost, with private philanthropic donations.

21st Century Youth Conservation Corps — The Department proposes a 21st Century Youth Conservation Corps initiative, with increases totaling \$50.0 million, to develop new ways to engage youth in nature and help them achieve an environmental awareness and respect for resources. The initiative builds upon existing youth education programs in BLM, USGS, FWS, and NPS to instill in youth a life-long commitment to protect, preserve, and enjoy our natural environment and cultural treasures. The initiative has two distinct components. One component, funded at \$30.0 million, focuses on educating young hunters and anglers. Only FWS participates in that component. The Youth and Careers in Nature component, funded at \$20.0 million, provides opportunities for youth through BLM, USGS, FWS, and NPS programs to experience the public lands and to develop an understanding of the importance of the conservation of natural resources and cultural treasures. The Secretary believes that this understanding will lead to a desire to be a part of the solutions to the problems facing the Nation's resources. The budget request includes an increase of \$5.0 million to introduce high school and college age students to career opportunities in the National Park Service through internships related to occupations in natural and cultural resource management.

Climate Impacts Initiative — The 2010 budget includes funding for a \$133.0 million Department-wide initiative to examine and manage the impacts of climate on public lands. The initiative includes \$10.0 million for the National Park Service to begin a focused analysis of the impacts of

changes in climate on the condition of natural resources in the parks. The budget request will provide \$5.5 million to develop land, water, and wildlife adaptation strategies, \$3.0 million that will use the existing NPS natural resource network to build a climate change monitoring system, \$700,000 for project seed money to parks, and \$800,000 to assemble a Climate Change Response Office that will develop a Service-wide approach to research. The initiative builds on NPS natural resource programs that monitor the health of the Service's 272 natural resource parks. These networks provide park managers with critical information about the ecosystems they manage, so that they have a scientific base of knowledge when measuring the health of flora and fauna and the quality of air and water in and around park lands.

Park Operations — Funding for park operations, as represented by the Operation of the National Park System account, is \$2.3 billion in current appropriations. These appropriations provide funds for visitor services, resource protection, and other critical park programs. Including fixed cost increases of \$41.0 million, the request is a net increase of \$134.5 million, or six percent, above the 2009 enacted level.

The budget includes \$100.0 million in program increases to enhance operations and maintain the parks, including park facilities and investments that are restored with Recovery Act funds. Through environmental leadership, recreational experiences, education, and professional excellence, NPS will enhance stewardship programs at parks; effectively maintain NPS facilities; and ensure organizational capacity and professional development. The operations increase include \$57.5 million to support park base funding nationwide. An additional \$8.5 million will support the restructuring of major procurement and contracting services in parks that will allow parks to share acquisition resources, formalize contracting workload management and oversight, and enhance training for acquisition employees. In addition, an increase of \$1.0 million will be used to automate the labor intensive human resource processes that are critical to achieving efficient operations and recruiting new and diverse employees.

An increase of \$5.0 million for the United States Park Police in 2010 will significantly assist the USPP in obtaining the goal of a sworn officer force of 630 officers and a full support staff. This will result in increased security of America's iconic sites in Washington D.C., New York City, and San Francisco.

The 2010 President's budget request includes several increases that will enhance critical stewardship programs through research, operational, and educational activities. This includes an increase in visitor services of \$1.4 million that will advance the Interpretation and Education Renais-

sance Action Plan and \$150,000 to increase the capacity to protect the health and safety of visitors and employees. An increase of \$2.2 million in facility maintenance will expand emergency storm damage preparedness used to provide for safe, uninterrupted visitor use of facilities.

The most valuable assets available to the Park Service are its more than 21,000 dedicated employees. An efficient and effective park system requires that NPS invest in organizational tools that will allow the Service to become one of the top ten employers in America. An increase of \$2.7 million will enhance the leadership and management succession program that will help NPS pursue and sustain leadership and development opportunities for all employees. In addition, an increase of \$1.2 million will expand capability of the Superintendents Academy to train the next leaders of the park system.

ONPS Budget Restructuring — The 2010 budget details a restructuring of the budget that recalibrates funding among the programs within the Operation of the National Park System account. This realignment brings budget requests in line with expenditures, giving the Congress a clearer understanding of the needs of the Park Service and how appropriated dollars are used to support activities, including resource stewardship, visitor services, park protection, facility operations and maintenance, and park support. The realignment also brings the NPS into compliance with an Office of Inspector General audit recommendation to realign the budget request to more closely reflect the actual facility operations and facility maintenance obligations.

Land and Water Conservation Fund — The LWCF supports the NPS Federal Land Acquisition and State Conservation Assistance Grant programs. The 2010 President's request includes a renewed commitment of resources to these programs and proposes a multi-year incremental approach to fully fund LWCF programs at \$900.0 million annually within the Department and the U.S. Forest Service. The NPS land acquisition program provides funding to acquire land, or interests in lands to preserve nationally important natural and historic resources within park boundaries. For NPS, the 2010 budget proposes funding totaling \$68.0 million for land acquisition, an increase of \$22.8 million above the 2009 enacted level. Included within the proposal is \$4.0 million to provide grants to States and local communities to preserve and protect Civil War battlefield sites outside the national park system. The State Conservation Assistance Grant program distributes funding by formula to States for the purchase of lands for preservation purposes. The States allot a portion of this funding to local communities. The 2010 request includes \$30.0 million for State grants, an increase of \$10.0 million above the 2009 enacted level.

In addition, the State Conservation Grants program will receive \$10.0 million in mandatory appropriations from revenues generated by leasing activities in the Outer Continental Shelf and paid into LWCF.

Construction and Maintenance — The 2010 Park Service budget request includes \$206.0 million for Construction and \$199.1 million for cyclic maintenance and repair and rehabilitation projects. This request, together with recreation fees, park roads funding, and the funding made available through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, will provide substantial resources toward protecting and maintaining existing park assets. Line-item construction projects are funded at \$116.8 million, including \$4.2 million for the Everglades Modified Water Deliveries project. The budget request includes additional funding to study areas previously authorized for inclusion in the national park system as well as increased funding for emergency repairs.

National Recreation and Preservation — This appropriation funds programs connected with local community efforts to preserve natural and cultural resources. The 2010 request includes \$53.9 million for these programs. The budget proposes \$15.7 million for national heritage areas and eliminates funding for Statutory and Contractual Aid. An increase of \$500,000 is provided for the Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance program which will provide technical assistance to connect communities to parks and promote the natural resource conservation and outdoor recreation mission of the NPS across America.

Historic Preservation — The NPS plays a vital role in preserving the Nation's cultural history through a variety of programs that address preservation needs nationwide. The 2010 budget for the Historic Preservation Fund is \$77.7 million, including \$20.0 million for Save America's Treasures and \$3.2 million for Preserve America. The budget requests \$54.5 million for Historic Preservation Offices in the States, Territories, and tribal lands to preserve historically and culturally significant sites. This increase of \$5.0 million over 2009 enacted, reflects the added workload the Historic Preservation Offices will have related to Recovery Act funding. Funds are distributed by formula.

Recreational Fee Program — This program operates under the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act authorizing NPS to collect recreation fees. The majority of the revenues return directly to the park from which they were collected to benefit the visitor. The NPS estimates that it will collect \$174.6 million in revenues in 2010 and plans to obligate \$198.0 million in programs and projects that add value to the park experience. In 2008, 60 percent of the revenues collected were spent on asset repairs and

maintenance, 13 percent on interpretation and visitor services, and seven percent on habitat restoration. The remaining 20 percent of recreation fee revenue was spent on operations and administrative activities such as law enforcement, cost of collecting fees, and visitor reservation services. This program has been very successful in improving the condition of the park assets.

Offsetting Reductions — The budget includes reductions totaling \$46.6 million, including \$4.0 million for requirements related to the Presidential Inauguration; \$2.0 million in savings to be gained from operations due to energy efficient retro-fitting of Federal buildings and the demolition of assets that are beyond repair; \$5.8 million in congressional earmarks; and \$32.4 million in line item construction primarily due to reduced expenditures in Everglades, and in light of Recovery Act commitments.

Fixed Costs — The budget request fully funds fixed costs at \$43.2 million. The 2010 budget funds increased pay, health care, and costs paid to other agencies and the Department's Working Capital Fund.

Great Lakes Restoration Initiative — The NPS is participating in the Great Lakes Restoration initiative, which is a \$475.0 million proposal included in the EPA budget. The 2010 budget includes \$10.5 million to cooperate with the U.S. Coast Guard to identify sources of con-

tamination and to remediate and restore affected areas in multiple parks, with a focus on sites of previous light station activity, dumps, and fuel spills. The NPS will also monitor mercury, lead, DDT, and other contaminants in six national parks on the Great Lakes.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act — Under the Recovery Act, NPS received a total of \$750.0 million in budget authority for the following programs: Operation of the National Park System (\$146.0 million); Construction (\$589.0 million); and the Historic Preservation Fund (\$15.0 million). The NPS has developed a program plan to implement the Recovery Act. The plan includes an implementation strategy and detailed information on the prioritization processes and criteria used to select the projects funded under the Recovery Act. The NPS selected projects that are prudent investments, support its critical mission areas, and maximize job opportunities to stimulate economic recovery. The Department is committed to an unprecedented level of accountability and transparency in the use of Recovery Act funds. Information regarding Interior program plans, project lists, and business opportunities is available centrally through www.recovery.gov and the Interior Recovery Act website at www.doi.gov/recovery. A copy of the NPS Recovery Act program plan is also included in the 2010 Budget Justification.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(all dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2010 Request with 2009 Enacted:

	2009 Enacted		2010 Request		Change from 2009	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Appropriations						
Operation of the National Park System.....	16,175	2,131,529	17,145	2,266,016	+970	+134,487
Park Partnership Projects.....	0	0	35	25,000	+35	+25,000
National Recreation and Preservation	266	59,684	252	53,908	-14	-5,776
Urban Park and Recreation Fund	0	-1,300	0	0	0	+1,300
Historic Preservation Fund.....	4	68,984	4	77,675	0	+8,691
Construction	546	232,521	562	205,991	+16	-26,530
Land Acquisition and State Assistance.....	77	64,190	90	98,000	+13	+33,810
LWCF Contract Authority (rescission).....	0	-30,000	0	-30,000	0	0
Subtotal, Appropriations (<i>w/o</i> ARRA).....	17,068	2,525,608	18,088	2,696,590	+1,020	+170,982
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act	92	750,000	307	0	+215	-750,000
Subtotal, Appropriations (<i>w/</i> ARRA).....	17,160	3,275,608	18,395	2,696,590	+1,235	-579,018
Transfers.....		[2,575]				
Mandatory Appropriations						
Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriations	1,407	188,519	1,407	189,900	0	+1,381
Other Permanent Appropriations	282	145,033	282	151,308	0	+6,275
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	141	27,231	141	52,231	0	+25,000
Outer Continental Shelf Oil Lease Revenue.....	2	8,413	3	9,963	+1	+1,550
LWCF Contract Authority.....	0	30,000	0	30,000	0	0
Subtotal, Mandatory Appropriations.....	1,832	399,196	1,833	433,402	+1	+34,206
Allocations and Reimbursables						
Allocations	922	0	922	0	0	0
Reimbursables	757	0	757	0	0	0
Subtotal, Allocations and Reimbursables.....	1,679	0	1,679	0	0	0
TOTAL, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE (<i>w/o</i> ARRA).....	20,579	2,924,804	21,600	3,129,992	+1,021	+205,188
Transfers.....		[2,575]				

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Operation of the National Park System

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
Park Management				
Resource Stewardship	293,334	315,886	347,328	+31,442
Visitor Services	210,115	226,249	247,386	+21,137
Park Protection	314,267	346,417	368,698	+22,281
Facility Operations and Maintenance ..	627,017	677,699	705,220	+27,521
Park Support	386,467	417,223	441,854	+24,631
Subtotal, Park Management	1,831,200	1,983,474	2,110,486	+127,012
External Administrative Costs	139,381	148,055	155,530	+7,475
Transfers	+244	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROP (w/ transfers, w/o ARRA) ...	1,970,825	2,131,529	2,266,016	+134,487
Am. Recovery and Reinvestment Act ..	0	+146,000	0	-146,000
TOTAL APPROP (w/ transfers & ARRA)	1,970,825	2,277,529	2,266,016	-11,513
Transfers		[75]		

Highlights of Budget Changes

Fixed Costs

Fixed costs total \$41,027, which are all budgeted.

Park Management

Resources Stewardship

Increases are requested to support park base increases for core operations (+\$11,793), establish an integrated ocean and coastal program (+\$2,500), establish a climate change monitoring system (+\$3,000), develop land water and wildlife adaptation strategies (+\$5,500), establish a climate change response office (+\$1,500), inventory and monitor historic structures and landscapes (+\$1,000), and inventory, evaluate, and document archeological sites (+\$1,000). The requested fixed cost increase for Resource Stewardship is \$5,149.

Visitor Services

Increases are requested to support park base increases for core operations (+\$10,495), support the Interpretative Renaissance Plan (+\$1,375), enhance leasing and concession management oversight (+\$455), and support the Enhanced Youth Internship program (+\$5,000). A decrease is requested to eliminate non-recurring 2009 Presidential inaugural support (-\$1,000). The fixed cost increase for Visitor Services is \$4,812.

Park Protection

Increases are requested to support park base increases for core operations (+\$12,698), advance recreation and resource requirements (+\$401), build health and safety capacity (+\$150), and build USPP organizational capacity (+\$5,000). A decrease is requested to eliminate 2009 non-recurring Presidential inaugural support (-\$3,000). The requested fixed cost increase for Park Protection is \$7,032.

Facility Operations and Maintenance

Increases are requested to support park base increases for core operations (+\$18,483) and expand emergency storm damage coverage (+\$2,207). Decreases are requested that realizes the savings from improved operations (-\$2,000) and to eliminate the Gettysburg NMP Landscape Restoration earmark (-\$200). The requested fixed cost increase for Facility Operations and Maintenance is \$9,031.

Park Support

Increases are requested to support park base increases for core operations (+\$12,071), provide support for leadership and development and management succession (+\$2,700), provide support for the Superintendents Academy (+\$1,200), provide support for the service-wide acquisition capability through training (+\$500), build organizational capacity in workforce management (+\$922), and compile legal resource materials (+\$50). Park Support intends to transfer ABC/performance management funds to Construction/general management planning/strategic planning (-\$340), transfer printing from external administrative costs/printing (+\$177), and GSA Space funding to External Administrative Costs/GSA Space Rentals (-\$483). The requested fixed cost increase for Park Support is \$7,834.

External Administrative Costs

External Administrative Costs is slated to receive transferred funds from Park Support for GSA space rental (+\$483) and will transfer funds to park support for printing (-\$177). Drug-Free Workplace activities will transfer to Departmental Program (WCF) charges (-\$297) and increase Departmental Program charges (+\$297). The requested fixed cost increase for Park Support is \$7,169.

APPROPRIATION: Park Partnerships

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	24,610	0	25,000	+25,000

Highlights of Budget Changes

Park Partnerships

An increase of \$25,000 is requested to leverage private donations for Park Partnership projects in preparation for the 100th anniversary of the National Park Service.

APPROPRIATION: National Recreation and Preservation

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
Recreation Programs.....	565	575	591	+16
Natural Programs.....	10,304	10,008	10,713	+705
Cultural Programs	21,403	22,655	23,026	+371
Environmental Compliance and Review.	414	423	434	+11
Grants Administration	3,011	3,096	1,753	-1,343
International Park Affairs	1,593	1,625	1,655	+30
Heritage Partnership Programs				
Commissions and Grants.....	14,274	14,718	14,727	+9
Administrative Support	984	984	1,009	+25
Subtotal, Heritage Partnership.....	15,258	15,702	15,736	+34
Preserve America	7,383	0	0	0
Statutory or Contractual Aid				
Angel Island Immigration Station	1,108	1,250	0	-1,250
Brown Foundation	295	0	0	0
Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Water Trails.....	1,674	1,000	0	-1,000
CrossRoads/West Historic District	296	300	0	-300
Ft. Mandan, Ft. Lincoln and Northern Plains Foundation.....	197	0	0	0
Hudson-Fulton-Champlain Quadricentennial.....	492	750	0	-750
Jamestown 2007 Commission.....	197	0	0	0
Keweenaw NHP	197	0	0	0
Lamprey Wild and Scenic River	0	200	0	-200

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
National Law Enforcement Acts.....	738	500	0	-500
National Voting Rights Interp. Center .	492	350	0	-350
Native Hawaiian Culture and Arts Program.....	492	500	0	-500
River Rasin Battlefield – War of 1812 ...	0	350	0	-350
Southwest Pennsylvania Heritage Preservation Commission.....	1,181	0	0	0
Yosemite Schools.....	123	400	0	-400
Subtotal, Statutory / Contractual Aid	7,482	5,600	0	-5,600
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	67,413	59,684	53,908	-5,776

Highlights of Budget Changes

Fixed Costs

Fixed costs total \$765, which are all budgeted.

Natural Programs

An increase is requested for rivers, trails, and conservation assistance (+\$448). The fixed cost increase is \$257.

Grants Administration

A decrease is requested to eliminate support for State Grants under this appropriation in order to fully fund existing staff in the Land Acquisition and State Assistance appropriation (-\$1,389). The requested fixed cost increase for Grants Administration is \$46.

Statutory or Contractual Aid for Other Activities

The NPS proposes to eliminate all statutory or contractual aid (-\$5,600).

APPROPRIATION: Urban Park and Recreation Fund

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	0	-1,300	0	+1,300

Highlights of Budget Changes

Urban Park and Recreation Fund

The 2009 budget included a cancellation of prior year balances for grant activities that is not repeated in 2010.

APPROPRIATION: Historic Preservation Fund

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
Grants-in-Aid to States.....	39,376	42,500	46,500	+4,000
Tribal Grants	6,399	7,000	8,000	+1,000
Save America's Treasures.....	24,610	20,000	20,000	0
Preserve America	0	0	3,175	+3,175
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o cancellation)	70,385	69,500	77,675	+8,175
Cancellation of unobligated balances ..	0	-516	0	+516
TOTAL APPROP. (w/ cancellation, w/o ARRA).....	70,385	68,984	77,675	+8,691
Am. Recovery and Reinvestment Act ..	0	15,000	0	-15,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ cancel, w/ ARRA)	70,385	83,984	77,675	-6,309

Highlights of Budget Changes

Grants-In-Aid

An increase of \$5,000 is proposed, which includes +\$4,000 for States and Territories and +\$1,000 for Indian Tribes.

Grants-in-Aid to Preserve America

A total of \$3,175 is requested for the Preserve America program.

Cancellation of Prior Year Balances

The 2009 budget included a cancellation of prior year balances that is not repeated in 2010.

APPROPRIATION: Construction

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
Line Item Construction	122,538	149,223	116,825	-32,398
Special Programs				
Emergency, Unscheduled.....	3,239	2,975	3,975	+1,000
Housing	4,996	6,000	5,000	-1,000
Dam Safety	2,585	2,500	2,500	0
Equipment Replacement.....	14,584	14,516	14,516	0
Construction Planning	17,084	10,100	10,117	+17
Construction Program Mgmt and Ops	40,215	34,552	38,535	+3,983
General Management Planning	13,281	13,292	14,523	+1,231
TOTAL APPROPRIATION				
(w/o cancellation, transfer, Fire, or ARRA)	218,522	233,158	205,991	-27,167
Cancellation of unobligated balances ..	0	-637	0	+637
USS Arizona Transfer.....	20,000	0	0	0
Wildland Fire Repayments	61,021	0	0	0
Am. Recovery and Reinvestment Act ..	0	589,000	0	-589,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION				
(w/ cancellation, transfer, Fire, & ARRA)	299,543	821,521	205,991	-615,530
Fort Baker Transfer		[2,500]		

Highlights of Budget Changes

Fixed Costs

Fixed costs total \$1,206, which are all budgeted.

Line-Item Construction

A net decrease of \$32,398 is requested, primarily due to reduced expenditures in Everglades and in light of Recovery Act commitments. A list of proposed construction projects is included in Appendix H.

Special Programs

An increase of \$1,000 for emergency, unscheduled, and storm damage projects subactivity is offset with a decrease of \$1,000 for the housing program.

Construction Program Management and Operations

Increases are requested of \$1,000 for the Denver Service Center operations and \$2,000 for Regional Facility project support. The fixed cost increase is \$983.

General Management Planning

An increase of \$685 is requested for special resource studies. In addition, an increase of \$340 was transferred from ONPS. The requested fixed costs total \$206.

APPROPRIATION: Land Acquisition and State Assistance

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
Assistance to States				
State Conservation Grants	23,133	19,000	27,200	+8,200
Administrative Expenses	1,477	1,000	2,800	+1,800
Federal Land Acquisition.....				
Acquisitions	30,093	30,940	49,527	+18,587
Emergencies and Hardships.....	2,461	2,500	3,000	+500
Inholdings	2,461	2,500	6,000	+3,500
Acquisition Management.....	9,352	9,250	9,473	+223
Net Transfers.....	-3,300	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/o cancellation)</i>	65,677	65,190	98,000	+32,810
Cancellation of balances.....	0	-1,000	0	+1,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/ cancellation)</i>	65,677	64,190	98,000	+33,810

Highlights of Budget Changes**Fixed Costs**

Fixed costs total \$223, which are all budgeted.

Cancellation of Prior Year Balances

The 2009 budget included a cancellation of prior year balances that is not repeated in 2010.

State Conservation Grants and Administration

A \$10,000 increase is requested which includes \$8,200 for State Conservation Grants and \$1,800 for State Conservation Grants Administration.

Federal Land Acquisition and Administration

A total increase of \$22,587 is requested for Federal land acquisition which includes \$500 for emergency hardship and relocation, \$3,500 for inholdings, donations, and exchanges, and \$18,587 for projects. Fixed costs total \$223 for this activity, which are fully funded. A list of proposed land acquisition projects is included in Appendix F.

APPROPRIATION: Land and Water Conservation Fund Contract Authority

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	-30,000	-30,000	-30,000	0



INDIAN AFFAIRS

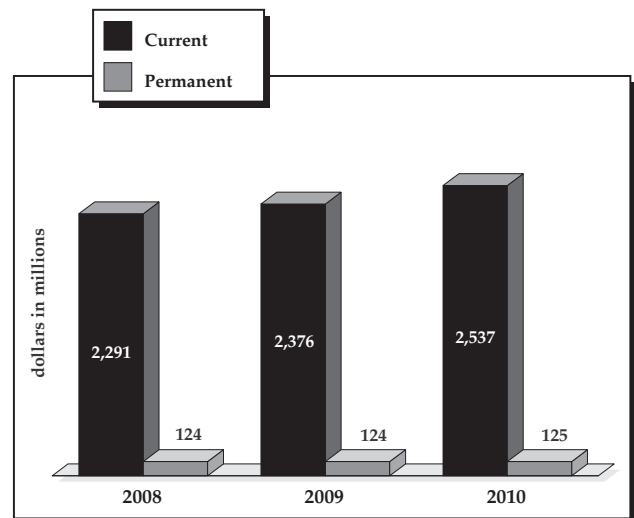
Background — In the last two centuries, the Congress has passed more Federal laws affecting Native Americans than any other group of people in the United States. The Snyder Act, the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, the Native American Education Improvement Act of 2001, and the Indian Reorganization Act are just a few of the laws that have defined the Federal authority and obligation to provide various programs and services to Indian Country. The scope of the United States' responsibilities to Native Americans includes a wide range of services delivered in concert with the enhancement of Indian self-determination.

The Congress has placed the major responsibility for Indian matters in the Department of the Interior, primarily within Indian Affairs. However, there are over 20 Federal departments and agencies that collectively provide a full range of Federal programs to Native Americans. The Bureau of Indian Affairs manages Indian trust, social services, and self-determination programs. The Bureau of Indian Education administers a 183-unit school system in Indian Country and administers grants to Tribal Colleges and Universities. The Directors of both the BIA and BIE report directly to the Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs. The bureaus share executive direction and administrative services.

Mission — The mission of BIA is to fulfill its trust responsibilities and promote self-determination on behalf of federally recognized Indian Tribes. The mission of BIE is to provide quality education opportunities from early childhood through life.

Program Overview — The BIA and BIE provide services directly or through contracts, grants, or compacts to a service population of 1.7 million American Indians and Alaska Natives who are members of 562 federally recognized Indian Tribes in the 48 contiguous United States and Alaska. The role of BIA and BIE has changed significantly in the last three decades in response to a greater emphasis on Indian self-determination. Programs are funded and operated in a highly decentralized manner, with about 90 percent of all appropriations expended at the local level, and at least 50 percent of appropriations provided

Indian Affairs Funding

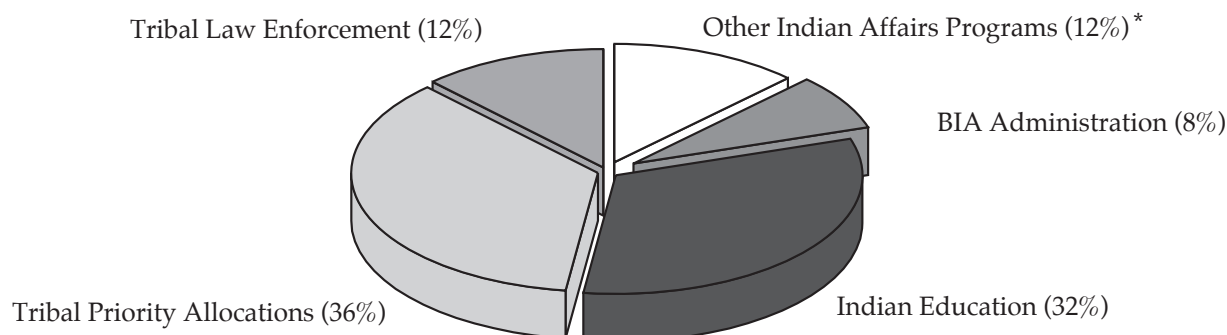


directly to Tribes and tribal organizations through grants, contracts, and compacts for Tribes to operate government programs and schools.

Collectively, the Department's Indian programs cover virtually the entire range of State and local government services. Programs administered by either Tribes or BIA include social services such as welfare assistance; natural resources management on 56 million acres of trust land; economic development programs; law enforcement; administration of tribal courts; implementation of Indian settlements; replacement and repair of schools; repair and maintenance of roads and bridges; operation and maintenance of irrigation infrastructure; and repair of structural deficiencies on high hazard dams. Programs administered by either Tribes or BIE include an education system for approximately 42,000 elementary and secondary students and 30 tribal colleges, universities, and post-secondary schools.

Budget Overview — The 2010 budget request for Indian Affairs is approximately \$2.5 billion in current appropriations, which is \$161.3 million or 6.8 percent above the

Operation of Indian Programs \$2.3 billion



In 2010, more than nine of every ten dollars appropriated to Indian Affairs will be provided to education, human services, trust services, and other on-the-ground programs.

** Includes the following: resources management, trust services, information technology, and other program-related costs.*

enacted 2009 level. The Operation of Indian Programs account is funded at approximately \$2.3 billion, \$150.2 million or 7.1 percent above the 2009 level. The 2010 budget emphasizes programs that provide a safe, secure, and economically sound future for Indian communities. The budget includes funding to foster economic development, provide job placement and training, reduce crime on reservations, improve trust management, and support student achievement.

Protecting Indian Country Initiative — The 2010 President's budget request will advance the Protecting Indian Country initiative through new investments in officers on the street, specialized training, detention centers, and tribal courts. The 2010 proposal builds on the congressional support provided in 2008 and 2009, and provides an additional \$30.0 million in program funding over the 2009 enacted level.

The largest component of the Protecting Indian Country initiative is an increase of \$10.5 million to aggressively confront law enforcement staffing shortages throughout Indian Country. The additional funding will strengthen the law enforcement presence on Indian reservations by hiring additional officers. In order to meet the demand for these new officers, Indian Affairs must also expand its training capabilities. The 2010 request includes an increase of \$500,000 to establish an Indian Police Academy outreach program.

One of the biggest challenges for Indian Affairs has been managing the influx of criminals going through the system

as a result of increased officers and arrests. The initiative proposes a \$5.0 million increase for the corrections program to fund additional correctional officers, costs associated with contracting bed space for prisoners, and for the armed transport officer program that is a critical missing component within the program.

The budget also proposes an increase of \$2.0 million in special programs to target the drug trade and reduce violent crime. This program will advance intelligence gathering capabilities along with providing additional support for Victim/Witness Services.

Another critical component of the justice system is the tribal courts. As part of this initiative the budget proposes an \$8.0 million increase to improve the efficiency and operations of tribal courts. The initiative also supports the management functions that are necessary with an increase of \$4.0 million.

Advancing Indian Education Initiative — The 2010 request enhances the Department's ongoing commitment to improve Indian education for students in bureau-funded and tribally controlled colleges. The budget sustains congressional increases in 2009, and provides an additional increase of \$72.0 million for several key programs. With this increase, the 2010 budget will forward fund Tribal Colleges and Universities to assist in their planning efforts and will help schools managed by the Bureau of Indian Education achieve established goals. Forward funding provides monies earlier in the fiscal year to better plan for the following academic year.

Tribal Colleges and Universities — The BIE is committed to assisting Indian students in attaining post-secondary educational credentials. The Bureau of Indian Education administers operating grants for tribally operated colleges and universities. Included in this request is \$64.3 million for Tribal Colleges and Universities, a base increase of \$5.0 million over the 2009 enacted level. Also included is a one-time increase of \$50.0 million to forward fund activities at TCUs for the 2010-2011 school year. Tribal college leaders have repeatedly stated that forward funding provides them greater financial security to plan for the academic year.

The request also includes a \$5.0 million increase over the 2009 enacted level for Scholarships and Adult Education. This funding not only improves opportunities for American Indians and Alaska Natives to attain an advanced education, but it also directly supports the spirit and intent of Indian self-determination by providing the tools to shape their future.

Elementary and Secondary Education — The 2010 request includes \$391.7 million for ISEP formula funds, an additional \$17.0 million over 2009. This is one of the primary sources of funding for the BIE's 169 elementary and secondary schools and 14 dorms. Funds directly support schools for core operating costs, such as salaries for teachers, aides, administrators, support staff, and supplies and classroom materials.

Facility Operations, under Elementary and Secondary Programs, is provided an additional \$2.4 million in this budget request. The program funds operational expenses, such as electricity and custodial services, for educational facilities at all 183 BIE schools and dormitories. Schools are operated and maintained in order to ensure their continued safety and usefulness for educational purposes. Additional funds are included in the Construction program for major and minor improvement projects.

New Energy Frontier Initiative — Indian Country contains large tracts of land with significant renewable energy resources that are still underdeveloped relative to the rest of the U.S. Consequently, Indian lands have the potential to provide substantial clean, renewable energy to meet America's increasing energy demand. Indian Country also contains vast tracts of forest and grassland, which may have the potential for biomass generation. The BIA assists Indian Tribes in developing renewable energy resources by providing technical assistance, training, marketing, outreach, and funding for special needs, such as feasibility studies and development of business plans.

The 2010 budget request provides an increase of \$4.0 million for Minerals and Mining Projects to perform the

necessary studies to determine clean energy capabilities on tribal land. These studies, such as grid interconnectivity analyses, economic analyses, and transmission analyses will allow Tribes to enter into power purchase agreements and to engage the industry and investment community in meaningful negotiations. These discussions will assist in developing renewable energy on tribal trust land. Additionally, these investigations will enable the development of these resources in 2011 and beyond.

The budget requests an additional \$1.0 million to develop standards for regulatory approval and compliance of renewable energy projects. Indian Affairs will design and implement a template to support Tribes with renewable energy resources more expeditiously and at a lower cost.

Climate Impacts Initiative — The budget request includes an additional \$6.0 million to fund activities which are part of the Department's Climate Impacts initiative. Studies from the scientific community on the impacts of a changing climate have identified a number of discernible impacts that are already occurring. Changing precipitation patterns are affecting water supplies, and changes in temperature are affecting habitat and wildlife resources. As one of the largest land managers in the world, Interior has an enormous stake in understanding the impacts that climate change is having on all these resources, and in adopting management and planning strategies that take those trends into account. This is especially true for BIA, which manages a 56 million acre land trust. Tribes and individual Indians are suffering from a lack of economic development opportunities, loss of income, and loss of the traditional way of life. The Climate Impacts initiative will make new investments in adaptive land management, invasive species eradication, and the fish hatchery program. The holistic framework of this initiative supports the tribal goals of planning, conservation, restoration, and management of tribal lands. These new investments will allow the BIA to better understand and manage for the impacts of a changing climate.

Water Conservation — The budget request includes an additional \$1.0 million as part of BIA's water conservation efforts. This funding will be used to advance ongoing Indian water rights litigation cases and to support negotiations to secure adjudicated water rights in lieu of litigation. The increase will provide support for additional studies for the ongoing litigation, current negotiation teams, and additional negotiation teams to respond to the Tribes' requests to accelerate efforts to protect and defend Indian water rights in these times of increasing demand for scarce water supplies.

Construction — The 2010 budget requests \$200.0 million for Construction, a reduction of \$17.7 million from the 2009 enacted level. The request takes into consideration

the \$450.0 million that was provided for construction activities under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. Included in the request is \$113.0 million for Education Construction, \$39.4 million for Public Safety and Justice Construction, \$38.4 million for Resource Management Construction, and \$9.2 million for Other Program Construction.

The Education Construction budget is funded at \$113.0 million, \$15.8 million below the 2009 enacted level. The budget request funds planning and design for three schools, provides funding for three school facility replacements, and maintains necessary annual school maintenance funding. Additional Education Construction activities will take place with \$277.7 million received in the Recovery Act.

The Public Safety and Justice Construction program is funded at the 2009 enacted level of \$39.4 million. The program will begin to replace detention facilities with a new, prototype design which implements unique requirements needed in Indian Country. This program will also invest in employee housing and essential facility improvements and repairs.

The Resource Management Construction program, funded at \$38.4 million, primarily focuses on irrigation and dam safety projects. The Other Program Construction focuses on management and facility repairs across the entire Construction program. The budget request includes funding for this program at \$9.2 million, equal to the 2009 enacted level.

Improving Trust Management — The Department has made significant improvements in the programs that are cornerstones to providing services to beneficiaries and establishing a viable trust organization. The 2010 budget provides \$320.7 million to meet the requirements outlined in the Fiduciary Trust model and continue trust reform initiatives. The funding increase of \$18.2 million will be used to manage natural resources.

Tribal Priority Allocations — Collectively, the budget proposes an increase of \$25.0 million in Tribal Priority Allocations, which is 3.2 percent above the 2009 enacted level. The TPA program increases include \$5.5 million for contract support, \$2.0 million for the Indian Self-Determination Fund, \$2.0 million for the Natural Resources and Agriculture Program, \$5.0 million for Tribal Courts, \$5.0 million for Scholarships and Adult Education, and \$8.1 million for fixed costs. Decreases in TPA include \$1.1 million in the Housing Improvement Program and \$1.5 million in the Trust Real Estate Services program. The Housing Improvement Program received \$19.0 million in funding in the Recovery Act.

Resolving Land and Water Claims — The 2010 budget request for BIA Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements is \$47.4 million in current appropriations. The budget request includes \$15.5 million for the fourth of seven required payments to meet the obligations for the Nez Perce/Snake River Water Rights Settlement. The Settlement authorizes the Department to provide the Nez Perce Tribe and the State of Idaho a total of \$170.9 million to be funded over seven years. The \$95.8 million BIA portion of the Settlement funds water supply, habitat restoration, and other purposes.

The request includes \$5.0 million for the fourth year of funding for the Puget Sound Regional Shellfish Settlement. The Settlement resolves disputes regarding several Tribes' treaty rights to take shellfish from tidelands on the Puget Sound. The Department's portion of the \$34.5 million Settlement is \$23.5 million, proposed to be completed in 2011.

The request also includes \$2.4 million for the third and last payment for the Pueblo of Isleta Settlement. The Settlement provides funding to restore, improve, and develop on-reservation land and natural resources of the Pueblo. The Department's portion of the \$40.0 million Settlement is \$7.2 million.

In July 2008, the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians Settlement Act became law. The Act authorizes \$11.0 million over two years for the Settlement to be appropriated to the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians Water Development Fund. The budget request includes \$5.5 million, the first of two payments to satisfy this requirement.

The Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 became law in March of 2009. This Act authorizes \$60.0 million over five years for the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation Water Settlement. This budget request includes \$12.0 million, the first of five payments to satisfy this requirement. The Act also authorizes \$50.0 million over ten years for the Navajo Nation Water Resources Development Trust Fund. The budget request includes \$6.0 million, the first payment to satisfy this requirement.

Indian Land Consolidation Program — The 2010 budget request proposes to transfer the Indian Land Consolidation Program from the Office of the Special Trustee to BIA in order to better align funding with management of the program. The budget includes \$3.0 million to maintain this program and to develop alternatives to target future efforts to reduce fractionalization.

Other Major Increases — The request includes increases of \$8.2 million for Tribal Government, \$1.8 million for Executive Direction, \$1.2 million for Housing Improvement

Program oversight, \$1.0 million in Minerals and Mining Projects for construction aggregate (sand and gravel) development, \$1.0 million in Environmental Quality Projects, and \$400,000 for Community Development.

Other Major Decreases — Reductions include \$1.7 million for congressional earmarks, and \$1.2 million for one-time program needs.

Fixed Costs — The budget request funds fixed costs at \$27.9 million. The request fully funds pay and health care cost increases along with costs paid to other agencies and the Department's Working Capital Fund.

Great Lakes Restoration Initiative — The BIA is participating in the Great Lakes Restoration initiative which is a \$475.0 million proposal included in the Environmental Protection Agency's 2010 budget request. The 2010 budget includes \$3.0 million to provide grants to Tribes in the Great Lakes for restoration activities and restoration opportunities, managing invasive species, and conserving and restoring habitat for fish, wildlife, and people.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act — Under the Recovery Act, Indian Affairs received a total of \$500.0 million in budget authority for the following programs: Operation of Indian Programs (\$40.0 million); Construction (\$450.0 million); and Indian Guaranteed Loan Program (\$10.0 million). Indian Affairs has developed a program plan to implement the Recovery Act. The plan includes an implementation strategy and detailed information on the prioritization processes and criteria used to select the projects funded under the Recovery Act. Indian Affairs selected projects that are prudent investments, support its critical mission areas, and maximize job opportunities to stimulate economic recovery. The Department is committed to an unprecedented level of accountability and transparency in the use of Recovery Act funds. Information regarding Interior program plans, project lists, and business opportunities is available centrally through www.recovery.gov and the Interior Recovery Act website at www.doi.gov/recovery. A copy of the Indian Affairs Recovery Act program plan is also included in the 2010 Budget Justification.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(all dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2010 Request with 2009 Enacted:

	2009 Enacted		2010 Request		Change from 2009	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Appropriations						
Operation of Indian Programs	5,650	2,128,630	5,777	2,278,809	+127	+150,179
Reimbursable Programs.....	845	0	845	0	0	0
Allocations from Other Agencies.....	536	0	536	0	0	0
Construction	405	217,688	405	200,000	0	-17,688
Reimbursable Programs.....	31	0	31	0	0	0
Allocations from Other Agencies.....	401	0	401	0	0	0
Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians	0	21,627	0	47,380	0	+25,753
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account.....	0	8,186	0	8,215	0	+29
Indian Land Consolidation Program Account....	0	0	12	3,000	+12	+3,000
Subtotal, Appropriations (w/o ARRA)	7,868	2,376,131	8,007	2,537,404	+139	+161,273
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act	27	500,000	55	0	+28	-500,000
Subtotal, Appropriations (w/ ARRA).....	7,895	2,876,131	8,062	2,537,404	+167	-338,727
Permanents and Trusts						
Operation and Maintenance of Quarters.....	54	6,021	54	6,069	0	+48
Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations.....	335	113,666	335	116,830	0	+3,164
White Earth Settlement Fund	0	3,000	0	3,000	0	0
Indian Loan Guaranty and Insurance Fund						
Liquidating Account.....	0	-100	0	-90	0	+10
Indian Direct Loan Program Account.....	0	718	0	0	0	-718
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account.....	0	1,958	0	0	0	-1,958
Revolving Fund for Loans, Liquidating Account...	0	-900	0	-870	0	+30
Subtotal, Permanents and Trusts	389	124,363	389	124,939	0	+576
TOTAL, INDIAN AFFAIRS (w/o ARRA)	8,257	2,500,494	8,396	2,662,343	+139	+161,849

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Operation of Indian Programs

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
Tribal Government				
Aid To Tribal Government.....	33,146	33,596	33,195	-401
Consolidated Tribal Gov't. Program	68,160	68,933	71,659	+2,726
Self Governance Compacts.....	143,452	144,397	147,762	+3,365
Contract Support.....	147,294	147,294	152,794	+5,500
Indian Self Determination Fund	0	0	2,000	+2,000
New Tribes	311	311	311	0
Tribal Gov't Program Oversight	7,500	8,000	8,851	+851
Subtotal, Tribal Government	399,863	402,531	416,572	+14,041
Human Services				
Social Services.....	31,908	33,538	33,766	+228
Welfare Assistance	78,928	74,915	74,915	0
Indian Child Welfare Act	10,803	10,798	11,143	+345
Housing Improvement Program	13,614	13,614	12,620	-994
Human Services Tribal Design.....	442	444	455	+11
Human Services Program Oversight ...	3,644	4,139	4,097	-42
Subtotal, Human Services.....	139,339	137,448	136,996	-452
Trust - Natural Resources Management				
Natural Resources, General.....	4,267	4,454	4,641	+187
Irrigation Ops. And Maintenance.....	11,874	11,922	11,970	+48
Rights Protection Implementation.....	19,841	18,250	18,451	+201
Tribal Mgmt. /Development Program..	6,534	5,679	4,786	-893
Endangered Species	1,228	1,234	1,249	+15
Integrated Resource Info. Program	1,230	2,130	2,130	0
Agriculture and Range	24,015	24,363	28,912	+4,549
Forestry.....	42,728	43,203	43,854	+651
Water Resources	9,759	10,018	10,084	+66
Fish, Wildlife and Parks	6,488	7,429	9,410	+1,981
Minerals and Mining	11,496	12,474	18,622	+6,148
Resource Mgmt. Program Oversight ...	7,698	6,554	6,659	+105
Subtotal, Trust-NR Management.	147,158	147,710	160,768	+13,058
Trust - Real Estate Services				
Trust Services, General	10,476	11,082	9,672	-1,410
Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program	1,177	1,203	1,230	+27
Probate	19,573	20,334	20,573	+239
Land Title and Records Offices	14,425	14,747	14,556	-191
Real Estate Services	47,216	48,140	48,398	+258
Land Records Improvement.....	15,814	15,659	15,454	-205
Environmental Quality.....	11,054	11,601	14,714	+3,113
Alaskan Native Programs.....	1,006	1,022	1,033	+11
Rights Protection	12,274	11,137	12,036	+899
Real Estate Services Oversight	15,355	15,162	14,827	-335
Subtotal, Trust-Real Estate Services..	148,370	150,087	152,493	+2,406
Public Safety and Justice				
Law Enforcement	228,137	255,077	283,152	+28,075
Tribal Courts	14,338	14,508	19,704	+5,196
Fire Protection	1,181	1,200	999	-201
Subtotal, Public Safety and Justice ...	243,656	270,785	303,855	+33,070

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
Community/Economic Development				
Job Placement and Training	7,925	11,864	11,654	-210
Economic Development	4,531	3,493	2,241	-1,252
Road Maintenance	25,576	26,046	26,490	+444
Community Development.....	0	400	400	0
Community Development Oversight ..	1,404	1,786	3,125	+1,339
Subtotal, Comm./Economic Dev.	39,436	43,589	43,910	+321
Executive Direction/ Admin. Services	240,375	260,327	267,915	+7,588
Education				
Elementary and Secondary Programs -				
Forward Funded	479,895	499,470	516,702	+17,232
Elementary and Secondary Programs..	74,621	75,126	77,379	+2,253
Post Secondary Programs -				
Forward Funded	0	0	50,000	+50,000
Post Secondary Programs	111,749	115,272	125,691	+10,419
Education Management	23,347	26,285	26,528	+243
Subtotal, Education Programs.....	689,612	716,153	796,300	+80,147
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/o ARRA)</i>	2,047,809	2,128,630	2,278,809	+150,179
Am. Recovery and Reinvestment Act ..	0	40,000	0	-40,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/ ARRA)</i>	2,047,809	2,168,630	2,278,809	+110,179

Highlights of Budget Changes

Fixed Costs

Fixed costs of \$27,081 are fully funded.

Tribal Government

A net increase of \$14,041 is proposed for this activity, which includes a decrease of \$263 for the administration of the Western Shoshone Judgment Fund. Increases of \$5,500 for Contract Support and \$2,000 for the Indian Self-Determination Fund are proposed in support of self-determination. An increase of \$1,000 is proposed for Tribal Government Regional Oversight for awarding officials. Internal transfers increase the activity by \$1,369. Fixed costs of \$4,435 are fully funded.

Human Services

A net reduction of \$452 is proposed for this activity that includes an increase of \$1,100 for Human Services Regional Oversight in support of the Housing Improvement Program. Decreases are proposed for Human Services Central Oversight for the completion of the Social Services Automated System (-\$1,200), and the Housing Improvement Program (-\$1,063). Internal transfers decrease the activity by \$146. Fixed costs of \$857 are fully funded.

Trust—Natural Resources Management

A net increase of \$13,058 is proposed for this activity that supports the Department's Climate Impacts initiative with increases of \$2,000 for the Agriculture Program, \$2,000 for Invasive Species/Noxious Weed Eradication, and \$2,000 for fish hatcheries. An increase of \$6,000 is proposed for Minerals and Mining Projects. An increase of \$215 is proposed for Lake Roosevelt management. A decrease is proposed for the Intertribal Bison Cooperative (-\$1,000). Internal transfers decrease the activity by \$186. Fixed costs of \$2,029 are fully funded.

Trust—Real Estate Services

A net increase of \$2,406 is proposed for this activity. An increase of \$1,000 is proposed for Water Rights Negotiation/Litigation. An increase of \$1,000 is proposed for environmental quality projects on the Navajo and Hopi reservations. Decreases are proposed for Trust Services (-\$1,500), Land Titles and Records Offices (-\$500), Real Estate Services Projects (-\$500), and Real Estate Services Central Oversight (-\$500). Internal transfers increase the activity by \$1,184. Fixed costs of \$2,222 are fully funded.

Public Safety and Justice

A net increase of \$33,070 is proposed for this activity. The Protecting Indian Country initiative consists of increases of \$10,500 for Criminal Investigations and Police Services, \$5,000 for Detention/ Corrections, \$2,000 for drug enforcement, \$500 for the Indian Police Academy, \$3,000 for Tribal Justice Support, \$4,000 for Program Management, and \$5,000 for Tribal Courts. Internal transfers decrease the activity by \$19. Fixed costs of \$3,089 are fully funded.

Community and Economic Development

A net increase of \$321 is proposed for this activity composed of internal transfers decreasing the activity by \$244 and fixed costs of \$565, which are fully funded.

Executive Direction and Administrative Services

A net increase of \$7,588 is proposed for this activity including increases of \$400 for a Regulatory Management Office, \$264 for the Self Governance Office, and \$1,145 for the Equal Employment Opportunity office. Internal transfers total +\$550. Fixed costs of \$5,229 are fully funded.

Education

A net increase of \$80,147 is proposed for Education. The Advancing Indian Education initiative consists of increases of \$10,000 for ISEP formula funds, \$2,000 for Facilities Operations, \$5,000 for Tribal Colleges and Universities, \$5,000 for Scholarships and Adult Education, and \$50,000 to forward fund Tribal Colleges and Universities for the 2010-2011 school year. Internal transfers decrease the activity by \$508. Fixed costs of \$8,655 are fully funded.

APPROPRIATION: Construction

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
Education	142,935	128,837	112,994	-15,843
Public Safety and Justice	14,393	39,399	39,407	+8
Resources Management	38,309	40,306	38,385	-1,921
Other Program Construction.....	2,081	2,060	2,064	+4
Construction Management	6,036	7,086	7,150	+64
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/o Fire, w/o ARRA)</i>	203,754	217,688	200,000	-17,688
Am. Recovery and Reinvestment Act ..	0	450,000	0	-450,000
Fire Repayment	+41,121	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/ Fire, w/ ARRA) ..</i>	244,875	667,688	200,000	-467,688

Highlights of Budget Changes

Fixed Costs

Fixed costs of \$756 are fully funded.

Education Construction

The School Construction program has a net decrease of \$15,843. Included is a reduction of \$16,444 for Replacement School Construction. Fixed costs of \$601 are fully funded

Resources Management Construction

This activity has a net reduction of \$1,921 composed of internal transfers, which decrease the activity by \$2,000 and fixed costs of \$79, which are fully funded.

A detailed list of construction projects is included in Appendix H.

APPROPRIATION: Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
Land Settlements				
White Earth Land Settlement (Admin) ..	625	625	625	0
Hoopa-Yurok Settlement Fund	250	250	250	0
Water Settlements				
Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settlemt ...	142	142	142	0
Nez Perce/Snake River	15,463	15,210	15,463	+253
Navajo Water Resources Development Trust Fund	0	0	6,000	+6,000
Duck Valley Water Rights Settlement ..	0	0	12,000	+12,000
Miscellaneous Payments				
Rocky Boys O&M Trust Fund	7,500	0	0	0
Puget Sound Regional Shellfish Settle .	7,000	3,000	5,000	+2,000
Pueblo of Isleta Settlement	2,400	2,400	2,400	0
Soboba Band / Luiseño Indians Settle...	0	0	5,500	+5,500
Unallocated amounts.....	158	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	33,538	21,627	47,380	+25,753

Highlights of Budget Changes**Indian Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments.**

An increase of \$25,753 is proposed for this activity composed of \$253 for the Nez Perce/Snake River Settlement, \$6,000 for the Navajo Nation Water Resources Development Trust Fund, \$12,000 for the Duck Valley Reservation Water Rights Settlement, \$2,000 for the Puget Sound Regional Shellfish Settlement, and \$5,500 for the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians Settlement.

APPROPRIATION: Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/o ARRA)</i>	6,178	8,186	8,215	+29
Am. Recovery and Reinvestment Act ..	0	10,000	0	-10,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/ ARRA)</i>	6,178	18,186	8,215	-9,971

APPROPRIATION: Indian Land Consolidation Program

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	0	0	3,000	+3,000

Highlights of Budget Changes**Indian Land Consolidation Program**

An increase of \$3,000 is proposed to fund the Indian Land Consolidation Program under Indian Affairs in 2010. The program was previously funded under the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians.



DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

Overview — The Department of the Interior protects and manages the Nation's cultural heritage and natural resources; provides scientific and other information about those resources; and honors trust responsibilities and commitments to American Indians, Alaska Natives, and affiliated island communities.

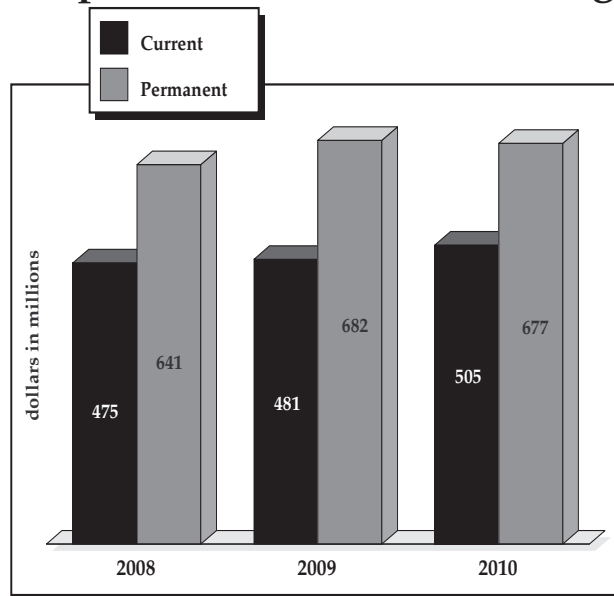
Within the mission, Interior is accountable for wide-ranging programs such as fulfilling Indian trust responsibilities; wildlife conservation; historic preservation; endangered species protection; abandoned mine lands restoration; and earth and natural resource science.

Through management improvements, Interior is achieving greater efficiency and accountability, employing modern technology, eliminating duplication, and enhancing service to citizens. One key area of improvement is deployment of a new, integrated business management system, the Financial and Business Management System. This system has been deployed at three bureaus including the Minerals Management Service, Office of Surface Mining, and Bureau of Land Management, with the U.S. Geological Survey scheduled for deployment in 2010. To strengthen accountability and financial management, the Financial and Business Management System will replace a variety of outdated, stand-alone systems that are costly to operate, difficult to secure, and unable to provide timely financial and performance information.

The Department is also utilizing program reviews, Office of Inspector General, General Accountability Office, and National Association of Public Administration program evaluations to assist in the identification of procedures that can strengthen programs and improve information essential to decisionmaking.

Departmental Offices principally provide leadership, management, and coordination activities. The Office of the Secretary provides executive direction for the Department. It guides and coordinates Interior's administrative activities such as finance, information resources, procurement and acquisition, human resources, and budgeting. The Office of the Secretary also manages the administrative appeals functions contained in the Office of Hearings and

Departmental Offices Funding



Appeals, the Indian Arts and Crafts Board functions, and the centralized realty appraisal services.

There are several significant programs within Departmental Offices that are separately funded. The Office of Insular Affairs provides assistance to insular areas and the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians manages and discharges the Secretary of the Interior's responsibilities for \$3.4 billion in trust assets for American Indians. Departmental Offices also includes the Office of the Solicitor, which provides legal services to the Secretary, and the Office of Inspector General, which reviews Interior activities and conducts audits and investigations.

The Office of the Secretary also manages four Department-wide programs, the Payments in Lieu of Taxes program, which provides payments to local governments in jurisdictions where Federal lands are located; Central Hazardous Materials Fund, which provides a coordinated, consistent approach to remediate Interior sites impacted by hazardous substances; Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration program, which coordinates all of the Department's restoration efforts for affected

resources injured as a result of oil spills or hazardous substance releases into the environment on Interior or other lands where endangered species or migratory birds are impacted; and the Wildland Fire Management program. Working collaboratively with the participating bureaus, the Department coordinates wildland fire activities. The Office of the Secretary also manages the Department's Working Capital Fund and the Interior Franchise Fund. These programs are discussed in the Department-wide Programs chapter.

Office of the Secretary

Mission — The Office of the Secretary's mission is to provide the executive level leadership, policy, guidance, and coordination needed to manage the diverse, complex, and nationally significant programs that are the Department of the Interior's responsibilities.

Program Overview — The Interior Department is comprised of nine bureaus and numerous offices, each with a unique mission. The Department of the Interior's 2010 budget request includes \$12.1 billion in current appropriations and anticipates the collection of \$14.0 billion in receipts. To deliver Interior's broad mission, the Department employees include, physical and social scientists, historians, architects, engineers, attorneys, trust officers, rangers, law enforcement officers, teachers, and construction and maintenance workers, who are geographically dispersed at 2,400 locations across the entire United States. In 2010, Interior will issue thousands of leases for oil and gas or geothermal exploration and development; deliver water to 31 million people; maintain and operate parks, wildlife refuges, and recreation areas that will host over 463 million visits; and educate approximately 42,000 Indian children. The Interior Department manages about 165,000 facilities and over half a billion acres of surface land. Looking to the future, the Department is undertaking the development of renewable energy sources including: solar, wind and wave, biofuels, geothermal, and small hydropower on America's lands. The Department has identified in the western and southwestern United States about 21 million acres of public land with wind energy potential and about 29 million acres with solar energy potential. There are also 140 million acres of public land in the western States and Alaska with geothermal resource potential. The U.S. offshore areas also hold enormous potential for wind energy development near the Nation's areas of highest electricity demand – coastal metropolitan centers.

Although a sizable task, the Office of the Secretary leads this dynamic organization with less than one tenth of one percent of Interior's total budget. The majority of management activities associated with the Office of the Secretary are funded from the Salaries and Expenses

appropriation. Most of these offices are located in Washington, D.C. Field offices across the country provide support for environmental protection, Indian probate, hearings and appeals, indirect cost negotiations, appraisal services, and aircraft services.

The National Business Center, also managed by the Office of the Secretary, is funded through direct appropriations, the Working Capital Fund, and the Franchise Fund. The National Business Center provides business and administrative services to Interior bureaus and offices and other Federal agencies. The business lines that NBC manages include financial management, payroll and personnel, aircraft services, procurement and electronic commerce, career development and on-line training, information technology, property management, and appraisal services.

Budget Overview — The Salaries and Expenses budget requests \$118.8 million, including increases of \$4.1 million for consolidated appraisal services in the National Business Center, \$2.1 million for central administrative services, and \$150,000 to fund the Office of the Secretary's Management Intern Program. This is a \$11.6 million increase above the 2009 appropriation.

Program Changes — Program changes in this budget include three items. First, an increase of \$150,000 is provided to fully fund the Office of the Secretary's Management Intern Program. This program was initiated in 2000 to develop a cadre of potential managers trained to fill behind the large numbers of anticipated retirements. With these retirements now occurring, the need for this program is every bit as compelling as it was in 2000.

Second, an increase of \$2.1 million is requested for Central Administrative Services including funds to cover the cost of office moves necessitated by the ongoing Main Interior building modernization project. The modernization project is renovating one section of the building at a time and, although the cost of the modernization work is funded through GSA, the cost of office moves is borne by the Department. Also requested in this category are funds for needed building improvements that are not covered through the modernization funding and the increased cost of space for sections of the building that have been completed.

Third, the Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Service, and National Park Service are expected to receive increases in 2010 for land acquisition through the Land and Water Conservation Fund. To support the goals of this initiative, it will be necessary to gear up quickly to provide the appraisal services essential to protecting the interests of the Federal government and the American taxpayer. An increase of this magnitude will require the

Appraisal Services group to bring on, or contract with, additional staff to meet significant workload increases. Therefore, a program increase of \$4.0 million is requested to handle the increased workload.

Fixed Costs — Fixed costs are fully funded at \$5.4 million in the budget request.

Office of Insular Affairs

Mission — The Office of Insular Affairs assists U.S. affiliated islands in developing more efficient and effective governments by providing financial and technical assistance, and helps manage Federal-island relations by promoting appropriate Federal policies.

Program Overview — The OIA carries out the Secretary's responsibilities for U.S. affiliated insular areas. These include the Territories of Guam, American Samoa, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, as well as the three freely associated States: the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau. The OIA achieves its mission by improving the financial management practices of insular governments, increasing economic development opportunities, and increasing Federal responsiveness to the unique needs of island communities.

The insular areas are strategic for the U.S. from a national defense and security perspective. The Department of Defense is planning to move some 17,000 military personnel and their dependents from Okinawa, Japan, to Guam between 2010 and 2014. This move is expected to generate an influx of approximately 20,000 civilian workers and residents to take advantage of new jobs opening on Guam. An influx of this magnitude will create a significant strain on the government of Guam's ability to provide housing and services to these new residents, particularly when the island's current systems and infrastructure are inadequate in many areas. As plans for the realignment are settled, Interior will work with the Departments of Agriculture and Defense to promote the development of high priority infrastructure projects related to the military realignment.

Budget Overview — The 2010 OIA budget request is \$423.3 million, of which \$86.4 million is in current appropriations. The current appropriation request is \$2.4 million above 2009, reflecting an increase of \$230,000 to Assistance to Territories for fixed costs, \$200,000 for additional personnel to address audit concerns and improve accountability over financial assistance programs, and \$2.0 million for support to Guam civilian infrastructure improvements in preparation for the military build-up.

Permanent funding for insular areas is a reflection of long-term commitments that are guaranteed in law. Permanent appropriations for OIA in 2010 total \$336.9 million. This funding includes \$207.9 million in Compact of Free Association payments to the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of Palau. Also included is \$129.0 million in payments to Territories, which reimburses the Virgin Islands for Federal excise taxes collected on rum sales, and Guam for the income taxes collected from Federal employees and military personnel residing in Guam.

Program Changes — With the \$2.0 million increase for Guam, OIA will continue to work with the Department of Defense and the Government of Guam to identify feasible methods of addressing the large-scale civilian infrastructure challenges associated with the military build-up. To augment this funding, OIA is requesting appropriations transfer authority that will provide flexibility for Guam and OIA to work with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Rural Development loan programs. With the requested appropriations transfer authority, Guam could leverage OIA funding to receive support from existing USDA RD loan programs and would benefit from workable loan terms and low interest rates. For its part, OIA would be required to secure funding to cover only the cost of the loan guarantee, which would be transferred from OIA to USDA. Many of the projects not eligible under loan programs would continue to be candidates for standard grant assistance from Federal agencies.

The OIA is currently engaged in an inter-agency effort with the State Department, the Defense Department, and other agencies in a review of the Compact of Free Association with the Republic of Palau. Permanent and indefinite funding for the Republic of Palau will expire at the end of 2009. The budget supports \$7.0 million for the Palau Compact in 2010. The inter-agency group is weighing the value of this request against United States' interests. The Republic of Palau has a strong track record of supporting the U.S. in the United Nations, and its location is strategically linked to Guam and U.S. operations in Kwajalein Atoll.

Fixed Costs — Fixed costs are fully funded at \$230,000 in the budget request.

Office of the Solicitor

Mission — The Office of the Solicitor's mission is to provide high quality legal and counseling services to the Secretary and Interior's offices and bureaus, administer the Ethics program, help resolve legal issues among bureaus and offices as they fulfill their duties, and manage Interior's Freedom of Information Act appeals.

Program Overview — The Solicitor’s Office attorneys provide legal advice and counsel to all areas of the Department in order to ensure that Interior’s programs and initiatives are carried out in a manner consistent with applicable law and regulations. They prepare formal legal opinions; review draft legislation, regulations, contracts, and other documents; and provide informal legal advice in a wide variety of circumstances. In addition, the attorneys represent Interior in administrative litigation, and assist the Department of Justice with judicial litigation.

Along with the legal and counseling responsibilities of the Interior Department, the Solicitor’s Office also administers the Ethics program and the Freedom of Information Act appeals program. The Ethics staff is responsible for overseeing the Interior’s statutorily mandated Ethics program by implementing the laws, executive orders, regulations, and Departmental policies concerning conflicts of interest and employee responsibilities and conduct. The FOIA appeals staff manages the extensive FOIA appeals processing function by reviewing appeals to determine the issues and developing the Department’s response or decision.

Budget Overview — The Solicitor’s 2010 request is \$65.1 million, an increase of \$3.0 million above the 2009 enacted level.

Program Changes — The Office of the Solicitor’s 2010 budget request includes an increase of \$900,000 for information technology improvements to continue knowledge management and case matter tracking efforts, and \$100,000 to improve the Office’s training program.

Fixed Costs — Fixed costs are fully funded at \$2.0 million in the budget request.

Office of Inspector General

Mission — The mission of the Office of Inspector General is to promote excellence, accountability, and integrity in the programs, operations, and management of the Department of the Interior.

Program Overview — The OIG assists the Secretary and the Congress by targeting resources toward oversight of the Department’s most serious management and program challenges, and toward high risk areas vulnerable to fraud, waste, and mismanagement. The OIG is responsible for independently and objectively identifying risks and vulnerabilities that directly impact or could impact Interior’s ability to accomplish its mission. The OIG is required to keep the Secretary and the Congress fully and currently informed about problems and deficiencies relating to the administration of Departmental programs and operations. Effective implementation of this mandate

addresses the public’s demand for greater accountability and integrity in the administration of government programs and operations and the demand for programs that work better, cost less, and achieve the results about which Americans care most. The OIG headquarters is located in Washington, D.C., with field offices and staff in locations across the continental United States, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Hawaii.

Budget Overview — The 2010 budget request for the OIG is \$48.6 million, an increase of \$2.6 million above the 2009 enacted level.

Program Changes — The Office of Inspector General’s 2010 budget request includes an increase of \$964,000 to develop on-shore royalty oversight capability, \$123,000 to conduct inspections and critical point evaluations, and \$113,000 to investigate procurement and financial assistance programs.

Fixed Costs — Fixed costs are fully funded at \$1.4 million in the budget request.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act — Under the Recovery Act, the OIG received \$15.0 million in budget authority to provide oversight of the Department’s Recovery Act funding for the Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Geological Survey, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and Wildland Fire Management program. The Department is committed to an unprecedented level of accountability and transparency in the use of the ARRA funds. Information regarding the Recovery Act is available centrally through www.recovery.gov.

Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians

Mission — The Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians provides fiduciary guidance, management, and leadership for both Tribal Trust accounts and Individual Indian Money accounts. The OST oversees and coordinates the Department’s efforts to establish consistent policies, procedures, systems, and practices throughout Interior for the Indian fiduciary trust. The OST has operational responsibility for financial trust fund management, including investment, receipt, and disbursement of Indian trust funds, and for real estate appraisals on Indian trust lands. The OST’s Office of Historical Trust Accounting has responsibility to plan, organize, direct and execute the historical accounting of Tribal Trust accounts and IIM accounts. The Bureau of Land Management, Minerals Management Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Secretary’s Office of Hearings and Appeals carry out additional trust functions of the Department with oversight by OST.

Program Overview — The OST manages over \$3.4 billion of funds held in over 2,700 trust accounts for more than 250 Indian Tribes, and over 380,000 open IIM accounts. The balances that have accumulated in the trust funds have resulted generally from judgment awards, settlement of claims, land-use agreements, royalties on natural resource use, other proceeds derived directly from trust resources, and financial investment income.

Interior has developed a comprehensive and systematic plan to reform the management of its trust responsibilities, the Fiduciary Trust Model. The status of the implementation of FTM has been described in the reports provided to the U.S. District Court in *Cobell v. Salazar*. The FTM includes a guide to improve delivery of fiduciary trust services, effectiveness, and accountability of trust operations; and the re-engineering of Interior's fiduciary trust business processes and systems to ensure that the Department meets its fiduciary trust goals and objectives.

The primary concept of the FTM, working in partnership with the beneficiaries, is to improve the business processes for the delivery of services to tribal and individual Indian beneficiaries by standardizing, streamlining, and automating these processes and services. Progress on the FTM includes:

- Handled 223,248 beneficiary inquiries in 2008.
- Distributed more than \$26.7 million to IIM account holders in 2008 who were previously on the "Whereabouts Unknown" list through collaborative efforts between the OST, BIA, and tribal governments. This represented 26,335 accounts, a 35 percent reduction to the 75,200 names on the listing at the beginning of 2008.
- Collected, safeguarded, and protected more than 470 million pages of Indian trust documents for future use at the state-of-the-art American Indian Records Repository, in Lenexa, Kansas.
- Restored the equivalent of approximately 400,000 interests and 550,000 acres of land to Tribes through the Indian Land Consolidation Office purchase program to reduce fractionated ownership of land since 1999.
- Distributed funds for 8,797 completed probates which closed 8,992 estate accounts.
- Provided records management training to 646 BIA and OST records contacts and 357 tribal employees.
- Installed updated and upgraded technology for trust management at BIA and OST offices across the country, including new accounting, title, leasing, and funds receivable systems, and a centralized commercial "lockbox" process for the collection of trust payments. Over \$560 million was processed through the lockbox.
- Tribal and individual trust beneficiary services are

available from Regional Trust Administrators and Fiduciary Trust Officers, experienced in fiduciary trust matters.

- Converted trust accounts in agency locations to a new Trust Asset Accounting Management Systems invoicing and distribution module which included forestry payments processing. The conversion streamlined the invoicing process and has allowed income to be automatically distributed to beneficiaries.
- Implemented the use of direct deposit enabling IIM account holders who receive disbursements from their trust accounts to use their funds more quickly. Increased the number of direct deposit accounts in 2008 to more than 18,000, a nearly 300 percent increase compared to two years ago.
- Introduced a Debit Card Pilot program to provide another funds disbursement option and established approximately 1,000 debit card accounts.

Budget Overview — The 2010 OST budget requests \$186.0 million in current appropriations, which is \$4.3 million above the 2009 enacted level.

The 2010 OST budget includes an increase of \$2.0 million for appraisal services. The increased funding will support performance program evaluations and compliance audits.

Fixed Costs — Fixed costs are fully funded at \$2.3 million in the budget request.

Historical Accounting — Within the OST request is \$56.5 million for the Office of Historical Trust Accounting, an increase of \$91,000 over 2009. This amount will provide approximately \$31.5 million for IIM accounting, and \$25.0 million for tribal accounting. This amount may be revised depending on the outcome of any further court rulings in *Cobell v. Salazar*, one or more of the 94 tribal cases, or congressional action.

Within the \$31.5 million proposed for IIM accounts, Interior will use \$27.0 million to map 3.5 million land-based IIM transactions verified through data completeness validation; continue imaging and coding approximately four million pages of trust documents and digitize 100,000 paper ledgers; finish data completeness validation for the 12 BIA regions; and upon Court approval start mailing historical statements of accounting. An additional \$4.5 million will be used to resolve the proper ownership of residual balances in special deposit accounts and distribute account balances to Tribes, individual Indians, and non-trust entities.

A total of \$25.0 million will support analysis of tribal claims in coordination with the U.S. Department of Justice. There are currently 94 tribal cases pending involving 116

Tribes. The OHTA intends to continue its strategy in 2010 of satisfying critical information needs of Tribes through briefings, settlement negotiations, targeted document production, and analysis of tribal accounts. The OHTA will also support active litigation in coordination with

the U.S. Department of Justice. The provision of tribal historical accountings and continued analysis of tribal claims are essential to resolving the 94 tribal cases, whether through settlement or active litigation.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(all dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2010 Request with 2009 Enacted:

	2009 Enacted		2010 Request		Change from 2009	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Appropriations						
Office of the Secretary.....	368	107,264	368	118,836	0	+11,572
Federal Lands Subsistence Management	0	-108	0	0	0	+108
Assistance to Territories	39	78,665	41	81,077	+2	+2,412
Compact of Free Association.....	0	5,318	0	5,318	0	0
Office of the Solicitor	354	62,050	354	65,076	0	+3,026
Office of Inspector General.....	283	45,953	287	48,590	+4	+2,637
Office of Special Trustee for American Indians	669	181,648	689	185,984	+20	+4,336
Subtotal, Appropriations (w/o ARRA)	1,713	480,790	1,739	504,881	+26	+24,091
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act	0	15,000	0	0	0	-15,000
Subtotal, Appropriations (w/ ARRA).....	1,713	495,790	1,739	504,881	+26	+9,091
Permanents and Other						
Take Pride in America	0	5	0	5	0	0
Indian Arts and Crafts Board	0	48	0	49	0	+1
Payments to U.S. Territories, Fiscal Assistance.....	0	148,000	0	129,000	0	-19,000
Compact of Free Association.....	0	211,477	0	207,926	0	-3,551
Tribal Special Funds.....	0	252,401	0	265,967	0	+13,566
Tribal Trust Fund.....	0	70,213	0	73,988	0	+3,775
Allocation Account - Office of the Secretary	68	0	68	0	0	0
Reimbursements - Office of the Secretary	246	0	246	0	0	0
Reimbursements - Office of the Solicitor.....	48	0	48	0	0	0
Subtotal, Other Accounts	362	682,144	362	676,935	0	-5,209
TOTAL, DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES (w/o ARRA)...	2,075	1,162,934	2,101	1,181,816	+26	+18,882
National Indian Gaming Commission.....	110	16,788	115	21,000	+5	+4,212

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Office of the Secretary - Salaries and Expenses

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
Executive Direction.....	13,891	14,292	14,678	+386
Policy, Management, and Budget	31,506	32,526	33,503	+977
Hearings and Appeals.....	7,492	7,658	7,868	+210
Consolidated Appraisal Services	7,670	8,012	12,136	+4,124
Indian Arts and Crafts Board	1,171	1,177	1,201	+24
Central Administrative Services	37,206	41,976	47,851	+5,875
USBM Workers Compensation	637	623	599	-24
Natl. Museum of Am. Latino Comm.	0	1,000	1,000	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/o cancellations)</i> ...	99,573	107,264	118,836	+11,572
Federal Subsistence Balances Cancelled.....	0	-108	0	+108
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/ cancellations)</i>	99,573	107,156	118,836	+11,680

Highlights of Budget Changes

Fixed Costs

Fixed costs of \$5,372 are fully funded.

Policy, Management, and Budget

An increase of \$977 is proposed for this activity. The request includes a program increase of \$150 for the Office of the Secretary Management Intern Program. Fixed costs of \$826 are fully funded.

Consolidated Appraisal Services

An increase of \$4,124 is proposed for this activity. The request includes a program increase of \$4,000 to support increased bureau land acquisition activity and fixed costs of \$124 are fully funded.

Central Administrative Services

An increase of \$5,875 is proposed for this activity. The request includes a program increase of \$2,050 for building modernization, office relocations, and building improvements not funded in the modernization funding. Fixed costs of \$3,825 are fully funded.

Federal Lands Subsistence Management

The unobligated balances of \$108 under this heading were permanently rescinded in 2009.

APPROPRIATION: Assistance to Territories

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
American Samoa				
Operations Grants.....	22,523	22,752	22,752	0
Northern Marianas				
Covenant Grants (Mandatory).....	27,720	27,720	27,720	0
Territorial Assistance				
Office of Insular Affairs.....	8,344	8,850	9,280	+430
Technical Assistance	10,952	11,018	11,000	-18
Maintenance Assistance Fund.....	2,241	2,241	2,241	0
Brown Tree Snake.....	2,631	2,631	2,631	0
Insular Management Controls	1,453	1,453	1,453	0
Coral Reef Initiative	979	1,000	1,000	0
Water and Wastewater Projects.....	976	1,000	1,000	0
Guam Infrastructure	0	0	2,000	+2,000
Subtotal, Territorial Assistance.....	27,576	28,193	30,605	+2,412
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	77,819	78,665	81,077	+2,412

Highlights of Budget Changes**Fixed Costs**

Fixed costs of \$230 are fully funded.

Office of Insular Affairs

An increase of \$430 is proposed for this activity. The 2010 budget request includes a \$200 program increase that will be used to hire additional personnel needed to address audit concerns and improve accountability over financial assistance programs. This funding will be used to hire two full-time auditors / evaluators to conduct grant audits in the Territories and Freely Associated States. The funds may also be used to hire a senior grants official. Fixed costs of \$230 are fully funded.

Technical Assistance

The budget requests an \$18 decrease in discretionary grants for Technical Assistance activities that provide support not otherwise available to the insular areas, to improve the productivity and efficiency of government operations, develop local expertise, and build institutional capacity in critical areas.

Guam Infrastructure

The 2010 budget request includes a new activity funded at \$2,000 for Guam Infrastructure to assist with civilian infrastructure improvements needed as a result of the impending increased military presence on the island as a result of Department of Defense moves of personnel from Okinawa, Japan.

APPROPRIATION: Compact of Free Association

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
Compact of Free Association.....	2,818	2,818	2,818	0
Mandatory Payments	2,000	2,000	2,000	0
Enewetak Support.....	492	500	500	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	5,310	5,318	5,318	0

APPROPRIATION: Office of the Solicitor

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
Legal Services	44,351	45,938	47,255	+1,317
General Administration	12,864	14,966	16,635	+1,669
Ethics	1,111	1,146	1,186	+40
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	58,326	62,050	65,076	+3,026

Highlights of Budget Changes**Fixed Costs**

Fixed costs of \$2,026 are fully funded.

General Administration

The 2010 budget proposes an increase of \$1,669 for this activity. The request includes program increases of \$900 for information technology improvements and \$100 to implement an office-wide training program. Fixed costs of \$669 are fully funded.

APPROPRIATION: Office of Inspector General

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
Audit	19,292	20,083	21,333	+1,250
Investigations.....	15,880	16,690	17,533	+843
Management	8,705	9,180	9,724	+544
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/o ARRA)</i>	43,877	45,953	48,590	+2,637
Am. Recovery and Reinvestment Act..	0	15,000	0	-15,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/ ARRA)</i>	43,877	60,953	48,590	-12,363

Highlights of Budget Changes**Fixed Costs**

Fixed costs of \$1,437 are fully funded.

Audits, Inspections and Evaluations

The 2010 budget proposes an increase of \$1,250 for this activity. The request includes program increases for on-shore royalty oversight capacity and critical point evaluations. Fixed costs of \$592 are fully funded.

Investigations

The 2010 budget proposes an increase of \$843 for this activity. The request includes program increases for on-shore royalty oversight capacity, critical point evaluations, and expanded ability to investigate procurement and financial assistance programs. Fixed costs of \$430 are fully funded.

Management

The 2010 budget proposes an increase of \$544 for this activity. The request includes program increases for management associated with funding for increased onshore royalty oversight capacity and critical point evaluations. Fixed costs of \$415 are fully funded.

APPROPRIATION: Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
Federal Trust Programs				
Executive Direction.....	2,156	2,163	2,384	+221
Program Ops. and Support.....	177,331	179,485	183,600	+4,115
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	179,487	181,648	185,984	+4,336

Highlights of Budget Changes**Fixed Costs**

Fixed costs of \$2,336 are fully funded.

Program Operations and Support

Program increases include \$2,000 for appraisal services' program operations.



DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS

Overview — Department-wide programs support bureaus and offices through the execution of activities that are broad in scope and impact. These programs complement the many diverse activities of the Department of the Interior and help to achieve key strategic goals.

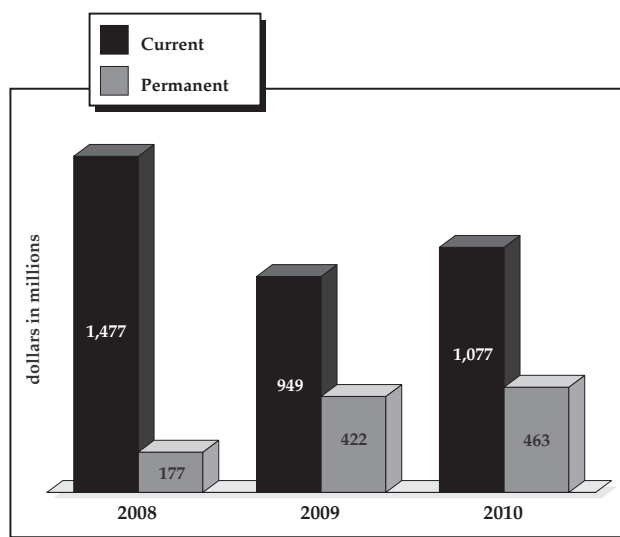
The Department's Wildland Fire Management account funds fire prevention, suppression, and rehabilitation activities performed by the land management agencies and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Payment in Lieu of Taxes program supports the activities and functions of the Department's land management bureaus by funding payments to local governments in jurisdictions where Federal lands are located. These payments assist these local jurisdictions to offset costs that they incur in association with maintaining infrastructure that supports Federal lands within their boundaries. Through the Central Hazardous Materials Fund, Interior remediates hazardous substances on Interior lands, working collaboratively with bureaus and offices to approach these activities in a consistent and coordinated fashion. The Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration program coordinates the Department's restoration efforts for resources that are injured as a result of oil spills or hazardous substance releases where endangered species or migratory birds are impacted.

The Department's Working Capital Fund is a revolving fund that finances centralized administrative and business services in lieu of operating duplicative systems and processes in each bureau and office. The Working Capital Fund also provides the mechanism for services that are provided to other Federal agencies in business areas such as payroll. The Department's Franchise Fund finances acquisition services that are provided to Interior customers and other Federal agencies. Beginning in 2010, the Department will expand the use of the Franchise Fund to include centralized business services operated by the National Business Center.

Wildland Fire Management

Mission — The goal of the Wildland Fire Management program is to achieve both a cost-efficient and technically

Department-wide Programs Funding



effective fire management program that meets resource and safety objectives, while minimizing both cost of suppression and damage to resources.

Program Overview — The Wildland Fire Management appropriation provides the Interior Department's funding for performing the wildland fire preparedness, suppression, hazardous fuels reduction and other prevention activities, and rehabilitation activities in support of the National Fire Plan. Wildland Fire Management activities are performed by four Interior bureaus, Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, and Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Office of Wildland Fire Coordination coordinates the Department's National Fire Plan efforts among the Interior bureaus and with other agencies. Multi-bureau operational programs are managed by the National Interagency Fire Center in Boise, Idaho. Interior's major partner in the National Fire Plan is the Forest Service at the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The Wildland Fire Leadership Council, consisting of high-level Federal, State, and local officials, provides policy guidance for the National Fire Plan participating agencies.

The Wildland Fire Management program continues to focus efforts on improving the budget allocation process to more cost-effectively achieve program goals. Funds for four fire programs, Hazardous Fuels Reduction, Rehabilitation, Facilities, and Joint Fire Science, are distributed annually on a nationally competitive, priority basis. The Preparedness baseline was established in 2001 using the most-efficient level planning process. In 2007, Interior began to use a decision support model to identify, prioritize, and allocate funds for hazardous fuels reduction projects – this process will continue through 2009 and 2010. In 2009, Fire Program Analysis will begin to provide managers with a common interagency process for fire management planning and budgeting with a cost-effective trade-off analysis incorporating land and resource management objectives. Under FPA, the allocation process will be refined to better reflect fire management objectives and performance efficiencies.

The Wildland Fire Management program has worked to better understand the factors leading to the high costs of suppression, conducting large fire management and cost reviews at most large incidents. The reviews have led to significant improvements in the management of fire incidents such as assigning advisors and contracting officer representatives to oversee all large fires and helping line officers understand the cost implications of fire fighting options. The Administration intends to build on these improvements by implementing important reforms within Interior and the Forest Service's Wildland Fire Management program that strengthen oversight and accountability of suppression spending and use risk management principles to guide decisionmaking at the strategic, program, and operational levels. Over the next year, Interior and the Forest Service will continue to examine methods for holding costs down while maintaining program performance.

Budget Overview — The 2010 budget proposes \$899.8 million to support the fire preparedness, suppression, fuels reduction, and burned area rehabilitation needs of the Department of the Interior. Those amounts do not include \$75.0 million for a new discretionary Wildland Fire Contingency Reserve Fund. The total of the two appropriations, at \$974.8 million, represents an increase of \$115.3 million over the 2009 enacted level.

The 2010 budget request includes \$369.8 million to fund suppression operations at the ten-year average, an increase of \$34.6 million over the 2009 enacted level. In addition to funding the ten-year average, the 2010 budget also establishes a separate \$75.0 million discretionary Wildland Fire Contingency Reserve Fund for suppression operations that is dedicated to addressing catastrophic wildfires. This \$75.0 million Reserve Fund provides funding that would be available only for fight-

ing catastrophic wildfires after the appropriated ten-year average is exhausted and the President issues a finding that funds in this separate account are necessary for wildland fire suppression. However, funding is only one part of wildland fire management policy. The budget also reflects the commitment of this Administration to continue ongoing efforts to constrain suppression costs and implement additional program reforms to allow wildfire to reassume its ecological function on the landscape and ensure fire management resources are focused where they will do the most good. The Department will also diligently analyze, prioritize, and manage emergency stabilization and rehabilitation expenditures to ensure the projects are necessary and prudent.

The budget continues to reflect the importance of reducing hazardous fuels buildup as a critical element in reducing the risk of catastrophic wildfire. The 2010 budget includes \$205.1 million for the Hazardous Fuels Reduction program. A proposed program decrease from 2009 of \$1.1 million reflects a scheduled reduction in funding for LANDFIRE, as the vegetative mapping system transitions from a developmental phase to an operational phase. The Department is committed to continue improving processes for allocating hazardous fuels reduction funds, including looking at both risk reduction and cost-effectiveness of treatments.

The budget includes \$285.5 million for Preparedness. A program reduction of \$3.7 million reflects a scheduled reduction in funding for the Fire Program Analysis, as the project transitions from the developmental phase to the operational phase. The request maintains funding for the Joint Fire Science program and the Rural Fire Assistance program at the 2009 enacted levels of \$6.0 million and \$7.0 million, respectively.

Fixed Costs — Fixed costs in 2010 are fully funded at \$10.6 million.

Central Hazardous Materials Fund

Mission — The mission of the Central Hazardous Materials Fund is to protect the public health and ensure the safety of the users of Interior's lands and facilities; conduct hazardous materials cleanup activities and the subsequent maintenance and monitoring of the remedial actions in a manner consistent with the National Contingency Plan and with bureau land use and management plan objectives; and pursue aggressive cost recovery and cost-sharing actions with the parties responsible for contaminating Federal lands.

Program Overview — The Central Hazardous Materials Fund enhances the protection of the Department's interests, lands, resources, and facilities through its multi-

bureau clean-up efforts, as well as by working closely with others including the Environmental Protection Agency, States, and tribal governments that manage the response to, remediation, and reuse of contaminated sites located on Interior managed lands. The program also integrates the Department's interests in both remediation and environmental restoration of contaminated sites by incorporating Interior's natural resource management concerns into Superfund remediation actions. The Central Hazardous Materials Fund coordinates its remedial activities with the Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration program.

Budget Overview — The 2010 budget proposes \$10.2 million for the Central Hazardous Materials Fund, which is \$27,000 above the 2009 enacted appropriation. This increase represents necessary fixed costs.

The budget continues to support important cleanup actions needed to protect human health and the environment and the continued development of the Department's environmental management information system, which is an important component of the Interior Department's cleanup program to improve efficiencies with limited resources and monitor performance.

The budget also includes several language changes to clarify the purpose of the Central Hazardous Materials Fund and to allow the Fund to capture all costs paid by a party pursuant to its liability under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, as amended.

Fixed Costs — Fixed costs are fully funded at \$27,000 in the requested budget.

Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration

Mission — The mission of the Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration program is to restore natural resources injured as a result of oil spills or hazardous substance releases into the environment. In partnership with other affected State, tribal, and Federal co-trustee agencies, damage assessments provide the basis for determining the restoration needs that address the public's loss and use of these resources.

Program Overview — The Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration program assesses the damages and injuries to natural resources entrusted to the Department of the Interior that are caused by oil spills or hazardous releases. While the Central Hazardous Materials Fund protects public health and ensures the safety of users of Interior lands and facilities by conducting hazardous materials cleanup activities, the Natural

Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Program restores natural resources injured as a result of oil spills or hazardous material releases into the environment. The key difference between the two programs is that CHF focuses on the cleanup and remediation of contamination on Interior-managed lands and facilities only, while the NRDAR program restores injured natural resources and their public uses, including cultural uses, on and off Federal lands, usually acting in partnership with co-trustees.

Appropriations and recoveries for damage assessments are used to fund activities that identify and quantify injury and provide the basis for compensation from responsible parties, usually through negotiated settlements. Restoration activities are then carried out or funded by the responsible parties as compensation for the injury to natural resources, and may include the replacement and protection of affected resources, acquisition of equivalent resources and services, and long-term environmental monitoring. These actions are taken on behalf of the public and in partnership with other natural resource trustees, including States, Tribes, and other Federal agencies. Responsible parties are also given an opportunity to participate in the assessment and restoration process by way of cooperative agreements.

Every damage assessment and restoration case managed by the program is conducted in collaboration with co-trustees, and all restoration plans must undergo public review and be approved by affected State and tribal governments. The Restoration program serves as a model of cooperative conservation in conducting its assessment and restoration activities through partnerships with tribal, State, and other Federal co-trustees, as well as with non-governmental conservation organizations and industry. These partners concur with Interior's emphasis on pursuing restoration as the ultimate goal of the program. The Restoration program is an integrated Departmental program, drawing upon the interdisciplinary strengths of the various bureaus and offices. A centralized program management function minimizes redundant administrative and managerial functions in the bureaus.

Based upon advice gleaned from co-trustees and interested stakeholders, the program has made regulatory, policy, and operational improvements that will lead to better, more efficient damage assessments, and more effective restorations. These actions are positioning the Restoration program to better achieve its long-term strategic plan goals.

Budget Overview — The 2010 request for the Restoration program is \$6.5 million, which is \$124,000 above the 2009 enacted level. The \$6.5 million request includes \$4.0 million for damage assessment projects, \$1.8 million

for program management, and \$615,000 for restoration support. Additionally, \$73.0 million represents the anticipated amount of settlement receipts to be recovered in settled damage assessment cases in 2009. These receipts are used exclusively by trustees for restoration of damaged lands and resources or for reimbursement of past assessment costs.

Fixed Costs — Fixed costs are fully funded at \$124,000 in the budget request.

Working Capital Fund

Mission — The Department's Working Capital Fund provides centralized services and systems to Interior bureaus and offices and to other customers.

Program Overview — The WCF funds centralized administrative and business services that support Interior and bureau operations. In lieu of maintaining duplicative systems and staffs in each bureau and office, the Department uses the WCF, a revolving fund, to finance centralized functions that provide payroll, finance and accounting, information technology, and other support services. The WCF bills bureaus and offices for the costs of these services based on an annual budget that is formulated with the input of the Working Capital Fund Consortium, an oversight entity that is comprised of representatives of each Interior bureau and office.

Funds are collected from bureaus and offices via centralized and direct billing. Centralized billing is used whenever the product or service being provided is not severable or it is inefficient to bill for the exact amount of products or services being procured. Customers are billed each year using a pre-established basis that is adjusted annually to reflect cost changes, reported in the budget to the Congress, and budgeted in each bureau through fixed cost and program changes. Direct billing is used whenever the product or service provided is severable and is sold through either a time and materials or fixed price reimbursable support agreement or similar contractual arrangement.

Budget Overview — The 2010 budget proposes \$85.8 million for the Department's Working Capital Fund, a \$12.4 million program increase. Of this amount, \$80.4 million funds continued development and deployment of the Financial and Business Management System. The System has been deployed to MMS, OSM, and BLM. The 2010 funding will complete the deployment of FBMS to the USGS and initiate deployment to OS and FWS. Also included in the requested increase are funds to cover bureau costs in preparing and transitioning to the new system. An increase of \$5.4 million is included for one-time or start-up costs associated with enterprise-wide

information technology enhancement requirements created by Administration directives, technology developments, and security threats. These resources will be used to initiate disciplined project planning and respond to immediate threats or infrastructure enhancement needs that emerge outside of the budget cycle.

Fixed Costs — There are no fixed costs requested for funds appropriated to the Working Capital Fund.

Payments in Lieu of Taxes

Mission — The Payments in Lieu of Taxes program makes payments to counties to help offset the costs of services and infrastructure incurred by local jurisdictions where certain Federal lands are located. The 2010 budget reflects the conversion of this program from a discretionary to a mandatory classification in accordance with the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008.

Program Overview — The PILT payments are made to local governments in counties, townships, and other jurisdictions where Federal lands are located within their boundaries. The program is based on the concept that local governments incur costs associated with maintaining infrastructure on Federal lands within their boundaries, but are unable to collect taxes on these lands. These payments are made for lands administered by Interior agencies including the BLM, FWS, and NPS, as well as for lands administered by other agencies such as the Forest Service and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Unlike other Federal payments that require local governments to use the funds for only specified activities, PILT payments may be used for any governmental purpose. Since the inception of the PILT program in 1976, over \$4.4 billion in payments have been made. Local governments receive other benefits from Federal lands within their borders, including direct payments from economic uses of the public lands. In 2008, counties reported a total of \$293.1 million in direct revenue payments.

Budget Overview — Since the inception of the PILT program in 1977, PILT funding has been subject to appropriation. The Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 converted PILT to mandatory and authorized the program through 2012. This authorized mandatory funding at the full entitlement levels beginning in 2008 and required that Interior make two payments in 2008: a \$138.7 million mandatory payment that was made in November 2008 and a discretionary \$228.5 million payment that was made in June 2008.

Beginning in 2009, the payments to counties will be funded from mandatory appropriations at the full entitlement

level. Administrative costs are funded from the mandatory appropriation. The 2009 PILT payment amounts for

local jurisdictions will be formulated with a scheduled payment to be made in June 2009.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS (all dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2010 Request with 2009 Enacted:

	2009 Enacted		2010 Request		Change from 2009	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Appropriations						
Wildland Fire Management (<i>FTE DWP only</i>).....	13	859,453	13	899,780	0	+40,327
Wildland Fire Suppression						
Contingency Reserve Fund.....	0	0	0	75,000	0	+75,000
Central Hazardous Materials Fund.....	4	10,148	3	10,175	-1	+27
Natural Resource Damage Assessment	9	6,338	9	6,462	0	+124
Working Capital Fund	17	73,435	17	85,823	0	+12,388
Subtotal, Appropriations (<i>w/o ARRA</i>)	43	949,374	42	1,077,240	-1	+127,866
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act	0	15,000	0	0	0	-15,000
Subtotal, Appropriations (<i>w/ ARRA</i>).....	43	964,374	42	1,077,240	-1	+112,866
Permanents and Other						
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	1	378,000	1	390,000	0	+12,000
Natural Resource Damage Assessment	0	44,000	0	73,000	0	+29,000
Working Capital Fund	1,243	0	157	0	-1,086	0
Interior Franchise Fund.....	90	0	1,196	0	+1,106	0
Subtotal, Permanents and Other.....	1,334	422,000	1,354	463,000	+20	+41,000
TOTAL, DEPT-WIDE PROGRAMS (<i>w/o ARRA</i>).....	1,377	1,371,374	1,396	1,540,240	+19	+168,866

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Wildland Fire Management

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
Preparedness.....	276,483	281,767	285,452	+3,685
Suppression Operations.....	289,805	335,191	369,797	+34,606
Other Operations				
Hazardous Fuels Reduction	199,628	203,053	205,089	+2,036
Burned Area Rehabilitation	24,207	20,305	20,305	0
Fire Facilities	6,137	6,137	6,137	0
Joint Fire Science	5,906	6,000	6,000	0
Rural Fire Assistance	5,906	7,000	7,000	0
Subtotal, Other Operations.....	241,784	242,495	244,531	+2,036
TOTAL APPROP. (w/o trans, supp, & ARRA)	808,072	859,453	899,780	+40,327
Supplemental Appropriations.....	384,000	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROP. (w/ supp)	1,192,072	859,453	899,780	+40,327
Transfers for Repayments	-112,500	0	0	0
Net Other Transfers	+1,103	0	0	0
Am. Recovery and Reinvestment Act ..	0	15,000	0	-15,000
TOTAL APPROP. (w/ trans, supp, & ARRA)	1,080,675	874,453	899,780	+25,327

Highlights of Budget Changes

Fixed Costs

Fixed costs total \$10,578, and are fully funded in the request.

Preparedness

A net increase of \$3,685 is proposed for this activity. The net increase includes a program decrease of \$3,740 for the Fire Program Analysis, reflecting the transition of the FPA from a development phase to an operational phase. The request includes an increase of \$7,425 for fixed costs.

Suppression Operations

An increase of \$34,606 is requested to fund the ten-year suppression average.

Other Operations

Hazardous Fuels Reduction: A net increase of \$2,036 is proposed for this subactivity. Included are a scheduled program reduction of \$1,117 for the LANDFIRE system as it transitions from a development phase to an operational phase and an increase of \$3,153 for fixed costs.

APPROPRIATION: Wildland Fire Suppression Contingency Reserve Fund

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	0	0	75,000	+75,000

Highlights of Budget Changes**Suppression Operations**

The budget establishes a new contingent reserve of \$75,000 for suppression operations that may be transferred to the Wildland Fire Management account and expended for emergency fire suppression under the following conditions: the requested ten-year average in the Wildland Fire Management account is funded; funding in the regular suppression operations account is exhausted; and the President issues a finding that the reserve funds are necessary for emergency fire suppression.

APPROPRIATION: Central Hazardous Materials Fund

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	9,799	10,148	10,175	+27

APPROPRIATION: Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
Damage Assessments	3,938	3,979	4,022	+43
Restoration Support.....	591	604	615	+11
Program Management.....	1,673	1,755	1,825	+70
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	6,202	6,338	6,462	+124

APPROPRIATION: Working Capital Fund

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	40,092	73,435	85,823	+12,388

Highlights of Budget Changes**Working Capital Fund**

The budget includes an increase of \$12,388 for the continued deployment of the Financial and Business Management System and one-time or start-up costs associated with enterprise-wide information technology enhancement requirements created by Administration directives, technology developments, and security threats.

A close-up photograph of several pink flowers, likely azaleas, with water droplets on their petals and stamens. The background is a soft, out-of-focus green. A black rectangular box is superimposed over the upper middle of the image, containing the word 'APPENDICES' in white serif font.

APPENDICES

**COMPARISON OF 2008, 2009, AND 2010
BUDGET AUTHORITY***
(in thousands of dollars)

Appropriation/ Bureau/Account	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES				
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Management of Lands and Resources	870,911	890,194	975,351	+85,157
Rescissions / reductions of new BA.....	-13,532	0	0	0
Account total (w/o ARRA and transfers)	857,379	890,194	975,351	+85,157
ARRA	0	+125,000	0	-125,000
Other net transfers	-60	0	0	0
Account total (w/ ARRA and transfers).....	857,319	1,015,194	975,351	-39,843
Construction	6,476	6,590	6,590	0
Rescissions / reductions of new BA.....	-101	0	0	0
Account total (w/o ARRA and transfers)	6,375	6,590	6,590	0
ARRA	0	+180,000	0	-180,000
Fire repayment.....	+2,585	0	0	0
Account total (w/ ARRA and transfers).....	8,960	186,590	6,590	-180,000
Oregon and California Grant Lands	110,242	109,949	111,557	+1,608
Rescissions / reductions of new BA.....	-1,720	0	0	0
Account total.....	108,522	109,949	111,557	+1,608
Land Acquisition.....	9,081	14,775	25,029	+10,254
Rescissions / reductions of new BA.....	-142	0	0	0
Account total.....	8,939	14,775	25,029	+10,254
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures.....	34,366	33,821	31,255	-2,566
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures Offset	-34,366	-33,821	-31,255	+2,566
Range Improvements	10,000	10,000	10,000	0
Miscellaneous Permanent Operating Funds (M-Saver)	0	0	0	0
Cancellation of prior year BA.....	0	-13,042	0	+13,042
Account total.....	0	-13,042	0	+13,042
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	19,670	20,130	20,130	0
Subtotal, current appropriations (w/o cancel, ARRA, and transfers) ..	1,010,885	1,051,638	1,148,657	+97,019
Cancellation of prior year BA.....	0	-13,042	0	+13,042
Subtotal, current appropriations (w/ cancel)	1,010,885	1,038,596	1,148,657	+110,061
Other net transfers	-60	0	0	0
ARRA	0	+305,000	0	-305,000
Fire repayment.....	+2,585	0	0	0
Subtotal, current appropriations (w/ cancel, ARRA, and transfers)....	1,013,410	1,343,596	1,148,657	-194,939
Budget authority	[1,026,380]	[1,051,638]	[1,148,657]	[+97,019]
ARRA	[0]	[+305,000]	[0]	[-305,000]
Rescissions / reductions of new BA	[-15,495]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Cancellation of prior year BA	[0]	[-13,042]	[0]	[+13,042]
Net transfers.....	[-60]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Fire repayment.....	[+2,585]	[0]	[0]	[0]

* Notes explaining the scoring assumptions for this table are found beginning on page A-17.

COMPARISON OF 2008, 2009, AND 2010 BUDGET AUTHORITY
(in thousands of dollars)

Appropriation/ Bureau/Account	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
BLM (continued)				
<i>Permanent Appropriations</i>				
Permanent Operating Funds	199,341	108,843	97,101	-11,742
Miscellaneous Permanent Payments	18,952	112,518	101,937	-10,581
Secure Rural Schools Counties from 2008 balances	[110,213]			
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	1,756	1,800	1,800	0
Subtotal, permanent appropriations	220,049	223,161	200,838	-22,323
Total, Land Management (w/o ARRA, cancel, and transfers)	1,230,934	1,274,799	1,349,495	+74,696
ARRA	0	+305,000	0	-305,000
Cancellation of prior year BA	0	-13,042	0	+13,042
Other net transfers	-60	0	0	0
Fire repayment	+2,585	0	0	0
Total, Land Management (w/ ARRA, cancel, and transfers)	1,233,459	1,566,757	1,349,495	-217,262
Budget authority	[1,246,429]	[1,274,799]	[1,349,495]	[+74,696]
ARRA	[0]	[+305,000]	[0]	[-305,000]
Rescissions/reductions of new BA	[-15,495]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Cancellation of prior year BA	[0]	[-13,042]	[0]	[+13,042]
Net transfers	[-60]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Fire repayment	[+2,585]	[0]	[0]	[0]
MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Royalty and Offshore Minerals Management	157,202	157,373	174,317	+16,944
Rescissions/reductions of new BA	-2,452	0	0	0
Account total	154,750	157,373	174,317	+16,944
Oil Spill Research	6,403	6,303	6,303	0
Rescissions/reductions of new BA	-100	0	0	0
Account total	6,303	6,303	6,303	0
Subtotal, current appropriations	161,053	163,676	180,620	+16,944
Budget authority	[163,605]	[163,676]	[180,620]	[+16,944]
Rescissions/reductions of new BA	[-2,552]	[0]	[0]	[0]
<i>Permanent Appropriations</i>				
Mineral Leasing and Associated Payments	2,459,886	2,189,449	2,326,947	+137,498
Leases of Lands Acquired for Flood Control, Navigation, and Allied Purposes	6,514	3,015	3,173	+158
Payments to Alaska from Oil and Gas Leases, NPRA	5,247	7,750	14,300	+6,550
National Forests Fund, Payment to States	13,853	9,099	9,475	+376
Geothermal Revenue, County Share	9,154	10,075	0	-10,075
State Share from Certain Gulf of Mexico Leases	0	25,240	29,888	+4,648
Coastal Impact Assistance Program	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Subtotal, permanent appropriations	2,744,654	2,494,628	2,633,783	+139,155
Total, Minerals Management	2,905,707	2,658,304	2,814,403	+156,099
Budget authority	[2,908,259]	[2,658,304]	[2,814,403]	[+156,099]
Rescissions/reductions of new BA	[-2,552]	[0]	[0]	[0]

COMPARISON OF 2008, 2009, AND 2010 BUDGET AUTHORITY
(in thousands of dollars)

<u>Appropriation/ Bureau/Account</u>	<u>2008 Actual</u>	<u>2009 Enacted</u>	<u>2010 Request</u>	<u>Change from 2009</u>
OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Regulation and Technology	120,348	120,256	127,280	+7,024
Rescissions / reductions of new BA	-1,877	0	0	0
Account total	118,471	120,256	127,280	+7,024
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	52,774	52,946	32,088	-20,858
Cancellation of prior year BA	0	-8,500	0	+8,500
Rescissions / reductions of new BA	-823	0	0	0
Account total	51,951	44,446	32,088	-12,358
Subtotal, current appropriations (w/o cancel)	170,422	173,202	159,368	-13,834
Cancellation of prior year BA	0	-8,500	0	+8,500
Subtotal, current appropriations (w/ cancel)	170,422	164,702	159,368	-5,334
Budget authority	[173,122]	[173,202]	[159,368]	[-13,834]
Cancellation of prior year BA	[0]	[-8,500]	[0]	[+8,500]
Rescissions / reductions of new BA	[-2,700]	[0]	[0]	[0]
<i>Permanent Appropriations</i>				
Payments to United Mine Workers Association				
Health Plans (AML)	100,394	61,224	102,100	+40,876
Supplemental Payments to UMWA Health Plans				
(General fund)	66,771	62,825	63,800	+975
Payments to States in Lieu of Coal Fee Receipts (Treasury) .	186,971	208,041	85,400	-122,641
Mandatory Grants to States and Tribes (AML)	87,384	90,031	147,000	+56,969
Subtotal, permanent appropriations	441,520	422,121	398,300	-23,821
Total, Surface Mining (w/o cancel)	611,942	595,323	557,668	-37,655
Cancellation of prior year BA	0	-8,500	0	+8,500
Total, Surface Mining (w/ cancel)	611,942	586,823	557,668	-29,155
Budget authority	[614,642]	[595,323]	[557,668]	[-37,655]
Cancellation of prior year BA	[0]	[-8,500]	[0]	[+8,500]
Rescissions / reductions of new BA	[-2,700]	[0]	[0]	[0]

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Surveys, Investigations, and Research	1,022,430	1,043,803	1,097,844	+54,041
Rescissions / reductions of new BA	-15,950	0	0	0
Account total (w/o ARRA)	1,006,480	1,043,803	1,097,844	+54,041
ARRA	0	+140,000	0	-140,000
Account total (w/ ARRA)	1,006,480	1,183,803	1,097,844	-85,959
Subtotal, current appropriations (w/o ARRA)	1,006,480	1,043,803	1,097,844	+54,041
ARRA	0	+140,000	0	-140,000
Subtotal, current appropriations (w/ ARRA)	1,006,480	1,183,803	1,097,844	-85,959
Budget authority	[1,022,430]	[1,043,803]	[1,097,844]	[+54,041]
ARRA	[0]	[+140,000]	[0]	[-140,000]
Rescissions / reductions of new BA	[-15,950]	[0]	[0]	[0]

COMPARISON OF 2008, 2009, AND 2010 BUDGET AUTHORITY
(in thousands of dollars)

Appropriation/ Bureau/Account	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
USGS (continued)				
<i>Permanent Appropriations</i>				
Operations and Maintenance of Quarters	82	145	126	-19
Contributed Funds	2,616	2,412	1,562	-850
Subtotal, permanent appropriations	2,698	2,557	1,688	-869
Total, Geological Survey (w/o ARRA)	1,009,178	1,046,360	1,099,532	+53,172
ARRA	0	+140,000	0	-140,000
Total, Geological Survey (w/ ARRA)	1,009,178	1,186,360	1,099,532	-86,828
Budget authority	[1,025,128]	[1,046,360]	[1,099,532]	[+53,172]
ARRA	[0]	[+140,000]	[0]	[-140,000]
Rescissions / reductions of new BA	[-15,950]	[0]	[0]	[0]
 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Resource Management	1,099,772	1,140,962	1,218,206	+77,244
Rescissions / reductions of new BA	-17,156	0	0	0
Mandated Interior transfers	+3,300	0	0	0
Account total (w/o ARRA)	1,085,916	1,140,962	1,218,206	+77,244
ARRA	0	+165,000	0	-165,000
Account total (w/ ARRA)	1,085,916	1,305,962	1,218,206	-87,756
Construction	33,688	35,587	29,791	-5,796
Rescissions / reductions of new BA	-526	0	0	0
Account total (w/o supp, ARRA, cancel, and transfers)	33,162	35,587	29,791	-5,796
One time supplemental and ARRA	+75,000	+115,000	0	-115,000
Cancellation of prior year BA	0	-54	0	+54
Fire repayment	+7,773	0	0	0
Account total (w/ supp, ARRA, cancel, and transfers)	115,935	150,533	29,791	-120,742
Land Acquisition	35,144	42,455	65,000	+22,545
Rescissions / reductions of new BA	-548	0	0	0
Account total	34,596	42,455	65,000	+22,545
Multinational Species Conservation Fund	8,000	10,000	10,000	0
Rescissions / reductions of new BA	-125	0	0	0
Account total	7,875	10,000	10,000	0
Wildlife Conservation and Appreciation	0	0	0	0
Cancellation of prior year BA	0	-497	0	+497
Account total	0	-497	0	+497
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund	42,646	42,647	52,647	+10,000
Rescissions / reductions of new BA	-665	0	0	0
Account total	41,981	42,647	52,647	+10,000
Coop. Endangered Species Conservation Fund	75,001	80,001	100,000	+19,999
Rescissions / reductions of new BA	-1,170	0	0	0
Account total (w/o cancel)	73,831	80,001	100,000	+19,999
Cancellation of prior year BA	0	-4,500	0	+4,500
Account total (w/ cancel)	73,831	75,501	100,000	+24,499

COMPARISON OF 2008, 2009, AND 2010 BUDGET AUTHORITY
(in thousands of dollars)

<u>Appropriation/ Bureau/Account</u>	<u>2008 Actual</u>	<u>2009 Enacted</u>	<u>2010 Request</u>	<u>Change from 2009</u>
FWS (continued)				
National Wildlife Refuge Fund	14,202	14,100	14,100	0
Rescissions / reductions of new BA	-222	0	0	0
Account total	13,980	14,100	14,100	0
Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation	4,500	4,750	4,750	0
Rescissions / reductions of new BA	-70	0	0	0
Account total	4,430	4,750	4,750	0
State and Tribal Wildlife Grants	75,000	75,000	115,000	+40,000
Rescissions / reductions of new BA	-1,170	0	0	0
Account total	73,830	75,000	115,000	+40,000
Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration (discretionary)	0	0	28,000	+28,000
Subtotal, current appropriations (w/o supps, cancel, and transfers)	1,369,601	1,445,502	1,637,494	+191,992
Cancellation of prior year BA	0	-5,051	0	+5,051
Subtotal, current appropriations (w/ cancel)	1,369,601	1,440,451	1,637,494	+197,043
One time supplemental and ARRA	+75,000	+280,000	0	-280,000
Fire repayment	+7,773	0	0	0
Subtotal, current appropriations (w/ supps, cancel, and transfers)	1,452,374	1,720,451	1,637,494	-82,957
Budget authority	[1,387,953]	[1,445,502]	[1,637,494]	[+191,992]
Supplementals (including ARRA)	[+75,000]	[+280,000]	[0]	[-280,000]
Rescissions / reductions of new BA	[-21,652]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Cancellation of prior year BA	[0]	[-5,051]	[0]	[+5,051]
Net transfers	[+3,300]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Fire repayment	[+7,773]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Permanent Appropriations				
Sport Fish Restoration	712,548	720,749	700,847	-19,902
Net transfers	-221,210	-223,469	-216,337	+7,132
Account total	491,338	497,280	484,510	-12,770
Migratory Bird Conservation Account	45,306	44,000	44,000	0
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund	4,582	800	800	0
National Wildlife Refuge Fund	11,102	12,000	12,000	0
Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations	3,274	3,800	3,800	0
Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act	4,660	4,750	4,800	+50
Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration	339,879	368,255	394,493	+26,238
Contributed Funds	5,000	3,400	3,400	0
Coop. Endangered Species Conservation Fund	52,371	54,582	54,501	-81
Subtotal, permanent appropriations	957,512	988,867	1,002,304	+13,437
Budget authority	[1,178,722]	[1,212,336]	[1,218,641]	[+6,305]
Net transfers	[-221,210]	[-223,469]	[-216,337]	[+7,132]
Total, Fish and Wildlife (w/o supps, cancel, and transfers)	2,327,113	2,434,369	2,639,798	+205,429
One time supplemental and ARRA	+75,000	+280,000	0	-280,000
Cancellation of prior year BA	0	-5,051	0	+5,051
Fire repayment	+7,773	0	0	0
Total, Fish and Wildlife (w/ supps, cancel, and transfers)	2,409,886	2,709,318	2,639,798	-69,520

COMPARISON OF 2008, 2009, AND 2010 BUDGET AUTHORITY
(in thousands of dollars)

Appropriation/ Bureau/Account	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
FWS (continued)				
Budget authority	[2,566,675]	[2,657,838]	[2,856,135]	[+198,297]
Supplementals (including ARRA)	[+75,000]	[+280,000]	[0]	[-280,000]
Rescissions/reductions of new BA	[-21,652]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Cancellation of prior year BA	[0]	[-5,051]	[0]	[+5,051]
Net transfers	[-217,910]	[-223,469]	[-216,337]	[+7,132]
Fire repayment	[+7,773]	[0]	[0]	[0]
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Operation of the National Park System	2,001,809	2,131,529	2,266,016	+134,487
Rescissions/reductions of new BA	-31,228	0	0	0
Account total (w/o ARRA and transfers)	1,970,581	2,131,529	2,266,016	+134,487
ARRA	0	+146,000	0	-146,000
Other net transfers	+244	0	0	0
Account total (w/ARRA and transfers)	1,970,825	2,277,529	2,266,016	-11,513
Transfer from EXOP for Drug Deterrence activities (non add)		[75]		
 Centennial Challenge	25,000	0	25,000	+25,000
Rescissions/reductions of new BA	-390	0	0	0
Account total	24,610	0	25,000	+25,000
 National Recreation and Preservation	68,481	59,684	53,908	-5,776
Rescissions/reductions of new BA	-1,068	0	0	0
Account total	67,413	59,684	53,908	-5,776
 Construction	221,985	233,158	205,991	-27,167
Rescissions/reductions of new BA	-3,463	0	0	0
Account total (w/o cancel, ARRA, and transfers)	218,522	233,158	205,991	-27,167
ARRA	0	+589,000	0	-589,000
Cancellation of prior year BA	0	-637	0	+637
Other net transfers	+20,000	0	0	0
Fire repayment	+61,021	0	0	0
Account total (w/ cancel, ARRA, and transfers)	299,543	821,521	205,991	-615,530
Transfer from Defense enacted for Ft. Baker (non-add)		[2,500]		
 Rescission of contract authority (LWCF)	-30,000	-30,000	-30,000	0
 Urban Park and Recreation Fund	0	0	0	0
Cancellation of prior year BA	0	-1,300	0	+1,300
Account total	0	-1,300	0	+1,300
 Land Acquisition and State Assistance	70,070	65,190	98,000	+32,810
Rescissions/reductions of new BA	-1,093	0	0	0
Mandated Interior Transfers	-3,300	0	0	0
Account total (w/o cancel)	65,677	65,190	98,000	+32,810
Cancellation of prior year BA	0	-1,000	0	+1,000
Account total (w/ cancel)	65,677	64,190	98,000	+33,810
 Historic Preservation Grants-in-Aid Fund	71,500	69,500	77,675	+8,175
Rescissions/reductions of new BA	-1,115	0	0	0
Account total (w/o cancel and ARRA)	70,385	69,500	77,675	+8,175
ARRA	0	+15,000	0	-15,000
Cancellation of prior year BA	0	-516	0	+516
Account total (w/ cancel and ARRA)	70,385	83,984	77,675	-6,309

COMPARISON OF 2008, 2009, AND 2010 BUDGET AUTHORITY
(in thousands of dollars)

<u>Appropriation/ Bureau/Account</u>	<u>2008 Actual</u>	<u>2009 Enacted</u>	<u>2010 Request</u>	<u>Change from 2009</u>
NPS (continued)				
Subtotal, current appropriations (w/o ARRA, cancel, and transfers) ..	2,387,188	2,529,061	2,696,590	+167,529
Cancellation of prior year BA.....	0	-3,453	0	+3,453
Subtotal, current appropriations (w/ cancel)	2,387,188	2,525,608	2,696,590	+170,982
ARRA	0	+750,000	0	-750,000
Other net transfers	+20,244	0	0	0
Fire repayment.....	+61,021	0	0	0
Subtotal, current appropriations (w/ ARRA, cancel, and transfers)....	2,468,453	3,275,608	2,696,590	-579,018
Budget authority	[2,458,845]	[2,559,061]	[2,726,590]	[+167,529]
ARRA	[0]	[+750,000]	[0]	[-750,000]
Rescissions / reductions of new BA	[-38,357]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Cancellation of prior year BA	[0]	[-3,453]	[0]	[+3,453]
Fire repayment.....	[+61,021]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Rescission of contract authority	[-30,000]	[-30,000]	[-30,000]	[0]
Permanent Appropriations				
Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act	186,913	188,519	189,900	+1,381
Other Permanent Appropriations.....	129,421	145,033	151,308	+6,275
Stateside LWCF Grants from OCS revenues	0	8,413	9,963	+1,550
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	57,558	27,231	52,231	+25,000
Land and Water Conservation Fund Contract Authority	30,000	30,000	30,000	0
Subtotal, permanent appropriations	403,892	399,196	433,402	+34,206
Total, Park Service (w/o ARRA, cancel, and transfers)	2,791,080	2,928,257	3,129,992	+201,735
ARRA	0	+750,000	0	-750,000
Cancellation of prior year BA	0	-3,453	0	+3,453
Other net transfers	+20,244	0	0	0
Fire repayment.....	+61,021	0	0	0
Total, Park Service (w/ ARRA, cancel, and transfers).....	2,872,345	3,674,804	3,129,992	-544,812
Budget authority	[2,859,437]	[2,958,257]	[3,159,992]	[+201,735]
ARRA	[0]	[+750,000]	[0]	[-750,000]
Rescissions / reductions of new BA	[-38,357]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Cancellation of prior year BA	[0]	[-3,453]	[0]	[+3,453]
Net transfers.....	[+20,244]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Fire repayment.....	[+61,021]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Rescission of contract authority	[-30,000]	[-30,000]	[-30,000]	[0]

INDIAN AFFAIRS**Current Appropriations**

Operation of Indian Programs	2,080,261	2,128,630	2,278,809	+150,179
Rescissions / reductions of new BA.....	-32,452	0	0	0
Account total (w/o ARRA and transfers)	2,047,809	2,128,630	2,278,809	+150,179
ARRA	0	+40,000	0	-40,000
Other net transfers	-720	0	0	0
Account total (w/ ARRA and transfers).....	2,047,089	2,168,630	2,278,809	+110,179
Construction	206,983	217,688	200,000	-17,688
Rescissions / reductions of new BA.....	-3,229	0	0	0
Account total (w/o ARRA and transfers)	203,754	217,688	200,000	-17,688
ARRA	0	+450,000	0	-450,000
Fire repayment.....	+41,121	0	0	0
Account total (w/ ARRA and transfers).....	244,875	667,688	200,000	-467,688

COMPARISON OF 2008, 2009, AND 2010 BUDGET AUTHORITY
(in thousands of dollars)

Appropriation/ Bureau/Account	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
Indian Affairs <i>(continued)</i>				
Indian Land and Water Claims and Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians	34,069	21,627	47,380	+25,753
Rescissions / reductions of new BA	-531	0	0	0
Account total	33,538	21,627	47,380	+25,753
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account	6,276	8,186	8,215	+29
Rescissions / reductions of new BA	-98	0		0
Account total (w/o ARRA)	6,178	8,186	8,215	+29
ARRA	0	+10,000	0	-10,000
Account total (w/ ARRA)	6,178	18,186	8,215	-9,971
Indian Land Consolidation	0	0	3,000	+3,000
Subtotal, current appropriations (w/o ARRA and transfers)	2,291,279	2,376,131	2,537,404	+161,273
ARRA	0	+500,000	0	-500,000
Other net transfers	-720	0	0	0
Fire repayment	+41,121	0	0	0
Subtotal, current appropriations (w/ ARRA and transfers)	2,331,680	2,876,131	2,537,404	-338,727
Budget authority	[2,327,589]	[2,376,131]	[2,537,404]	[+161,273]
ARRA	[0]	[+500,000]	[0]	[-500,000]
Rescissions / reductions of new BA	[-36,310]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Net transfers	[-720]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Fire repayment	[+41,121]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Permanent Appropriations				
Operation and Maintenance of Quarters	5,327	6,021	6,069	+48
Gifts and Donations	60	0	0	
Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations	107,607	113,666	116,830	+3,164
White Earth Settlement Fund	3,042	3,000	3,000	0
Indian Loan Guaranty and Insurance Fund, Liquidating Account	-111	-100	-90	+10
Indian Direct Loan Program Account	314	718	0	-718
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account	8,233	1,958	0	-1,958
Revolving Fund for Loans, Liquidating Account	-932	-900	-870	+30
Subtotal, permanent appropriations	123,540	124,363	124,939	+576
Total, Indian Affairs (w/o ARRA and transfers)	2,414,819	2,500,494	2,662,343	+161,849
ARRA	0	+500,000	0	-500,000
Other net transfers	-720	0	0	0
Fire repayment	+41,121	0	0	0
Total, Indian Affairs (w/ ARRA and transfers)	2,455,220	3,000,494	2,662,343	-338,151
Budget authority	[2,451,129]	[2,500,494]	[2,662,343]	[+161,849]
ARRA	[0]	[+500,000]	[0]	[-500,000]
Rescissions / reductions of new BA	[-36,310]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Net transfers	[-720]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Fire repayment	[+41,121]	[0]	[0]	[0]

COMPARISON OF 2008, 2009, AND 2010 BUDGET AUTHORITY
(in thousands of dollars)

<u>Appropriation/ Bureau/Account</u>	<u>2008 Actual</u>	<u>2009 Enacted</u>	<u>2010 Request</u>	<u>Change from 2009</u>
DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES				
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Office of the Secretary - Salaries and Expenses	101,151	107,264	118,836	+11,572
Rescissions/reductions of new BA.....	-1,578	0	0	0
Account total.....	99,573	107,264	118,836	+11,572
Federal Lands Subsistence Management	0	0	0	0
Cancellation of prior year BA.....	0	-108	0	+108
Account total.....	0	-108	0	+108
Subtotal, current appropriations (w/o cancel).....	99,573	107,264	118,836	+11,572
Cancellation of prior year BA.....	0	-108	0	+108
Subtotal, current appropriations (w/ cancel).....	99,573	107,156	118,836	+11,680
Budget authority	[101,151]	[107,264]	[118,836]	[+11,572]
Rescissions/reductions of new BA.....	[-1,578]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Cancellation of prior year BA.....	[0]	[-108]	[0]	[+108]
<i>Permanent Appropriations</i>				
Indian Arts and Crafts Board	82	48	49	+1
Take Pride in America	4	5	5	0
Subtotal, permanent appropriations	86	53	54	+1
Total, Office of the Secretary	99,659	107,209	118,890	+11,681
Budget authority	[101,237]	[107,317]	[118,890]	[+11,573]
Rescissions/reductions of new BA	[-1,578]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Cancellation of prior year BA.....	[0]	[-108]	[0]	[+108]
INSULAR AFFAIRS				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Assistance to Territories	78,613	78,665	81,077	+2,412
Rescissions/reductions of new BA.....	-794	0	0	0
Account total.....	77,819	78,665	81,077	+2,412
Compact of Free Association.....	5,362	5,318	5,318	0
Rescissions/reductions of new BA.....	-52	0	0	0
Account total.....	5,310	5,318	5,318	0
Subtotal, current appropriations.....	83,129	83,983	86,395	+2,412
Budget authority	[83,975]	[83,983]	[86,395]	[+2,412]
Rescissions/reductions of new BA	[-846]	[0]	[0]	[0]
<i>Permanent Appropriations</i>				
Compact of Free Association.....	204,999	211,477	207,926	-3,551
Payments to the U.S. Territories, Fiscal Assistance	129,350	148,000	129,000	-19,000
Subtotal, permanent appropriations	334,349	359,477	336,926	-22,551

COMPARISON OF 2008, 2009, AND 2010 BUDGET AUTHORITY
(in thousands of dollars)

Appropriation/ Bureau/Account	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
OIA (continued)				
Total, Insular Affairs	417,478	443,460	423,321	-20,139
Budget authority	[418,324]	[443,460]	[423,321]	[-20,139]
Rescissions/reductions of new BA	[-846]	[0]	[0]	[0]
 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Office of the Solicitor - Salaries and Expenses	59,250	62,050	65,076	+3,026
Rescissions/reductions of new BA	-924	0	0	0
Account total	58,326	62,050	65,076	+3,026
Subtotal, current appropriations	58,326	62,050	65,076	+3,026
Total, Solicitor	58,326	62,050	65,076	+3,026
Budget authority	[59,250]	[62,050]	[65,076]	[+3,026]
Rescissions/reductions of new BA	[-924]	[0]	[0]	[0]
 OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Office of Inspector General - Salaries and Expenses	44,572	45,953	48,590	+2,637
Rescissions/reductions of new BA	-695	0	0	0
Account total (w/o ARRA)	43,877	45,953	48,590	+2,637
ARRA	0	+15,000	0	-15,000
Account total (w/ ARRA)	43,877	60,953	48,590	-12,363
Subtotal, current appropriations (w/o ARRA)	43,877	45,953	48,590	+2,637
ARRA	0	+15,000	0	-15,000
Subtotal, current appropriations (w/ ARRA)	43,877	60,953	48,590	-12,363
Total, Inspector General (w/o ARRA)	43,877	45,953	48,590	+2,637
ARRA	0	+15,000	0	-15,000
Total, Inspector General (w/ ARRA)	43,877	60,953	48,590	-12,363
Budget authority	[44,572]	[45,953]	[48,590]	[+2,637]
ARRA	[0]	[+15,000]	[0]	[-15,000]
Rescissions/reductions of new BA	[-695]	[0]	[0]	[0]
 OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Federal Trust Programs	182,331	181,648	185,984	+4,336
Rescissions/reductions of new BA	-2,844	0	0	0
Account total (w/o transfers)	179,487	181,648	185,984	+4,336
Other net transfers	+720	0	0	0
Account total (w/ transfers)	180,207	181,648	185,984	+4,336

COMPARISON OF 2008, 2009, AND 2010 BUDGET AUTHORITY
(in thousands of dollars)

Appropriation/ Bureau/Account	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
OST (continued)				
Indian Land Consolidation.....	10,000	0	0	0
Rescissions / reductions of new BA.....	-156	0	0	0
Account total.....	9,844	0	0	0
Subtotal, current appropriations (w/ o transfers).....	189,331	181,648	185,984	+4,336
Other net transfers	+720	0	0	0
Subtotal, current appropriations (w/ transfers).....	190,051	181,648	185,984	+4,336
Budget authority	[192,331]	[181,648]	[185,984]	[+4,336]
Rescissions / reductions of new BA	[-3,000]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Net transfers.....	[+720]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Permanent Appropriations				
Tribal Special Funds.....	239,560	252,401	265,967	+13,566
Tribal Trust Fund	66,641	70,213	73,988	+3,775
Subtotal, permanent appropriations	306,201	322,614	339,955	+17,341
Total, Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians.	496,252	504,262	525,939	+21,677
Budget authority	[498,532]	[504,262]	[525,939]	[+21,677]
Rescissions / reductions of new BA	[-3,000]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Net transfers.....	[+720]	[0]	[0]	[0]
DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES SUMMARY				
Subtotal, current appropriations (w/ ARRA)	474,956	495,790	504,881	+9,091
Budget authority	[481,279]	[480,898]	[504,881]	[+23,983]
ARRA	[0]	[+15,000]	[0]	[-15,000]
Rescissions / reductions of new BA	[-7,043]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Cancellation of prior year BA	[0]	[-108]	[0]	[+108]
Net transfers.....	[+720]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Subtotal, permanent appropriations	640,636	682,144	676,935	-5,209
Budget authority	[640,636]	[682,144]	[676,935]	[-5,209]
Total, Departmental Offices	1,115,592	1,177,934	1,181,816	+3,882
Budget authority	[1,121,915]	[1,163,042]	[1,181,816]	[+18,774]
ARRA	[0]	[+15,000]	[0]	[-15,000]
Rescissions / reductions of new BA	[-7,043]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Cancellation of prior year BA	[0]	[-108]	[0]	[+108]
Net transfers.....	[+720]	[0]	[0]	[0]

COMPARISON OF 2008, 2009, AND 2010 BUDGET AUTHORITY
(in thousands of dollars)

Appropriation/ Bureau/Account	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
NATIONAL INDIAN GAMING COMMISSION				
<i>Permanent Appropriations</i>				
National Indian Gaming Commission, Gaming Activity Fees.....	15,306	16,788	21,000	+4,212
Subtotal, permanent appropriations	15,306	16,788	21,000	+4,212
Total, National Indian Gaming Commission	15,306	16,788	21,000	+4,212
Budget authority	[15,306]	[16,788]	[21,000]	[+4,212]
DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	232,528	0	0	0
Rescissions / reductions of new BA.....	-3,627	0	0	0
Account total.....	228,901	0	0	0
Central Hazardous Materials Fund.....	9,954	10,148	10,175	+27
Rescissions / reductions of new BA.....	-155	0	0	0
Account total.....	9,799	10,148	10,175	+27
Wildland Fire Management.....	820,878	859,453	899,780	+40,327
Fire Supplementals.....	+384,000	0	0	0
Rescissions / reductions of new BA.....	-12,806	0	0	0
Account total (w/o ARRA and transfers)	1,192,072	859,453	899,780	+40,327
ARRA	0	+15,000	0	-15,000
Other net transfers	+1,103	0	0	0
Fire repayment.....	-112,500	0	0	0
Account total (w/ ARRA and transfers).....	1,080,675	874,453	899,780	+25,327
Budget amendment for suppression supplemental (non add)		[50,000]		
Wildland Fire Suppression Contingency Reserve Fund	0	0	0	0
Contingent Emergency Funds (unreleased).....	0	0	+75,000	+75,000
Account total.....	0	0	75,000	+75,000
Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund.....	6,300	6,338	6,462	+124
Rescissions / reductions of new BA.....	-98	0	0	0
Account total.....	6,202	6,338	6,462	+124
Working Capital Fund.....	40,727	73,435	85,823	+12,388
Rescissions / reductions of new BA.....	-635	0	0	0
Account total.....	40,092	73,435	85,823	+12,388
Subtotal, current appropriations (w/o ARRA and transfers)	1,477,066	949,374	1,077,240	+127,866
ARRA	0	+15,000	0	-15,000
Other net transfers	+1,103	0	0	0
Fire repayment.....	-112,500	0	0	0
Subtotal, current appropriations (w/ ARRA and transfers).....	1,365,669	964,374	1,077,240	+112,866

COMPARISON OF 2008, 2009, AND 2010 BUDGET AUTHORITY
(in thousands of dollars)

Appropriation/ Bureau/Account	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS <i>(continued)</i>				
Budget authority	[1,110,387]	[949,374]	[1,002,240]	[+52,866]
Supplementals (including ARRA)	[+384,000]	[+15,000]	[0]	[-15,000]
Contingent Emergency Funds	[0]	[0]	[+75,000]	[+75,000]
Rescissions / reductions of new BA	[-17,321]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Other net transfers	[+1,103]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Fire repayment	[-112,500]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Permanent Appropriations				
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	138,693	378,000	390,000	+12,000
Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund	39,630	46,000	75,000	+29,000
Net transfers	-1,194	-2,000	-2,000	0
Account total	38,436	44,000	73,000	+29,000
Subtotal, permanent appropriations	177,129	422,000	463,000	+41,000
Budget authority	[178,323]	[424,000]	[465,000]	[+41,000]
Net transfers	[-1,194]	[-2,000]	[-2,000]	[0]
Total, Department-wide Programs	1,542,798	1,386,374	1,540,240	+153,866
Budget authority <i>(w/ fire supplemental)</i>	[1,672,710]	[1,373,374]	[1,467,240]	[+93,866]
ARRA	[0]	[+15,000]	[0]	[-15,000]
Contingent Emergency Funds	[0]	[0]	[+75,000]	[+75,000]
Rescissions / reductions of new BA	[-17,321]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Net transfers	[-91]	[-2,000]	[-2,000]	[0]
Fire repayments	[-112,500]	[0]	[0]	[0]
INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES SUMMARY				
TOTAL, INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES				
<i>(w/o supp, ARRA, and transfers)</i>	16,075,146	15,958,956	16,996,287	+1,037,331
One time supplementals and ARRA	+75,000	+2,005,000	0	-2,005,000
Other net transfers <i>(current authority only)</i>	+21,287	0	0	0
TOTAL, INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES				
<i>(w/ supp, ARRA, and transfers)</i>	16,171,433	17,963,956	16,996,287	-967,669
Grand total, current authority, regular appropriations	[10,151,590]	[10,243,285]	[10,995,098]	[+751,813]
Supplementals <i>(including ARRA)</i>	[+459,000]	[+2,005,000]	[0]	[-2,005,000]
Contingent Emergency Funds Unreleased	[0]	[0]	[+75,000]	[+75,000]
Rescissions / reductions of new BA	[-157,380]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Cancellation of prior year BA	[0]	[-30,154]	[0]	[+30,154]
Net mandated transfers <i>(current other net transfers only)</i>	[+21,287]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Rescission of contract authority	[-30,000]	[-30,000]	[-30,000]	[0]
Net, current authority <i>(w/ ARRA)</i>	[10,444,497]	[12,188,131]	[11,040,098]	[-1,148,033]
Net, current authority <i>(w/o ARRA and other transfers)</i>	[10,348,210]	[10,183,131]	[11,040,098]	[+856,967]
Net, current authority <i>(w/o ARRA, supp and transfers)</i>	[9,964,210]	[10,168,131]	[11,040,098]	[+871,967]
Grand total, permanent authority	[5,949,340]	[6,001,294]	[6,174,526]	[+173,232]
Net transfers	[-222,404]	[-225,469]	[-218,337]	[+7,132]
Net, permanent authority	[5,726,936]	[5,775,825]	[5,956,189]	[180,364]

COMPARISON OF 2008, 2009, AND 2010 BUDGET AUTHORITY
(in thousands of dollars)

Appropriation/ Bureau/Account	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT				
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Water and Related Resources	949,882	920,259	893,125	-27,134
Mandated Interior transfers	+175,000	0	0	0
Account total (w/o ARRA)	1,124,882	920,259	893,125	-27,134
ARRA	0	+950,000	0	-950,000
Account total (w/ ARRA)	1,124,882	1,870,259	893,125	-977,134
Policy and Administration	58,811	59,400	61,200	+1,800
California Bay-Delta Restoration	40,098	40,000	31,000	-9,000
Central Valley Project Restoration Fund	51,053	56,079	35,358	-20,721
Subtotal, current appropriations (w/o ARRA)	1,274,844	1,075,738	1,020,683	-55,055
ARRA	0	+950,000	0	-950,000
Subtotal, current appropriations (w/ ARRA)	1,274,844	2,025,738	1,020,683	-1,005,055
Budget authority	[1,099,844]	[1,075,738]	[1,020,683]	[-55,055]
ARRA	[0]	[+950,000]	[0]	[-950,000]
Net transfers	[+175,000]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Discretionary Offsets	-46,914	-52,685	-35,057	+17,628
<i>Permanent Appropriations</i>				
Colorado River Dam Fund, Boulder Canyon Project	79,939	96,019	98,892	+2,873
Miscellaneous Permanent	272	280	280	0
Loan Program Subsidy Reestimate	19,257	6,244	0	-6,244
Loan Program Liquidating Account	-6,525	-2,657	-2,696	-39
San Gabriel Basin Restoration Fund	237	200	150	-50
San Joaquin River Restoration Fund	0	0	15,900	+15,900
Reclamation Trust Funds	-19,443	3,000	4,500	+1,500
Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act	0	220	220	0
Spectrum Relocation Activities	0	3,450	0	-3,450
Subtotal, permanent appropriations	73,737	106,756	117,246	+10,490
Total, Reclamation (w/o ARRA)	1,348,581	1,182,494	1,137,929	-44,565
ARRA	0	+950,000	0	-950,000
Total, Reclamation (w/ ARRA)	1,348,581	2,132,494	1,137,929	-994,565
Budget authority	[1,173,581]	[1,182,494]	[1,137,929]	[-44,565]
ARRA	[0]	[+950,000]	[0]	[-950,000]
Net transfers	[+175,000]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Discretionary Offsets	-46,914	-52,685	-35,057	+17,628
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Central Utah Project Completion Account	43,000	42,000	42,004	+4
Mandated Interior transfers	-976	-987	-1,500	-513
Account total (w/o ARRA)	42,024	41,013	40,504	-509
ARRA	0	+50,000	0	-50,000
Account total (w/ ARRA)	42,024	91,013	40,504	-50,509

COMPARISON OF 2008, 2009, AND 2010 BUDGET AUTHORITY
(in thousands of dollars)

<u>Appropriation/ Bureau/Account</u>	<u>2008 Actual</u>	<u>2009 Enacted</u>	<u>2010 Request</u>	<u>Change from 2009</u>
CUPCA (continued)				
Utah Reclamation Mitigation & Conservation Account	0	0	0	0
Mandated Interior transfers	+976	+987	+1,500	+513
Account total.....	976	987	1,500	+513
Subtotal, current appropriations (w/o ARRA).....	43,000	42,000	42,004	+4
ARRA	0	+50,000	0	-50,000
Subtotal, current appropriations (w/ ARRA)	43,000	92,000	42,004	-49,996
Budget authority	[43,000]	[42,000]	[42,004]	[+4]
ARRA	[0]	[+50,000]	[0]	[-50,000]
Permanent Appropriations				
Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account....	8,613	0	0	0
Subtotal, permanent appropriations	8,613	0	0	0
Total, Central Utah Project	51,613	92,000	42,004	-49,996
Budget Authority	[51,613]	[42,000]	[42,004]	[+4]
ARRA	[0]	[+50,000]	[0]	[-50,000]

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT SUMMARY

TOTAL, ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT (w/o ARRA)	1,400,194	1,224,494	1,179,933	-44,561
ARRA	0	+1,000,000	0	-1,000,000
TOTAL, ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT (w/ ARRA)	1,400,194	2,224,494	1,179,933	-1,044,561
Grand total, current authority.....	[1,142,844]	[1,117,738]	[1,062,687]	[-55,051]
ARRA	[0]	[+1,000,000]	[0]	[-1,000,000]
Net transfers.....	[+175,000]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Net, current authority.....	[1,317,844]	[2,117,738]	[1,062,687]	[-1,055,051]
Grand total, permanent authority	[82,350]	[106,756]	[117,246]	[+10,490]

COMPARISON OF 2008, 2009, AND 2010 BUDGET AUTHORITY
(in thousands of dollars)

Appropriation/ Bureau/Account	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR (w/o ARRA and transfers)	17,475,340	17,183,450	18,176,220	+992,770
Supplementals (including ARRA)	+75,000	+3,005,000	0	-3,005,000
Other net transfers	+21,287	0	0	0
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR (w/ ARRA and transfers) ..	17,571,627	20,188,450	18,176,220	-2,012,230
Grand total, current authority	[11,469,434]	[11,361,023]	[12,057,785]	[+696,762]
Supplementals (including ARRA)	[+459,000]	[+3,005,000]	[0]	[-3,005,000]
Contingent Emergency Funds Unreleased	[0]	[0]	[+75,000]	[+75,000]
Rescissions / reductions of new BA	[-157,380]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Cancellation of prior year BA	[0]	[-30,154]	[0]	[+30,154]
Net transfers	[+21,287]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Rescission of contract authority	[-30,000]	[-30,000]	[-30,000]	[0]
Net, current authority	[11,762,341]	[14,305,869]	[12,102,785]	[-2,203,084]
Net, current authority (w/o ARRA and other transfers)	[11,666,054]	[11,300,869]	[12,102,785]	[+801,916]
Net, current authority (w/o ARRA, fire supps, and other transfers)	[11,282,054]	[11,300,869]	[12,102,785]	[+801,916]
Grand total, permanent authority	[6,031,690]	[6,108,050]	[6,291,772]	[+183,722]
Net transfers	[-222,404]	[-225,469]	[-218,337]	[+7,132]
Net, permanent authority	[5,809,286]	[5,882,581]	[6,073,435]	[+190,854]

COMPARISON OF 2008, 2009, AND 2010 BUDGET AUTHORITY

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The budget totals in the Interior Budget in Brief differ slightly from the presentation in the President's budget. The President's budget presentation uses a system of budget scoring required by the Budget Enforcement Act that is based on "net discretionary budget authority." The Interior Budget in Brief document almost exclusively uses a system of scoring based on "current authority." Thus, the presentation is consistent with the presentation used by the Appropriations Committees.

Current authority portrays the amounts that Congress appropriates each year to carry out the Department's programs, including funds classified as mandatory under the Budget Enforcement Act that must still be appropriated each year. Most mandatory funding does not require annual appropriations and is excluded from current authority. Net discretionary amounts exclude mandatory funding and are reduced by offsetting receipts. Additionally, there can be differences in how certain provisions are displayed or scored in appropriations as compared to the President's budget. For example, the rescission of NPS contract authority and the MMS net receipts sharing provisions are shown as reductions to current authority and as reductions in the Appropriations Committee scoring tables for the 2009 Consolidated Omnibus Appropriations Act. However, in the 2009 enacted column of the 2010 President's budget, these provisions are not shown as reductions to discretionary budget authority.

The difference in scoring impacts the budgets of BLM, Reclamation, CUPCA, and OIA. Both BLM and OIA have current accounts or portions of accounts that are classified as mandatory. Thus they are excluded from the net discretionary totals for these bureaus. Additionally, BLM, Reclamation, and CUPCA have receipts that offset account totals. The BLM Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures and Reclamation's Central Valley Project include discretionary offsets (receipts) that reduce discretionary totals. In 2008, the CUPCA Utah Mitigation account includes offsetting receipts of \$7.713 million, which reduce the permanent discretionary appropriation of \$8.613 million for a net total of \$1.480 million.

As depicted below, scoring differences do not impact other bureaus and are slight relative to the size of the budget, only \$94.9 million in 2010.

Budget from Current Authority to Net Discretionary Authority

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>
Total Current Authority*	11,666,054	11,300,869	12,102,785
FWS one time supplemental.....	+75,000	0	0
Total, Current Authority (with supplemental and all transfers)	11,741,054	11,300,869	12,102,785
Adjustments for Mandatory Current Accounts			
Bureau of Land Management			
Range Improvements.....	-10,000	-10,000	-10,000
Miscellaneous Trusts	-19,670	-20,130	-20,130
Insular Affairs			
Assistance to Territories.....	-27,720	-27,720	-27,720
Compact Assistance	-2,000	-2,000	-2,000
Minerals Management Service			
Net Receipts Sharing.....	-43,000	-47,000	0
Adjustments for Discretionary Offsets.....			
Reclamation Central Valley Restoration Receipts	-46,914	-52,685	-35,057
Utah Mitigation Net Offsets	+1,480	0	0
Adjustments for BLM ADP and OSM Penalty Collections.....	-3,459	0	0
Total, Net Discretionary	11,589,771	11,141,334	12,007,878

* Funding for 2008 includes \$349 million in Emergency Wildland Fire funding.

EXPLANATORY NOTES (CONTINUED)

The Office of Management and Budget presents the President's budget to the Congress in "millions of dollars." The presentation in the Interior Budget in Brief is based on amounts in "thousands of dollars," the level at which Congress appropriates. When several amounts that have been rounded to millions of dollars are added or subtracted, small differences in the sum of these rounded numbers may be created as compared to the sum of the same numbers not rounded. This rounding effect may result in slight differences between the totals in the President's budget and totals in this document. Rounding differences can also occur as a result of enacted across-the-board reductions since these reductions are made at the whole dollar level while most tables in this document are in thousands of dollars.

Appendix A is structured to provide two account totals where applicable. Most accounts only have one total, which reflects Congressional action. This total includes supplemental appropriations that fund operations and are ongoing in nature, like Wildland Fire operations, in addition to transfers authorized by the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies and Energy and Water Development appropriations bills. When applicable, accounts include an additional total line, which includes one-time disaster supplemental appropriations, Sec. 102 emergency transfers and repayments, transfers authorized by other Committees, and optional transfers. The purpose is to provide an agency total for "normalized" activities that is comparable to the actions taken by the Appropriations Committees and a total that reflects all actions.

2008 Actuals

The Fiscal Year started with a government-wide Continuing Resolution through November 16, 2007 (P.L. 110-92). Funds provided were based on the 2007 appropriations level excluding supplemental appropriations. Congress enacted a second CR as part of the Department of Defense 2008 Appropriations Act, P.L. 110-116, which provided funding through December 14, 2007.

- Division B, Sec. 157(b) also provided emergency supplemental funding for the Wildland Fire Management account as follows:
 - o \$40.0 million for suppression operations.
 - o \$115.0 million to repay accounts from which funds were transferred for fire suppression in 2007.
 - o \$10.0 million for hazardous fuels.
 - o \$6.0 million for rehabilitation of public lands damaged by fire.
- Construction accounts were repaid with the emergency supplemental funds as follows:

	<u>2008</u>
From:	
Wildland Fire Management.....	-112,500
To:	
Construction accounts:	
Bureau of Land Management.....	+2,585
Fish and Wildlife Service	+7,773
National Park Service	+61,021
Indian Affairs.....	<u>+41,121</u>
Total, Construction accounts.....	+112,500

EXPLANATORY NOTES (CONTINUED)

- A third CR (P.L. 110-137) provided funds through December 21, 2007.
- A fourth CR (P.L. 110-149) provided funds through December 31, 2007.
- Congress enacted the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008, P.L. 110-161, signed by the President on December 16, 2007. Division C - Energy and Water Development provided funds to the Bureau of Reclamation and Central Utah Project accounts. This Division did not include an across-the-board reduction. Division F - Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies provided funds to all other Interior bureaus. Division F included a 1.56 percent across-the-board reduction (Sec. 437).
- The Central Valley Restoration Fund was appropriated \$59.1 million in 2008. However the amount was limited by user fees deposited into the Fund. In 2008, due to drought conditions and late user payments, the actual appropriation totaled only \$51.1 million.
- Division F, Title VII provided \$78.0 million in emergency funding to the Wildland Fire Management account for suppression operations. It also included language allowing the funds provided in P.L. 110-161 to be used to repay other Wildland Fire activities that reprogrammed funds to suppression in 2007.
- The Government-wide General Provisions, Title VII, Sec. 740, authorized a 3.5 percent January 2008 pay raise for civilian employees.
- The 2008 appropriation included appropriations language allowing MMS to use up to three percent of the \$250.0 million Coastal Impact Assistance program for administrative activities in 2008 through 2010.
- The 2008 appropriation also included a requirement for MMS to deduct two percent from the revenue sharing mineral leasing payments made to States to offset the costs of administering the program. This provision was scored as a reduction of \$43.0 million to the bill total.
- The appropriation authorized BLM to assess a \$4,000 fee for each new Application for Permits to Drill. A comparable reduction was made to the BLM oil and gas program.
- The Energy Security Act of 2006, P.L. 109-432, signed December 20, 2006, significantly changed the OSM Abandoned Mine Lands program beginning in 2008. The law substantially reduced the amount subject to annual appropriations. The law reauthorized coal production excise taxes; shifted much of the grant funding from discretionary to mandatory appropriations under a new formula; funded new health benefit programs; and provided mandatory General Fund payments to States for their balances in the AML Fund.
- On June 18, 2008, the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 was signed. Title II, Sec. 2807, amended the earlier 2002 Farm Security and Rural Investment Act to provide an additional transfer to the Bureau of Reclamation of \$175.0 million for at risk Desert-Terminal Lakes. The funds were part of a mandatory appropriation to Agriculture, but were scored as discretionary in Interior's totals.
- On September 30, 2008, P.L. 110-329 was signed. Division A of the bill provided authority for continued operations under a FY 2009 continuing resolution; Division B provided FY 2008 emergency supplemental funding; and Division C provided FY 2009 appropriations for the Department of Defense, Department of Homeland Security, and Military Construction. Division B included:

EXPLANATORY NOTES (CONTINUED)

- o Supplemental funding for Wildland Fire Management totaling \$135.0 million of which \$110.0 million was provided for suppression and \$25.0 million was provided for Burned Area Rehabilitation.
 - o Supplemental funding for Fish and Wildlife Service Construction totaling \$75.0 million to address storm damages, primarily from Hurricane Ike, and repairs to facilities caused by other disasters.
- After the end of the fiscal year, on October 3, 2008, Congress passed the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-343). Title I of this bill authorized and appropriated funds for the Troubled Asset Recovery Program.
 - o Title IV reauthorized, in a modified fashion, the Secure Rural Schools Act payments made by BLM and the Forest Service. The reauthorization revised the current calculation of payments and provided a choice of payment options to States and counties that was quite complex. The western Oregon counties to whom the BLM makes payments chose to receive payments of a decreasing percentage of past revenues rather than fifty-percent of current revenues. The payments will decrease annually with the last distribution being made in 2012.
 - o Title IV amended the Payments in Lieu of Taxes Act and made the program mandatory, with appropriations to be made at the fully authorized level through FY 2012. After 2012, the program reverts back to the jurisdiction of the Appropriations Committee. The cost of administration of the program was left out of the legislation.
- During 2008, Interior and the Forest Service began piloting the transfer authority provided in the Service First authorization. Prior to this, the bureaus used Economy Act agreements for joint activities. The Bureaus developed procedures to track the use of these funds. The BLM transferred a net \$54,000 to the Forest Service and \$6,000 to NPS.
- The Department of Defense transferred \$20.0 million in unobligated balances to the NPS Construction account for the USS *Arizona*. The transfer of prior-year unobligated balances was authorized by P.L. 110-116 and is scored as a budget transfer, since the funds are for a different purpose than originally appropriated.
- The NPS transferred \$3.3 million from Construction to FWS Resource Management for removal of invasive plant species in the Loxahatchee NWR. The transfer of prior-year unobligated balances was authorized by P.L. 108-108 and was scored as a budget transfer.
- The OST transferred \$720,000 in budget authority to BIA for trust activities as authorized in Sec. 106 of its 2008 appropriations (P.L. 110-161).
- The Forest Service transferred \$1.1 million for joint fire science as authorized in annual appropriations.
- The Executive Office of the President transferred \$191,000 to NPS to deter high intensity drug trafficking.

EXPLANATORY NOTES (CONTINUED)

2009 Estimates

The Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance, and Continuing Appropriations Act of 2009 (P.L. 110-329) included 2008 emergency supplemental funding, 2009 appropriations for the Departments of Defense, Homeland Security, and Veterans Affairs, and a continuing resolution through March 6, 2009 for other government agencies.

- The NPS was authorized to obligate \$2.0 million over the CR rate for inaugural costs (Sec. 151).
- The CR provided a one year extension for the Service First program (Sec. 149), a one year extension of BLM and Forest Service grazing permits pending final processing (Sec. 150), eliminated long-standing OCS moratoria language, eliminated a prohibition on issuance of final oil shale regulations (Sec. 152), and authorized work to proceed on the Everglades, Modified Waters, Tamiami Trail project despite certain legal impediments (Sec. 153).
- The NPS received \$2.5 million from the Department of Defense for Ft. Baker improvements.
- On October 31, 2008, Reclamation received a transfer under the Commercial Spectrum Enhancement Act of \$3.5 million. The Act provides authority for agencies to a share of the spectrum auction revenues to fund their conversions to a bandwidth designated for public entities.
- A second short-term CR (P.L. 111-6) provided funding through March 11, 2009.
- The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (P.L. 111-5), was signed into law on February 17, 2009. The Interior Department received \$3.0 billion under this Act. The amounts are shown below and as one-time supplemental amounts in Appendix A.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

Bureau of Land Management	
Management of Lands and Resources	125,000
Construction	180,000
U.S. Geological Survey	
Surveys, Investigations, and Research	140,000
Fish and Wildlife Service	
Resource Management	165,000
Construction	115,000
National Park Service	
Operation of the National Park Service	146,000
Construction	589,000
Historic Preservation Fund	15,000
Indian Affairs	
Operation of Indian Programs	40,000
Construction	450,000
Guaranteed Loan Program	10,000
Office of Inspector General, Salaries and Expenses	15,000
Bureau of Reclamation	
Water and Related Resources	1,000,000
Transfer to CUPCA	[50,000]
Department-wide Programs	
Wildland Fire Management	15,000
Total, Department of the Interior	3,005,000

EXPLANATORY NOTES (CONTINUED)

- On March 11, 2009, the Consolidated Omnibus Appropriations Act of 2009 was signed into law (P.L.111-8).
- The Omnibus Act adopted the President's budget proposals to cancel \$30.2 million of balances in a number of accounts. These were a result of managing accounts and eliminating unneeded balances in accounts that had aged. Most were discretionary accounts, except for two cancellations in the BLM Miscellaneous Permanent Operating account. The cancellations are shown on the next page and noted in Appendix A.

Cancellation of Prior Year Balances

Bureau of Land Management	
Naval Oil Shale	12,996
Sale of Water Proceeds	46
Office of Surface Mining, AML Emergency Grants.....	8,500
Fish and Wildlife Service	
Construction Anadromous Fish Grants	54
Cooperative Endangered Species Cons. Fund	4,500
Wildlife Conservation and Appreciation	497
National Park Service	
Construction Federal Infrastructure	637
Urban Parks and Recreation Recovery	1,300
LWCF State Grants	1,000
Historic Preservation Fund	516
Departmental Management – Federal Subsistence	108
Total, Department of the Interior	30,154

- The 2009 Omnibus Act included the following provisions:
 - o Payments in Lieu of Taxes — Language was included to fund the administrative costs from within the mandatory appropriations available for the fully funded authorized level.
 - o Net Receipts Sharing — The 2009 Act continued the 2008 provision to deduct two percent from States' mineral leasing payments to help offset the costs of BLM and MMS leasing programs. In 2009 the amount scored for this was \$47.0 million.
 - o LWCF Administration — The Act enacted a proposal under the NPS Administrative Provisions to fund some of the administrative costs of the LWCF State Assistance Grants program from three percent of the available mandatory receipts in lieu of appropriated funds.
 - o Trust Accounting Deficiencies — The Act enacted the Interior proposal to use unobligated balances up to \$6.0 million to address the difference between the OST investment balances and the underlying Individual Indian Monies account balances.
 - o Civil Penalties — The Act made the retention and use of civil penalties permanent for OSM.
 - o Cost Recovery — The Act segregated the authority to collect and retain cost recovery fees from OCS rental fee retention.
 - o Service First — The Act extended authority for the Forest Service and BLM Service First arrangements to cooperatively fund certain common activities.

EXPLANATORY NOTES (CONTINUED)

- The Energy Security Act of 2006 created a new coastal revenue sharing account for MMS and a new source for LWCF State Assistance Grants. These accounts are funded from receipts from certain OCS leases. Due to the complexity of the formula to determine State and local governments' shares, the payments are to be made in the year following the receipt collection. The first payments are made in 2009.

2010 Appropriations

- The Omnibus Public Lands Bill, P.L. 111-11, established the San Joaquin River Restoration Fund to meet the requirements of the *Rodgers v. NRDC settlement*. The Act redirects the Friant surcharge receipts to the new mandatory account. The result of this Act is to reduce the funding level for current appropriations for the Central Valley Restoration Fund. The first payment is made in 2010 and is \$15.9 million.
- Implementation of New OCS Fees — The budget includes a new inspection fee on each OCS above-water oil and gas facility that is subject to inspection. The MMS developed the fee structure to defray inspection costs based on the complexity of the facility as determined by the number of wells. The fee will require OCS energy developers to fund roughly \$10.0 million, or 25 percent, of the compliance inspection costs and represents a reasonable contribution on the part of the benefactors of the inspections, namely, the energy developers.
- Increased OCS Rents for MMS Operations — The budget proposes to increase by \$10.0 million the amount of MMS operating budget that is funded by the OCS rents. The increase in the amount of acres leased in recent years makes this possible.
- Wildland Fire Contingency Reserve — The budget reflects the President's commitment to responsibly budget for wildfire and includes a proposal to create a discretionary contingency reserve fund of \$75.0 million to provide for firefighting when the appropriated funds for suppression are exhausted. The reserve includes conditions that must be met to access the fund and prohibits transfers from other appropriations and funds until both the reserve and the fire suppression appropriations are obligated.
- 2009 Budget Amendment — Additionally, as part of the 2010 President's Budget, a 2009 supplemental of \$50.0 million has been requested for Wildland Fire suppression and rehabilitation activities.

2010 Authorization Proposals

There are two authorization proposals impacting receipts, including a new fee on non-producing Gulf of Mexico leases and increased fee rates for the water users of the Pick-Sloan project. These proposals are discussed in the Overview section of this book. There are also legislative proposals impacting spending levels, including:

- Geothermal Implementation Fund — The Energy Policy Act of 2005, P.L. 109-58, dedicated 25 percent of geothermal revenues to be used by BLM to expedite geothermal leasing activities. The budget proposes to eliminate the fund, direct the receipts to the General Fund, and fund increased leasing activity through user fees.

EXPLANATORY NOTES (CONTINUED)

- Repeal of Sec. 365 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 — The 2010 BLM appropriations request continues the 2008 and 2009 authority to charge and retain a fee on applications for permits to drill. The budget assumes legislation to repeal Sec. 365 of the Energy Policy Act is enacted and cost recovery regulations are in place by 2011. Sec. 365 diverted mineral leasing rental receipts from the General Fund to the newly created Permit Processing Improvement Fund and prohibited BLM from establishing cost recovery fees for processing applications for permits to drill. The rulemaking will begin with a fee amount that generates an estimated \$45.5 million, fully replacing the amount appropriated in 2010.
- OSM Payments to Certified States and Tribes — The budget proposes to eliminate mandatory payments from the Treasury to States and Tribes that have been certified as completing reclamation of their abandoned coal mines. This will achieve savings of \$1.5 billion over ten years.
- Palau Compact — The Compact of Free Association with the Republic of Palau, implemented under P.L. 99-658, expires at the end of fiscal year 2009. The budget proposes to extend this compact for another 15 years. The estimated ten-year cost of the proposal is \$45 million.
- Geothermal Payments to Counties — The Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58) amended Sec. 20 of the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 to provide that 25 percent of the revenues collected from geothermal leasing be paid to the county in which the leased lands or geothermal resources are located. This payment is in addition to the 50 percent of Federal revenues that have historically been paid to the State in which the leased lands or geothermal resources are located. The budget proposes to eliminate these county payments and return to the traditional 50/50 Federal-State revenue sharing arrangement.

ENERGY PROGRAMS

(in thousands of dollars)

Program	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	2010 Compared to 2009
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT				
Energy and Minerals Program				
Appropriations	109,873	99,413	111,541	+12,128
Offsetting Collections (APD fees)	25,500	36,400	45,500	+9,100
Renewable Energy (geothermal) (<i>estimate</i>)	[1,200]	[1,200]	[1,200]	[0]
Lands and Realty Management (<i>estimates only</i>)				
Renewable Energy (ROW / NEPA / Coord. Offices) ...	700	700	16,800	+16,100
Energy Delivery Infrastructure (ROWs)	900	900	900	0
Subtotal, Appropriations	136,973	137,413	174,741	+37,328
Other Funding Sources (<i>all amounts are estimates</i>)				
Cost Recoveries in Service Charges, Deposits Account				
APDs Oil and Gas Cost Recoveries ^{1/}	0	0	0	0
Other Oil and Gas Cost Recoveries	1,800	1,800	1,800	0
Rights-of-Way Processing Cost Recoveries ^{2/}	7,700	8,000	8,000	0
Mandatory				
APD Permit Processing Improvement Fund ^{3/}	21,000	21,000	0	-21,000
Geothermal Fund ^{4/}	3,200	7,100	0	-7,100
NPR-2 Revenue	504	505	25	-480
Subtotal, Other Sources	34,204	38,405	9,825	-28,580
Subtotal, Bureau of Land Management	171,177	175,818	184,566	+8,748
MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE				
Offshore Energy and Minerals Management	161,336	166,199	195,974	+29,775
Minerals Revenue Management	81,687	86,684	89,374	+2,690
General Administration	47,457	51,220	55,699	+4,479
Subtotal, Minerals Management Service	290,480	304,103	341,047	+36,944
Offsetting Collections: OCS Rents	[135,730]	[146,730]	[156,730]	[+10,000]
Inspection Fees	[0]	[0]	[10,000]	[+10,000]
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY				
Energy Resources	26,381	26,749	29,749	+3,000
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE				
Consultation and Planning	8,067	8,559	11,559	+3,000
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS				
Trust Natural Resources				
Mining and Minerals Program (TPA)	3,098	3,174	3,174	0
Mining and Minerals Program (non-TPA)	6,932	6,933	11,933	+5,000
Mining and Minerals Central Oversight	1,466	1,492	1,492	0
Mining and Minerals Regional Oversight	0	875	875	0
Subtotal, Bureau of Indian Affairs	11,496	12,474	17,474	+5,000
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY				
Office of Hearings and Appeals	400	404	404	0
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR ^{5/}	508,001	528,107	584,799	+56,692

^{1/} The 2010 President's Budget proposes repealing Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to terminate the mandatory BLM Permit Processing Improvement Fund and allow BLM to institute cost recoveries for processing APDs, but assumes that the necessary rulemaking process will not be completed and regulations implemented in 2010. Thus, for 2010, the President's Budget prescribes an interim APD fee in the MLR appropriations language that will generate an estimated \$45.5 million in offsetting collections.

ENERGY PROGRAMS

- ^{2/} Amounts shown are either 50 percent of the total ROW cost recoveries, reflecting estimates for energy related ROWS, or BLM staff assumptions.
- ^{3/} Actual mineral leasing rental receipts vary by year and are difficult to predict. As a result, BLM's spending plan for the Permit Processing Improvement Fund makes available a total of \$21.0 million. Actual receipts may vary; for example, receipts totaled \$22.6 million in 2008 and \$22.7 million is estimated in 2009.
- ^{4/} Geothermal receipts deposited in BLM's Geothermal Fund vary by year, so BLM's spending plan may differ from actual and estimated receipts. The amounts in the table reflect BLM's actual expenditures from the Geothermal Fund in 2008 and 2009 estimated expenditures. Receipts actually totaled \$9.2 million in 2008, with \$10.1 million estimated for 2009.
- ^{5/} Fixed costs have not been included for BLM, FWS, and OHA.

CLIMATE IMPACTS

(in thousands of dollars)

Bureau/Account/Activity	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	2010 Compared to 2009
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT				
Eco-regional Assessments.....	0	0	4,500	+4,500
Conservation and Restoration Activities.....	0	0	3,000	+3,000
Ground Restoration Activities	0	0	7,500	+7,500
Subtotal, Bureau of Land Management	0	0	15,000	+15,000
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY				
Climate Effects Network/Science Application	2,883	5,500	10,500	+5,000
National Climate Change & Wildlife Science Center	1,500	10,000	15,000	+5,000
Geologic Carbon Sequestration	1,000	1,500	5,000	+3,500
Biologic Carbon Sequestration.....	0	1,500	5,000	+3,500
Research and Development*	2,000	22,128	22,128	0
Realignment to Global Change Activity.....	21,291	0	0	0
Other Climate Change Science Program Contributions**	4,824	4,824	9,824	+5,000
Subtotal, U.S. Geological Survey	33,498	45,452	67,452	+22,000
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE				
Planning	0	0	10,000	+10,000
State and Tribal Wildlife Grants.....	0	0	40,000	+40,000
Adaptive Science Capacity	0	0	10,000	+10,000
Partners - Private Lands	0	0	6,000	+6,000
National Wildlife Refuge System	0	0	12,000	+12,000
National Fish Habitat Action Plan	0	0	2,000	+2,000
Subtotal, Fish and Wildlife Service.....	0	0	80,000	+80,000
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE				
Land, Water, and Wildlife Adaptation Strategies.....	0	0	5,500	+5,500
Climate Change Monitoring System.....	0	0	3,000	+3,000
Climate Change Response Office	0	0	1,500	+1,500
Subtotal, National Park Service	0	0	10,000	+10,000
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS				
Agriculture Program*	0	0	2,000	+2,000
Invasive Species/Noxious Weed Eradication*	0	0	2,000	+2,000
Fish, Wildlife, and Parks Projects*	0	0	2,000	+2,000
Subtotal, Bureau of Indian Affairs	0	0	6,000	+6,000
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.....	33,498	45,452	178,452	+133,000

* Fixed Costs are not included in these totals.

** Other Climate Change Science Policy contributions include: \$5.0 million for Climate Change Science Coordination with FWS, \$3.7 million for the National Satellite Land Remote Sensing Data Archive for CCSP data, and \$1.1 million for Biological Research and Monitoring activities that contribute to CCSP.

21ST CENTURY YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS

(in thousands of dollars)

Bureau/Program	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	2010 Compared to 2009
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT				
Land and Resources	1,706	1,111	4,711	+3,600
Recreation Management	1,522	1,509	2,909	+1,400
Subtotal, Bureau of Land Management	3,228	2,620	7,620	+5,000
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY				
Science Support	2,000	2,250	2,250	0
Enterprise Information	0	0	2,000	+2,000
Subtotal, U.S. Geological Survey	2,000	2,250	4,250	+2,000
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE				
Refuges	2,000	2,000	4,000	+2,000
Fisheries	2,400	2,400	3,700	+1,300
Ecological Services	29	29	29	0
Migratory Birds	24	24	524	+500
National Conservation Training Center	100	200	5,400	+5,200
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation	0	0	1,000	+1,000
Grants for Educating Young Hunters and Anglers	0	0	28,000	+28,000
Subtotal, Fish and Wildlife Service	4,553	4,653	42,653	+38,000
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE				
Operation of the National Park System	5,910	6,085	11,085	+5,000
Recreational Fee Program	4,100	4,400	4,400	0
Subtotal, National Park Service	10,010	10,485	15,485	+5,000
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.....	19,791	20,008	70,008	+50,000

Note: Does not reflect any fixed cost or other programmatic changes within the budget activity line.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

(in thousands of dollars)

Bureau/Account/Activity	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	2010 Compared to 2009
FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION				
Department of the Interior				
Bureau of Land Management	8,939	14,775	25,029	+10,254
Fish and Wildlife Service	34,596	42,455	65,000	+22,545
National Park Service	41,067	45,190	68,000	+22,810
Interior Appraisal Services	7,670	8,012	12,136	+4,124
Subtotal, Department of the Interior	92,272	110,432	170,165	+59,733
Department of Agriculture				
Forest Service	41,827	49,775	28,684	-21,091
TOTAL, FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION	134,099	160,207	198,849	+38,642
OTHER CONSERVATION GRANTS				
Department of the Interior				
FWS Cooperative Endangered Species				
Conservation Fund	73,831	75,501	100,000	+24,499
NPS State Grants - Discretionary	24,610	19,000	30,000	+11,000
Subtotal, Department of the Interior	98,441	94,501	130,000	+35,499
Forest Legacy (Forest Service)	52,317	49,445	91,060	+41,615
TOTAL, OTHER CONSERVATION GRANTS	150,758	143,946	221,060	+77,114
TOTAL, LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND	284,857	304,153	419,909	+115,756
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	190,713	204,933	300,165	+95,232
TOTAL, FOREST SERVICE	94,144	99,220	119,744	+20,524

LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

(in thousands of dollars)

Bureau/State/Project	Acres	2010 Request
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT		
California		
California Wilderness.....	950	500
King Range National Conservation Area.....	395	2,000
Lacks Creek Area of Critical Environmental Concern	500	750
Upper Sacramento River Area of Critical Environmental Concern.....	514	2,800
Subtotal		6,050
Montana		
Blackfoot River Special Recreation Management Area	3,502	4,500
Meeteetse Spires Area of Critical Environmental Concern	337	1,500
Subtotal		6,000
New Mexico		
La Cienega Area of Critical Environmental Concern / El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail	280	3,000
Lesser Prairie Chicken Habitat Conservation Area of Critical Environmental Concern	2,555	1,500
Subtotal		4,500
Oregon		
Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument.....	900	1,000
Sandy River/Oregon National Historic Trail	48	2,100
Subtotal		3,100
Wyoming		
Craig Thomas Little Mountain Special Management Area	2,979	2,000
Subtotal, BLM line-item projects.....		21,650
Acquisition Management		1,879
Emergencies, Inholdings, and Hardships		1,500
Subtotal, Bureau of Land Management.....		25,029
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE		
Alabama		
Bon Secour National Wildlife Refuge	40	500
Alaska		
Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge	1,100	300
Togiak National Wildlife Refuge	78	500
Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge	2,980	500
Subtotal		1,300
Arizona		
Leslie Canyon National Wildlife Refuge.....	3,335	500

**LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM
LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND**

(in thousands of dollars)

State/Project	Acres	2010 Request
California		
Grasslands Wildlife Management Area.....	473	1,000
San Joaquin River National Wildlife Refuge	213	2,000
Subtotal		3,000
Delaware		
Prime Hook National Wildlife Refuge.....	108	1,000
Florida		
St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge	143	500
Georgia		
Bond Swamp National Wildlife Refuge	304	1,200
Hawaii		
James Campbell National Wildlife Refuge	15	500
Illinois		
Cypress Creek National Wildlife Refuge	160	500
Indiana		
Patoka River National Wildlife Refuge	1,151	1,150
Louisiana		
Red River National Wildlife Refuge	333	500
Upper Ouachita National Wildlife Refuge.....	400	1,000
Subtotal		1,500
Maine		
Rachel Carson National Wildlife Refuge.....	93	3,000
Maryland		
Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge	1,000	2,000
Mississippi		
Panther Swamp National Wildlife Refuge.....	256	500
Missouri		
Big Muddy National Fish and Wildlife Refuge.....	75	300
Montana		
Red Rock Lakes National Wildlife Refuge.....	616	1,000
Rocky Mountain Front Conservation Area	8,157	3,750
Subtotal		4,750
New Jersey		
Cape May National Wildlife Refuge.....	56	2,000
Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge	28	1,100
Subtotal		3,100

LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM
LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

(in thousands of dollars)

State/Project	Acres	2010 Request
New Mexico		
Sevilleta National Wildlife Refuge	25	500
North Dakota		
North Dakota Wildlife Management Area	5,714	1,000
Oregon		
Nestucca Bay National Wildlife Refuge	28	1,000
Pennsylvania		
Cherry Valley National Wildlife Refuge	85	500
South Carolina		
Ernest F. Hollings ACE Basin National Wildlife Refuge	122	500
Waccamaw National Wildlife Refuge	257	600
Subtotal		1,100
Tennessee		
Chickasaw National Wildlife Refuge	239	500
Texas		
Balcones Canyonlands National Wildlife Refuge	340	1,000
Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge	447	500
Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife Refuge	410	1,000
San Bernard National Wildlife Refuge-Austin's Woods Unit	1,000	2,500
Subtotal		5,000
Utah		
Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge	167	500
Virginia		
Back Bay National Wildlife Refuge	27	545
James River National Wildlife Refuge	125	1,000
Subtotal		1,545
Washington		
Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge	36	500
Willapa National Wildlife Refuge	180	750
Subtotal		1,250
Multi-State		
Dakota Tallgrass Prairie Wildlife Management Area (ND, SD)	2,220	1,000
Highlands Conservation Act (CT, NJ, NY, PA)	N/A	2,000
Northern Tallgrass Prairie National Wildlife Refuge (IA, MN)	500	500
Silvio O. Conte National Fish and Wildlife Refuge (CT, MA, NH, VT)	599	2,250
Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife Refuge (IA, IL, MN, WI)	200	1,500

LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM
LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

(in thousands of dollars)

State/Project	Acres	2010 Request
Subtotal, FWS line-item acquisition.....		45,445
Acquisition Management		10,555
User-Pay Cost Share		2,000
Emergencies, Inholdings, and Hardships		5,000
Exchanges		2,000
Subtotal, Fish and Wildlife Service.....		65,000
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE		
Alaska		
Alaska Region	12	1,478
Arizona		
Petrified Forest National Park	28,308	4,575
California		
Golden Gate National Recreation Area	1,500	5,000
Georgia		
Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area.....	21	3,100
Idaho		
Minidoka National Historic Site.....	17	350
Missouri		
Harry S. Truman National Historic Site	1	1,300
Mississippi		
Natchez National Historical Park *	0.19	264
North Carolina		
Guilford Courthouse National Military Park.....	4	880
South Carolina		
Congaree National Park.....	410	1,320
Texas		
Big Thicket National Preserve	2,803	5,000
Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Site.....	1,354	4,120
Subtotal		9,120
Virgin Islands		
Virgin Islands National Park.....	82	4,500
Virginia		
Prince William Forest Park.....	8	425

**LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM
LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND**

(in thousands of dollars)

State/Project	Acres	2010 Request
Washington		
Mount Rainer National Park.....	164	2,150
Olympic National Park	2	3,000
San Juan Island National Historical Park.....	312	6,000
Subtotal		11,150
Multi-State		
Blue Ridge Parkway (NC, VA) *	223	1,704
Civil War Battlefield Sites (Grants)	TBD	4,000
Fort Smith National Historic Site (AR, OK).....	3	362
Subtotal, NPS line item acquisition		49,527
Acquisition Management		9,473
Emergencies, Hardships and Relocation.....		3,000
Inholdings and Exchanges		6,000
Subtotal, National Park Service		68,000
Office of the Secretary		
Appraisal Services		12,136
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.....		170,165

* Due to rounding, this proposed project is \$500 less than the request number.

MAINTAINING AMERICA'S HERITAGE

(in thousands of dollars)

Bureau/Account	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	2010 Compared to 2009
MAINTENANCE				
Bureau of Land Management				
Management of Land and Resources	74,790	73,857	73,155	-702
Oregon and California Grant Lands	10,918	11,053	11,202	+149
National Landscape Conservation System	1,754	1,754	1,754	0
Subtotal, Bureau of Land Management	87,462	86,664	86,111	-553
U.S. Geological Survey				
Surveys, Investigations, and Research	37,455	30,989	31,097	+108
Fish and Wildlife Service				
Resource Management	158,603	161,151	161,742	+591
National Park Service				
Operation of the National Park System	665,514	712,697	722,953	+10,256
Bureau of Indian Affairs				
Operation of Indian Programs	80,585	82,405	84,219	+1,814
Department-wide Programs				
Wildland Fire Management	6,137	6,137	6,137	0
SUBTOTAL, MAINTENANCE	1,035,756	1,080,043	1,092,259	+12,216
CONSTRUCTION				
Bureau of Land Management	8,960	6,590	6,590	0
Fish and Wildlife Service	33,162	35,533	29,791	-5,742
National Park Service	279,543	232,521	205,991	-26,530
Bureau of Indian Affairs	203,754	217,688	200,000	-17,688
SUBTOTAL, CONSTRUCTION	525,419	492,332	442,372	-49,960
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	1,561,175	1,572,375	1,534,631	-37,744
TOTALS BY BUREAU				
Bureau of Land Management	96,422	93,254	92,701	-553
U.S. Geological Survey	37,455	30,989	31,097	+108
Fish and Wildlife Service	191,765	196,684	191,533	-5,151
National Park Service	945,057	945,218	928,944	-16,274
Bureau of Indian Affairs	284,339	300,093	284,219	-15,874
Department-wide Programs, Wildland Fire	6,137	6,137	6,137	0
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	1,561,175	1,572,375	1,534,631	-37,744

CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES

(in thousands of dollars)

Bureau/State/Project	Estimated Cost	Through 2009	2010 Request
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT			
Alaska			
Campbell Airstrip Safety Fencing Install two safety fences to be located at the north and south ends of the Campbell Tract airstrip in Anchorage.	190	0	190
Arizona			
Browning Ranch House Preservation Repair and stabilize the structural integrity of the historic Browning Ranch House in the Muleshoe Cooperative Management Area.	124	0	124
Partner's Point Waterline Install a water line from Partner's Point to the nearest connection point in the Lake Havasu City's water system.	110	0	110
California			
California Radio Fencing and Grounding Improvement Install fencing and grounding improvements.	537	0	537
El Toro Creek Parking Project Relocate access point to a safer area, provide parking area, comfort stations and access road, re-establish native vegetation and install fencing.	1,209	0	1,209
Sawtooth Campground Construct a new campground and trail.	541	0	541
Colorado			
Bridgeport Access Trail Construct a new parking area, a new trailhead and a new access trail.	176	0	176
Idaho			
Lemhi River Road Maintenance, Phase III Reconstruct and maintain 93 miles of road.	8,086	6,498	1,588
Sharkey Hot Springs Renovation Renovate the recreation site to comply with local health department regulations.	287	0	287
Utah			
Five Mile Pass Recreation Site Facility Purchase and install eight vault toilets.	362	0	362
Knoll's Facilities Purchase and install four vault toilets.	381	0	381

CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM
INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES
(in thousands of dollars)

Bureau/State/Project	Estimated Cost	Through 2009	2010 Request
Pelican Lake Recreation Site Reconstruction Construct water system, sanitary facilities, day use area, interpretive trail and group facilities.	697	0	697
Bureau-wide			
Architectural and Engineering Services Provide for the completion of survey and design work, final project design, and initial contract development for construction projects within the BLM Five-Year Plan.	-	-	388
TOTAL, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT			6,590
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE			
Arizona			
Willow Beach National Fish Hatchery Construct new water supply infrastructure.	482	0	482
Guam			
Guam National Wildlife Refuge Construct 9,424 feet of fence to exclude pigs and deer.	866	0	866
Indiana			
Big Oaks National Wildlife Refuge Rehabilitate dam to bring it in compliance with requirements for dam safety.	100	0	100
Minnesota			
Fergus Falls Wetlands Management District Conduct dam safety evaluation and rehabilitate the structure.	175	0	175
Oklahoma			
Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge Reconstruct dam to correct earthquake stability problems, replace the outlet works, provide erosion protection, and repair the deteriorated concrete.	4,100	0	4,100
Pennsylvania			
Allegheny National Fish Hatchery Rehabilitate the fish production and electrical systems.	1,500	0	1,500
Texas			
Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge Construct captive breeding facility.	2,652	0	2,652

CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM
INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES
(in thousands of dollars)

Bureau/State/Project	Estimated Cost	Through 2009	2010 Request
Washington			
Quinault National Fish Hatchery Replace electric fish barriers.	1,000	0	1,000
Turnbull National Wildlife Refuge Lower Pine Lake Dam, Phase II	250	0	250
Wyoming			
Jackson National Fish Hatchery Replace two miles of water supply.	1,650	0	1,650
Servicewide			
National Wildlife Refuge System Green Energy Projects	2,000	0	2,000
Visitor Facility Enhancements	6,000	3,000*	3,000
National Fish Hatchery System Green Energy Projects	600	0	600
Visitor Facility Enhancements	400	0	400
Dam Safety Program and Inspections Perform annual safety inspections and evaluations of high and significant hazard dams.	-	-	1,115
Bridge Safety Program and Inspections	-	-	740
Core Engineering Services	-	-	5,485
Seismic Safety Program	-	-	120
Environmental Compliance Management	-	-	1,000
Waste Prevention, Recycling, and Environmental Management Systems	-	-	100
User Cost Share	-	-	2,456
Subtotal			11,016
TOTAL, FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE			29,791
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE			
Alaska			
Katmai National Park and Preserve Replace failing infrastructure at the Brooks Camp.	6,471	0	6,471
Arizona			
Chiricahua National Monument Replace the failing sewer system.	2,410	0	2,410
Grand Canyon National Park Construct 64 units of high density employee hous- ing at the South Rim.	17,490	600	16,890

CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM
INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES
(in thousands of dollars)

Bureau/State/Project	Estimated Cost	Through 2009	2010 Request
California			
Point Reyes National Seashore Restore critical dune habitat to protect threatened and endangered species.	2,803	0	2,803
Colorado			
Mesa Verde National Park Construct curatorial center to preserve resources.	11,675	0	11,675
Construct visitor information center at the park entrance.	10,500	0	10,500
District of Columbia			
George Washington Memorial Parkway Rehabilitate Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Site.	1,706	0	1,706
Rock Creek Park Preserve and protect Meridian Hill Park, Phase III.	3,844	0	3,844
Florida			
Everglades National Park Modify water delivery system (ongoing).	509,600	322,500	4,200
Georgia			
Fort Pulaski National Monument Replace Cockspur Lighthouse revetment.	1,577	0	1,577
Indiana			
George Rogers Clark National Historical Park Rehabilitate and repair the historic Wabash River floodwall.	3,600	0	3,600
Missouri			
Harry S Truman National Historic Site Rehabilitate the interior and grounds of the historic Noland House and install interpretive exhibits.	1,018	0	1,018
Montana			
Glacier National Park Correct critical health and safety hazards at the Many Glacier Hotel, North Phase.	8,507	0	8,507
North Carolina			
Blue Ridge Parkway Repair Craggy Gardens retaining walls and guard walls.	2,728	0	2,728
Pennsylvania			
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area Demolish and remove hazardous structures park-wide.	2,234	0	2,234
Rehabilitate Childs Park.	3,048	0	3,048

CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM
INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES
(in thousands of dollars)

Bureau/State/Project	Estimated Cost	Through 2009	2010 Request
Washington			
Olympic National Park Restoration of Elwha River ecosystem.	269,768	174,851	20,000
Wyoming			
Grand Teton National Park Construct housing to replace lost leased facilities.	13,174	0	13,174
Servicewide			
Special Programs			
Emergency / Unscheduled	-	-	3,975
Housing Replacement	-	-	5,000
Dam Safety	-	-	2,500
Equipment Replacement	-	-	14,516
Subtotal, Special Programs			25,991
Construction Planning	-	-	10,117
Construction Program Management and Operations	-	-	38,535
General Management Planning	-	-	14,523
Unallocated amount	-	-	440
TOTAL, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE			205,991
INDIAN AFFAIRS			
<i>Education Construction</i>			
Replacement School Construction			5,964
Replace schools in accordance with an established- priority list as listed below.			
Multiple States			
Advance Planning and Design			**
Replacement Facility Construction			17,013
Arizona			
Chinle Boarding School			**
Keams Canyon Elementary School			**
Riverside Indian School			**
Multiple States			
Advance Planning and Design			**
Employee Housing Repair			4,451
Repair critical life safety related deficiencies in employee housing.			
Multiple States			
Multiple Facilities			**
Demolition			**

CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM
INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES
(in thousands of dollars)

Bureau/State/Project	Estimated Cost	Through 2009	2010 Request
Facilities Improvement and Repair			85,566
Repair critical life safety items, consolidate or close under-utilized facilities, and repair education facilities for BIE-funded schools.			
Arizona			
Keams Canyon Elementary School			**
Multiple States			
Program Management			**
Maintenance of Facilities			**
Special Programs			**
Subtotal, Education Construction			112,994
Public Safety and Justice Construction			
Facilities Improvement and Repair			10,947
Address detention facilities improvement and repair, with emphasis on critical health and safety items identified in safety reports.			
South Dakota			
Medicine Root Detention Center			**
Multiple States			
Program Management			**
Advance Planning and Design			**
Minor Improvement and Repair			**
Condition Assessments			**
Emergency Repair			**
Environmental Projects			**
Detention Centers Maintenance			**
Detention Center Replacement			21,500
South Dakota			
Pine Ridge Detention/Justice Center			**
Multiple States			
Advance Planning and Design			**
Detention Center Employee Housing			3,500
Multiple States			
Construct New Employee Housing			**
Advance Planning and Design			**
Fire Protection			3,460
Procure fire trucks and equipment and install fire sprinklers and fire and smoke alarms in dormitories, detention centers, and other buildings.			

CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM
INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES
(in thousands of dollars)

Bureau/State/Project	Estimated Cost	Through 2009	2010 Request
Multiple States			
Fire Safety Coordination			**
Other Fire Protection			**
<i>Subtotal, Public Safety and Justice Construction</i>			<hr/> 39,407
<i>Resources Management Construction</i>			
Irrigation Project Construction			
New Mexico			
Navajo Indian Irrigation Project	765,000	635,121	12,435
Irrigation Projects			1,000
Engineering and Supervision			2,125
Multiple States			
Survey and Design			292
Multiple States			
Safety of Dams			19,950
Corrective Construction			
Nevada			
Weber Dam			**
New Mexico			
Captain Tom Dam			**
Multiple States			
Expedited Dam Safety Issues/Security			**
Emergency Management Systems			**
Safety of Dams Inspection/Program Coordination			**
Dam Maintenance			1,925
Multiple States			
Federal Power Compliance (FERC)			658
Multiple States			
<i>Subtotal, Resources Management Construction</i>			<hr/> 38,385

CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM
INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES
(in thousands of dollars)

Bureau/State/Project	Estimated Cost	Through 2009	2010 Request
<i>Other Program Construction</i>			
Telecommunications Improvement and Repair Multiple States			883
Facilities/Quarters Improvement and Repair Multiple States			1,181
Condition Assessments			**
Emergency Repairs			**
Environmental Projects			**
Minor Improvement and Repairs			**
Construction Program Management Multiple States			7,150
Program Management			**
Facilities Management Information System			**
Building Management			**
<i>Subtotal, Other Program Construction</i>			9,214
TOTAL, INDIAN AFFAIRS			200,000

* These funds were also made available to the National Fish Hatchery System.

** Indian Affairs does not provide cost estimates for construction projects until the planning and design for a project has progressed to the point where an accurate cost estimate can be made.

**CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM
ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT
(in thousands of dollars)**

Bureau/State/Project	Estimated Cost	Through 2009	2010 Request
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION			
Arizona			
Central Arizona Project, Sheehy Springs Fish Barrier ***	300	0	300
Colorado River Front Work and Levee Bankline Stabilization, Agnes Wilson Bridge	1,700	500	1,100
Subtotal			1,400
California			
Red Bluff Diversion Dam, Sacramento River Division, CVP ***	119,781	77,902	14,792
Colorado			
Animas-La Plata Project ***	556,198	467,744	53,692
Leadville/ Arkansas River Recovery Project, Leadville Warehouse	300	0	300
Subtotal			53,992
Safety of Dams Projects:			
A.R. Bowman (CO)	7,000	1,018	5,000
A.V. Watkins (UT)	26,400	26,350	50
Deer Flat (ID)	13,000	12,900	100
Folsom (CA) ***	520,000	132,621	50,000
Glendo (WY)	70,000	2,934	19,500
TOTAL, BUREAU OF RECLAMATION			144,834

*** Projects also obtained funding through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT

Central Utah Project	854,257	419,331	37,686
TOTAL, CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT			37,686

Note: Projects include only construction funding and therefore may differ from funding amounts shown in the Highlights of Budget Changes Section.

GREAT LAKES RESTORATION

(in thousands of dollars)

Bureau/Account/Activity	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY			
Ground Water Resources Program	1,006	1,006	1,006
National Water Quality Assessment Program	2,391	2,391	2,391
Cooperative Water Program	2,698	2,698	2,698
Bioinformatics	231	231	231
Ecosystem Program	1,245	1,245	1,245
Fisheries Program	2,907	3,407	3,407
Global Climate Change Program	141	141	141
Invasive Species Program	425	425	425
National Streamflow Information Program	352	352	352
Status and Trends of Biological Resources Program	3,361	3,861	3,861
EPA Great Lakes Restoration Initiative *			[14,980]
Subtotal, U.S. Geological Survey	14,757	15,757	15,757
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE			
National Wildlife Refuge System	11,000	12,000	13,000
Endangered Species	2,000	3,000	3,000
Fish and Wildlife Management	3,000	6,000	6,000
Fish Hatcheries	5,000	5,000	5,000
Habitat Conservation	7,000	7,000	8,000
Law Enforcement	1,000	2,000	2,000
Fire Management/Roads	4,000	2,000	2,000
Coastal Wetlands Grant Program	3,000	3,000	3,000
Clean Vessel Grant Program	1,000	1,000	1,000
EPA Great Lakes Restoration Initiative *			[57,501]
Subtotal, Fish and Wildlife Service	37,000	41,000	43,000
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE			
Operating Program	6,000	7,000	7,000
Competitive Park Projects (Water Management Plans)	200	600	600
Vital Sign Water Quality Monitoring	300	300	300
EPA Great Lakes Restoration Initiative *			[10,450]
Subtotal, National Park Service	6,500	7,900	7,900
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS			
EPA Great Lakes Restoration Initiative *			[3,000]
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.....	58,257	64,657	66,657
Total, EPA Great Lakes Restoration Initiative *			[85,931]

* Funding for Interior's Great Lakes Restoration projects is requested within the Environmental Protection Agency's 2010 Budget request.

EVERGLADES RESTORATION

(in thousands of dollars)

Bureau/Account/Program Activity	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	2010 Compared to 2009
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY			
Surveys, Investigations, and Research	6,907	6,907	0
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE			
Resource Management			
Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Implementation.....	3,251	3,251	0
Ecological Services	2,475	2,475	0
Refuges and Wildlife.....	4,022	4,022	0
Migratory Birds.....	99	99	0
Law Enforcement.....	609	609	0
Fisheries	92	92	0
Subtotal, Fish and Wildlife Service.....	10,548	10,548	0
Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan			
Reimbursable Agreement with Corps of Engineers.....	[3,000]	[3,000]	[0]
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE			
Operation of the National Park System			
Park Operations	29,852	31,305	+1,453
Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Implementation.....	4,699	4,789	+90
Task Force	1,303	1,320	+17
Everglades Research.....	3,849	3,873	+24
Construction			
Modified Water Deliveries Project	60,000	4,200	-55,800
Land Acquisition			
Everglades Acquisition Management.....	730	775	+45
Subtotal, National Park Service	100,433	46,262	-54,171
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS			
Operation of Indian Programs			
Seminole and Miccosukee Tribal Water Studies	390	390	0
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.....	118,278	64,107	-54,171

INVASIVE SPECIES

(in thousands of dollars)

Bureau	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT			
Prevention	1,959	2,059	2,059
Early Detection/ Rapid Response	1,863	1,963	1,963
Control and Management	5,169	5,669	5,716
Restoration	974	1,074	1,074
Education and Public Awareness.....	200	250	250
Leadership/ International Cooperation	656	706	706
Subtotal, Bureau of Land Management	10,821	11,721	11,768
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION *			
Prevention	542	413	509
Early Detection/ Rapid Response	369	194	844
Control and Management	1,707	1,484	3,717
Restoration	172	116	134
Research	1,513	1,378	1,530
Education and Public Awareness.....	32	25	220
Leadership/ International Cooperation	31	25	30
Subtotal, Bureau of Reclamation.....	4,366	3,635	6,984
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY			
Early Detection/ Rapid Response	1,887	1,849	1,849
Research	9,401	9,401	9,401
Subtotal, U.S. Geological Survey	11,288	11,250	11,250
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE			
Prevention	2,817	3,090	3,119
Early Detection/ Rapid Response	3,792	2,515	2,515
Control and Management	9,369	10,334	10,262
Restoration	9,640	8,531	8,181
Subtotal, Fish and Wildlife Service.....	25,618	24,470	24,077
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE			
Control and Management	40,500	40,800	41,344
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS			
Prevention	50	51	54
Early Detection/ Rapid Response	203	205	100
Control and Management	610	612	2,600
Restoration	50	51	150
Research	102	102	120
Subtotal, Bureau of Indian Affairs	1,015	1,021	3,024
OFFICE OF INSULAR AFFAIRS			
Prevention	200	416	416
Early Detection/ Rapid Response	665	439	439
Control and Management	590	629	629
Restoration	280	254	254
Research	705	769	769
Education and Public Awareness.....	100	87	87
Leadership/ International Cooperation	91	37	37
Subtotal, Office of Insular Affairs	2,631	2,631	2,631
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.....	96,239	95,528	101,078

* These figures reflect the inclusion of zebra and quagga mussels as well as plant species. Therefore, comparison to previous submissions would be markedly different.

OCEANS

(in thousands of dollars)

Bureau/Account/Activity	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	2010 Compared to 2009
MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE				
Royalty and Offshore Minerals Management				
Outer Continental Shelf Lands.....	161,300	166,199	195,974	+29,775
Minerals Revenue Management.....	40,800	40,844	44,687	+3,844
General Administration.....	23,700	23,728	27,850	+4,121
Oil Spill Research.....	6,300	6,303	6,303	0
Coastal Impact Assistance Program ^{1/}	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Subtotal, Minerals Management Service.....	482,100	487,074	524,814	+37,740
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY				
Surveys, Investigations, and Research				
Geologic Hazards, Resource, and Processes				
Geologic Hazard Assessment.....	13,300	13,300	13,300	0
Geologic Landscape and Coastal Assessments....	40,600	44,600	46,200	+1,600
Geologic Resource Assessments.....	1,500	1,500	1,500	0
Water Resources Investigations				
Hydrologic Monitoring, Assessments, and Research.....	14,300	14,200	14,700	+500
Cooperative Water Program.....	3,100	3,160	3,230	+70
Biological Research.....	30,100	30,100	30,100	0
Mapping, Remote Sensing, and Enterprise Info.	3,100	3,100	3,100	0
Subtotal, U.S. Geological Survey.....	106,000	109,960	112,130	+2,170
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE				
Resource Management.....	175,510	183,840	190,720	+6,880
Construction.....	7,880	7,050	0	-7,050
Sport Fish Restoration Account ^{2/}	32,890	32,600	31,100	-1,500
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund ^{2/}	18,920	19,000	18,100	-900
Cooperative Endangered Species Fund, Section 6 ^{2/}	600	600	600	0
Subtotal, Fish and Wildlife Service.....	235,800	243,090	240,520	-2,570
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE				
Operation of the National Park System.....	98,540	83,730	82,190	-1,540
Everglades Restoration and Research.....	4,700	4,630	4,630	0
Subtotal, National Park Service ^{3/}	103,240	88,360	86,820	-1,540
OFFICE OF INSULAR AFFAIRS				
Assistance to Territories, Coral Reef Initiative.....	979	1,000	1,000	0
DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS				
Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration ^{4/}				
Damage Assessments.....	3,139	2,000	2,000	0
Restoration Implementation.....	16,357	16,000	16,000	0
Subtotal, Department-wide Programs.....	19,496	18,000	18,000	0
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.....	947,615	947,484	983,284	+35,800

^{1/} Coastal Impact Assistance Program is a grant program which was authorized by the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to disburse \$250 million from OCS oil and gas revenues each fiscal year 2007-2010 to producing States and coastal political subdivisions.

^{2/} Grant amounts for 2009 and 2010 are estimates until awards are final.

^{3/} Fixed costs have not yet been distributed for 2010 so dollar amounts are subject to change.

^{4/} These are estimates for 2009 and 2010; restoration implementation is funded from receipts from legal settlements.

RECREATIONAL FEE PROGRAM

(in thousands of dollars)

Bureau	2008 Actual	2009 Estimate	2010 Estimate
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT			
Unobligated Balance Brought Forward and Recoveries	10,939	10,094	8,374
Plus: Fee Revenues	14,954	14,450	14,700
America the Beautiful Pass	[800]	[800]	[800]
Less: Funds Obligated	-15,799	-16,170	-16,370
Unobligated Balance	10,094	8,374	6,704
Total Expenditures (outlays).....	15,478	15,842	16,038
<i>Obligations by Type of Project</i>			
Asset Repair and Maintenance			
Facilities Routine and Annual Maintenance.....	4,159	4,300	4,400
Facilities Capital Improvements Health and Safety	603	600	600
Facilities Deferred Maintenance.....	186	150	150
Subtotal, Asset Repairs and Maintenance	4,948	5,050	5,150
Interpretation and Visitor Services	6,445	6,600	6,700
Habitat Restoration, Resource Protection	979	1,000	1,000
Law Enforcement, Recreation.....	2,712	2,800	2,800
Direct Operation Costs - Cost of Collection	415	400	400
Fee Management Agreement and Reservation Services.....	17	20	20
Pass Administration and Overhead, Indirect Costs	283	300	300
Total Obligations	15,799	16,170	16,370
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE			
Unobligated Balance Brought Forward and Recoveries	4,655	5,262	5,559
Plus: Fee Revenues	4,660	4,750	4,800
America the Beautiful Pass	[285]	[300]	[325]
Less: Funds Obligated	-4,053	-4,453	-5,860
Unobligated Balance	5,262	5,559	4,499
Total Expenditures (outlays).....	4,070	4,500	5,000
<i>Obligations by Type of Project</i>			
Asset Repairs and Maintenance			
Facilities Routine and Annual Maintenance.....	626	650	700
Facilities Capital Improvements.....	333	300	400
Facilities Deferred Maintenance.....	252	300	600
Subtotal, Asset Repairs and Maintenance	1,211	1,250	1,700
Interpretation and Visitor Services	1,427	1,770	2,500
Habitat Restoration	83	100	300
Law Enforcement	300	300	300
Direct Operation Costs - Cost of Collection	700	700	700
Fee Management Agreement and Reservation Services.....	7	8	10
Administration, Overhead and Indirect Costs	325	325	350
Total Obligations	4,053	4,453	5,860

Recreational Fee Program

(in thousands of dollars)

Bureau	2008 Actual	2009 Estimate	2010 Estimate
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ^{1/}			
Unobligated Balance Brought Forward and Recoveries ^{2/}	273,990	268,000	245,000
Plus: Fee Revenues	172,507	173,626	174,626
America the Beautiful Pass	[18,777]	0	0
Less: Funds Obligated	-179,798	-198,186	-198,000
Unobligated Balance	266,699	243,440	221,626
 Total Expenditures (outlays)	 183,657	 179,000	 180,000
<i>Obligations by Type of Project</i>			
Asset Repairs and Maintenance			
Facilities Routine and Annual Maintenance	2,056	2,500	2,500
Facilities Capital Improvements	13,365	12,000	13,500
Facilities Deferred Maintenance	87,409	85,000	80,000
Subtotal, Asset Repairs and Maintenance	102,830	99,500	96,000
Interpretation and Visitor Services	21,881	35,000	37,000
Habitat Restoration	12,100	14,000	13,000
Law Enforcement	525	1,500	2,500
Direct Operation Costs - Cost of Collection	32,045	35,146	36,000
Fee Management Agreement and Reservation Services	3,200	4,000	4,000
Administrative, Overhead and Indirect Costs	5,079	9,040	9,500
Pass Administration and Overhead	2,138	0	0
Total Obligations	179,798	198,186	198,000
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION			
Unobligated Balance Brought Forward and Recoveries	0	143	0
Plus: Fee Revenues	213	220	220
Less: Funds Obligated	-69	-363	-220
Unobligated Balance	144	0	0
 Total Expenditures (outlays)	 23	 365	 220
<i>Obligations by Type of Project</i>			
Visitor Services	69	363	220
Total Obligations	69	363	220

^{1/} The above information represents accounting changes per FLREA that combine Recreation Fee, National Park Pass, America the Beautiful Pass, and Deed Restricted revenues when reporting obligations and unobligated balances for the Recreation Fee program. This table does not include other programs administered under the Recreation Fee Permanent account such as the Transportation Systems Fund, Education Expenses for the Children of Yellowstone National Park Employees, and the Payment of Tax Losses on Land Acquired at Grand Teton National Park.

^{2/} Unobligated balances brought forward do not equal end of year unobligated balances due to actual or estimated recoveries added to the amount.

GRANTS AND PAYMENTS

(in thousands of dollars)

Bureau/Grant or Payment	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	2010 Compared to 2009
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT				
General Fund Payment to Counties and Native Corporations	121,270	105,394	94,855	-10,539
Payments to States and Counties from Shared Receipts including SNPLMA Payments.....	7,900	7,124	7,082	-42
MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE				
8(g) Payments to States	103,554	36,212	44,023	+7,811
Cooperative and Delegated Audits of Oil and Gas Operations	9,100	9,100	9,100	0
Mineral Leasing Revenue Payments to States*	2,485,499	2,066,973	2,212,826	+145,853
Geothermal Payments to Counties	9,154	10,075	0	-10,075
Qualified OCS Revenue Payments to Gulf of Mexico States (GOMESA)	0	25,240	29,888	+4,648
Coastal Impact Assistance Program.....	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING				
Abandoned Mine Reclamation State Grants	284,100	298,072	232,400	-65,672
State and Tribal Regulatory Grants	64,536	65,536	71,314	+5,778
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION				
Boulder Canyon Project Payments to AZ, NV	600	600	600	0
Water Reclamation and Reuse Program.....	18,700	36,000	6,000	-30,000
Water Conservation Grants	7,300	7,000	33,000	+26,000
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE				
Boating Infrastructure Grants	13,968	13,935	13,243	-692
Clean Vessel Act Grants	13,968	13,935	13,243	-692
Coastal Wetlands Conservation	37,838	38,534	36,748	-1,786
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Funds.....	73,831	75,501	100,000	+24,499
Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration, Payments to States	301,103	327,901	355,800	+27,899
Educating Young Hunters and Anglers.....	0	0	28,000	+28,000
Fish and Wildlife Foundation	7,537	7,537	8,537	+1,000
Fish Commission and Boating Council	1,200	1,200	1,200	0
Hunter Education and Safety Grant Program.....	8,000	8,000	8,000	0
Multi-State Conservation Grant Program	3,140	3,140	3,000	-140
Multinational Species Conservation Fund.....	7,875	10,000	10,000	0
National Outreach Program	13,968	13,935	13,243	-692
National Wildlife Refuge Fund (current and permanent)	25,304	26,100	26,100	0
Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation.....	4,430	4,750	4,750	0
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund.....	46,564	43,447	53,447	+10,000
Sport Fish Restoration, Apportionment to States	397,798	402,671	393,632	-9,039
State and Tribal Wildlife Grants.....	73,830	75,000	115,000	+40,000
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE				
Challenge Cost Share	2,343	2,343	2,343	0
Chesapeake Bay Gateway Grants.....	1,674	1,000	0	-1,000
Civil War Battlefield Sites Matching Grants	2,953	4,000	4,000	0
Heritage Partnership Program.....	14,274	14,718	14,727	+9
Historic Preservation Grants - Indian Tribes	6,399	7,000	8,000	+1,000
Historic Preservation Grants - State Portion.....	39,376	42,500	46,500	+4,000
Japanese-American Confinement Site Grants	0	1,000	1,000	0

GRANTS AND PAYMENTS

(in thousands of dollars)

Bureau/Grant or Payment	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	2010 Compared to 2009
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE <i>(continued)</i>				
LWCF State Conservation Grants.....	23,133	19,000	27,200	+8,200
LWCF State Conservation Grants from OCS Oil Lease Revenues.....	0	8,161	9,664	+1,503
Native American Graves Protection Act Grants	2,331	2,331	2,331	0
Park Partnership Grants	24,610	0	25,000	+25,000
Preserve America	7,383	0	3,175	+3,175
Save America's Treasures	24,610	20,000	20,000	0
OFFICE OF INSULAR AFFAIRS				
American Samoa	22,523	22,752	22,752	0
Brown Tree Snake	2,631	2,631	2,631	0
Compact of Free Association (Permanent).....	204,999	211,477	200,926	-10,551
Compact of Free Association (Current)	5,310	5,318	5,318	0
Coral Reef Initiative.....	979	1,000	1,000	0
Covenant Grants	27,720	27,720	27,720	0
Insular Management Controls	1,453	1,453	1,453	0
Maintenance Assistance Fund	2,241	2,241	2,241	0
Return Federal Taxes to Guam and Virgin Islands.....	129,349	148,000	129,000	-19,000
Technical Assistance	10,952	11,018	11,000	-18
Water and Wastewater Projects.....	976	1,000	1,000	0
DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS				
Rural Fire Assistance	5,906	7,000	7,000	0
Payments in Lieu of Taxes (current and permanent).....	367,194	378,000	390,000	+12,000
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.....	5,323,386	4,924,575	5,141,012	+216,437

* Figures include receipts for sales in the National Petroleum Reserve - Alaska, royalty payments to Oklahoma, BLM right-of-way payments, and late interest payments.

MINERAL REVENUE PAYMENTS TO STATES*

(in thousands of dollars)

State	2008 Actual	2009 Estimate	2010 Estimate
Alabama	845	610	646
Alaska	22,104	21,798	29,299
Arizona	531	222	237
Arkansas	13,189	10,096	10,746
California	87,505	72,838	77,774
Colorado	178,593	148,679	158,752
Florida	6	5	6
Idaho	1,743	1,434	1,531
Illinois	287	124	131
Kansas	2,605	2,162	2,308
Kentucky	508	306	321
Louisiana	3,703	2,306	2,452
Michigan	1,171	909	966
Minnesota	13	8	9
Mississippi	1,008	640	670
Missouri	4,561	2,839	2,969
Montana	48,960	40,796	43,560
Nebraska	41	34	36
Nevada	14,450	11,525	12,305
New Mexico	615,577	512,471	547,193
North Dakota	23,393	19,492	20,812
Ohio	575	264	279
Oklahoma	7,249	5,580	5,950
Oregon	263	215	229
Pennsylvania	69	30	32
South Dakota	1,201	1,001	1,069
Texas	8,328	5,659	5,983
Utah	173,933	144,837	154,650
Virginia	227	114	120
Washington	203	169	181
West Virginia	776	416	437
Wyoming	1,271,879	1,059,395	1,131,173
TOTAL **	2,485,499	2,066,973	2,212,826

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

* Payments in 2008 and 2009 are reduced by the Net Receipts Sharing provision enacted in the 2008 and 2009 Appropriations Acts. Payments in 2010 are not reduced based on the 2010 Budget proposal to repeal Net Receipts Sharing.

** All years exclude payments made to coastal states under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act and Geothermal Revenue Sharing Payments to Counties under the Energy Policy Act of 2005. Amounts include receipts for sales in the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska, royalty payments to Oklahoma, and late interest payments.

RECEIPTS BY SOURCE CATEGORY

(in thousands of dollars)

Source Category	2008 Actual	2009 Estimate	2010 Estimate	2010 Compared to 2009
OFFSETTING RECEIPTS				
Onshore Energy Mineral Leasing				
Rents and Bonuses				
Oil and Gas.....	246,606	220,149	231,023	+10,874
Coal	439,838	372,008	274,292	-97,716
Geothermal.....	22,151	25,714	25,914	+200
All Other	83,942	21	21	0
Royalties				
Oil and Gas.....	3,734,107	2,748,486	3,023,238	+274,752
Coal	666,878	727,172	746,200	+19,028
Geothermal.....	14,342	14,403	14,403	0
All Other	-46,479	106,432	106,432	0
Subtotal, Onshore Energy Mineral Leasing	5,161,385	4,214,385	4,421,523	+207,138
Noncompetitive Filing Fees	174	1,131	1,131	0
Grazing Fees	16,033	13,924	14,504	+580
Timber Fees	14,114	34,827	52,590	+17,763
Recreation Entrance / Use Fees	193,214	208,124	234,780	+26,656
Park Concession Special Accounts and Other Fees	130,165	136,308	126,967	-9,341
Rent of Land and Structures	39,784	40,215	41,284	+1,069
Sale of Land, Water, Power, Buildings, etc	246,377	255,824	251,227	-4,597
Offsetting Earnings on Investments.....	281,187	171,236	203,746	+32,510
All Other Offsetting Receipts	880,245	699,861	752,539	+52,678
Subtotal, Offsetting Receipts	1,801,293	1,561,450	1,678,768	+117,318
UNDISTRIBUTED PROPRIETARY RECEIPTS				
OCS Mineral Leasing				
Rents and Bonuses.....	9,600,220	1,270,270	627,110	-643,160
Royalties.....	8,685,212	4,989,335	6,382,549	+1,393,214
Fee on Non-Producing Leases	0	0	121,850	+121,850
Subtotal, OCS Mineral Leasing.....	18,285,432	6,259,605	7,131,509	+871,904
Escrow Payout Interest	10,406	0	0	0
Subtotal, Undistributed Proprietary Receipts.....	18,295,838	6,259,605	7,131,509	+871,904
NON-OFFSETTING GOVERNMENTAL RECEIPTS				
Mined Land Reclamation Fees.....	286,076	273,660	276,440	+2,780
All Other Non-Offsetting Receipts.....	467,111	471,112	467,933	-3,179
Subtotal, Non-Offsetting Governmental Receipts.....	753,187	744,772	744,373	-399
UNDISTRIBUTED INTERFUND RECEIPTS				
Non-Offsetting Earnings on Investments	3,190	3,358	3,538	+180
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.....	26,014,893	12,783,570	13,979,711	+1,196,141

STAFFING

(Full-Time Equivalent Staff Years)

Bureau/Office	2008 Usage	2009 Estimated Usage	2010 Estimated Usage	2010 Compared to 2009
Bureau of Land Management.....	10,626	10,650	10,702	+52
Minerals Management Service.....	1,600	1,614	1,677	+63
Office of Surface Mining	525	525	515	-10
Bureau of Reclamation	5,344	5,393	5,402	+9
U.S. Geological Survey	8,355	8,370	8,419	+49
Fish and Wildlife Service	8,704	8,898	9,400	+502
National Park Service	20,301	20,671	21,907	+1,236
Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	8,404	8,284	8,451	+167
Departmental Offices				
Office of the Secretary	745	682	682	0
Central Utah Project	4	5	5	0
Office of Insular Affairs.....	37	39	41	+2
Office of the Solicitor	401	402	402	0
Office of Inspector General.....	251	283	287	+4
Office of Special Trustee for American Indians	626	669	689	+20
Department-wide Programs				
Wildland Fire Management.....	13	13	13	0
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	1	1	1	0
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	3	4	3	-1
Natural Resource Damage Assessment.....	7	9	9	0
Working Capital Fund/Franchise Fund.....	1,323	1,350	1,370	+20
National Indian Gaming Commission.....	103	110	115	+5
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.....	67,373	67,972	70,090	+2,118
Utah Mitigation Commission.....	10	12	12	0
COMBINED TOTAL	67,383	67,984	70,102	+2,118



